

SENATE MANUAL * 328.75
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1944

CONTAINING THE

STANDING RULES AND ORDERS

OF

THE UNITED STATES SENATE

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, DECLARATION
OF INDEPENDENCE, ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION, THE
ORDINANCE OF 1787, JEFFERSON'S MANUAL, ETC.

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON RULES
SEVENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS



UNITED STATES
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SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 323

(Submitted by Mr. Byrd)

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

September 1, 1944.

Resolved, That the Committee on Rules be, and it is hereby, directed to prepare a revised edition of the Senate Rules and Manual for the use of the Seventy-ninth Congress, and that one thousand five hundred additional copies shall be printed and bound: which one thousand copies shall be for the Senate, two hundred copies for the use of the Committee on Rules, and the remaining three hundred copies shall be bound in full morocco and tagged as to contents and delivered as may be directed by the committee.

Attest:

EDWIN A. HALSEY,
Secretary.

CONTENTS

	Page
COMMITTEE ON RULES.....	4
STANDING RULES FOR CONDUCTING BUSINESS IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.....	5
OATHS REQUIRED BY THE CONSTITUTION AND BY LAW TO BE TAKEN UNDER RULE II.....	46
INDEX TO SENATE RULES.....	49
RULES OF PROCEDURE AND PRACTICE IN THE SENATE WHEN SITTING ON IMPEACHMENT TRIALS.....	87
RULES FOR THE REGULATION OF THE SENATE WING OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL.....	101
STANDING ORDERS NOT EMBRACED IN THE RULES, AND RESOLUTIONS AND SUCH PARTS OF LAWS AS AFFECT THE BUSINESS OF THE SENATE.....	111
INDEX TO.....	207
CLEAVES' MANUAL ON CONFERENCE AND CONFERENCE REPORTS.....	217
INDEX TO.....	235
JEFFERSON'S MANUAL.....	237
CONTENTS OF.....	241
INDEX TO.....	335
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.....	351
ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.....	361
ORDINANCE OF 1787.....	377
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.....	389
AMENDMENTS TO.....	411
RATIFICATIONS TO.....	429
INDEX TO.....	431
PRESIDENTS PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE, FROM THE FIRST TO THE SEVENTY-NINTH CONGRESS, INCLUSIVE.....	507
SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM THE FIRST TO THE SEVENTY-NINTH CONGRESS, INCLUSIVE.....	517
INDEX OF.....	645
RATIFICATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION BY THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES, THEIR POPULATION AND AREA.....	681
STATES ADMITTED INTO THE UNION SINCE THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION, THEIR POPULATION, AREA, AND FORMATION.....	682
THE TERRITORIES: DATE OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT IN EACH, THE POPULATION, AREA, AND FORMATION.....	685
INSULAR POSSESSIONS: DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT OF INSULAR GOV- ERNMENT IN EACH, THE POPULATION, AREA, AND ACQUISITION.....	686
ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT FROM MARCH 4, 1789, TO JANUARY 20, 1945.....	687
JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT, 1789 TO 1945.....	727
CABINET OFFICERS, 1789 TO 1945.....	729
GENERAL INDEX.....	741

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STANDING RULES FOR CONDUCTING BUSINESS IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

[Rules adopted Jan. 11, effective Jan. 21, 1884. Citations to all amendments are indicated by footnotes. Changes made in the last Congress are shown in *italic*]

RULE I

APPOINTMENT OF A SENATOR TO THE CHAIR

1. In the absence of the Vice President, the Senate shall choose a President pro tempore.¹ [Jefferson's Manual, Sec. IX.]

2. In the absence of the Vice President, and pending the election of a President pro tempore, the Secretary of the Senate, or in his absence the Chief Clerk, shall perform the duties of the Chair. [Jefferson's Manual, Sec. IX.]

3. The President pro tempore shall have the right to name in open Senate, or, if absent, in writing, a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment, except by unanimous consent.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. IX.]

4.² In event of a vacancy in the office of the Vice President,³ or whenever the powers and duties of the President

¹ On motion by Mr. Evarts, the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution relative to the tenure of office of the President pro tempore and having been amended on the motion of Mr. Turpie to read as follows;

Resolved, That it is competent for the Senate to elect a President pro tempore, who shall hold the office during the pleasure of the Senate and until another is elected, and shall execute the duties thereof during all future absences of the Vice President until the Senate otherwise order. After debate, the resolution as amended was agreed to.

[S. Jour. 165, 51-1, Mar. 12, 1890.]

² As amended S. Jour. 254, 56-1, Apr. 6, 1900; S. Jour. 41, 58-3, Dec. 15, 1904.

³ As amended S. Jour. 331, 332, 57-1, Apr. 18, 1902.

shall devolve on the Vice President, the President *pro tempore*¹ shall have the right to name, in writing, a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair during his absence; and the Senator so named shall have the right to name in open session, or in writing, if absent, a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond adjournment, except by unanimous consent.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. IX.]

RULE II

OATHS, ETC.

The oaths or affirmations required by the Constitution and prescribed by law shall be taken and subscribed by each Senator, in open Senate, before entering upon his duties.

[See page 46.]

RULE III

COMMENCEMENT OF DAILY SESSIONS

1. The Presiding Officer having taken the chair, and a quorum being present, the Journal of the preceding day shall be read, and any mistake made in the entries corrected. The reading of the Journal shall not be suspended unless by unanimous consent; and when any motion shall be made to amend or correct the same, it shall be deemed a privileged question, and proceeded with until disposed of.

[Jefferson's Manual, Secs. VI, XLIX.]

¹ Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

Resolved, That whenever a Senator shall be designated by the President *pro tempore* to perform the duties of the Chair during his temporary absence he shall be empowered to sign, as acting President *pro tempore*, the enrolled bills and joint resolutions coming from the House of Representatives for presentation to the President of the United States.

[S. Jour. 47, 58-3, Jan. 4, 1905.]

2. A quorum shall consist of a majority of the Senators duly chosen and sworn. [Jefferson's Manual, Sec. VI.]

RULE IV

JOURNAL

1. The proceedings of the Senate shall be briefly and accurately stated on the Journal. Messages of the President in full; titles of bills and joint resolutions, and such parts as shall be affected by proposed amendments; every vote, and a brief statement of the contents of each petition, memorial, or paper presented to the Senate, shall be entered. [Jefferson's Manual, Sec. VIII.]

2. The legislative, the executive, the confidential legislative proceedings, and the proceedings when sitting as a Court of Impeachment, shall each be recorded in a separate book. [Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLIX.]

RULE V

QUORUM—ABSENT SENATORS MAY BE SENT FOR

1. No Senator shall absent himself from the service of the Senate without leave. [Jefferson's Manual, Sec. VIII.]
2. If, at any time during the daily sessions of the Senate, a question shall be raised by any Senator as to the presence of a quorum, the Presiding Officer shall forthwith direct the Secretary to call the roll and shall announce the result, and these proceedings shall be without debate. [Jefferson's Manual, Sec. VII.]

3. Whenever upon such roll call it shall be ascertained that a quorum is not present, a majority of the Senators present

may direct the Sergeant at Arms to request, and, when necessary, to compel the attendance of the absent Senators, which order shall be determined without debate; and pending its execution, and until a quorum shall be present, no debate nor motion, except to adjourn, shall be in order.

[Jefferson's Manual, Secs. VII, VIII.]

RULE VI

PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS

1. The presentation of the credentials¹ of Senators elect and other questions of privilege shall always be in order, except during the reading and correction of the Journal, while a question of order or a motion to adjourn is pending, or while the Senate is dividing; and all questions and motions

¹ FORMS FOR CREDENTIALS OF SENATORS

Mr. Copeland submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Senate, the following are convenient and sufficient forms of certificate of election of a Senator or the appointment of a Senator, to be signed by the executive of any State in pursuance of the Constitution and the statutes of the United States:

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION

"To the President of the Senate of the United States:

"This is to certify that on the — day of —, 19—, A— B— was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of — a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3d day of January, 19—.

"Witness: His excellency our governor —, and our seal hereto affixed at — this — day of —, in the year of our Lord 19—.

"By the governor:

*"C— D—,
Governor.*

*"E— F—,
Secretary of State."*

arising or made upon the presentation of such credentials¹ shall be proceeded with until disposed of.

2. The Secretary shall keep a record of the certificates of election of Senators by entering in a well-bound book kept for that purpose the date of the election, the name of the person elected and the vote given at the election, the date of the certificate, the name of the governor and the secretary of state signing and countersigning the same, and the State from which such Senator is elected.

RULE VII

MORNING BUSINESS

1. After the Journal is read, the Presiding Officer shall lay before the Senate messages from the President, reports and

¹ CERTIFICATE OF APPOINTMENT

"To the President of the Senate of the United States:

"This is to certify that, pursuant to the power vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the State of —, I, A— B—, the governor of said State, do hereby appoint C— D— a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States until the vacancy therein, caused by the — of E— F—, is filled by election as provided by law.

"Witness: His excellency our governor —, and our seal hereto affixed at — this — day of —, in the year of our Lord 19—.

"By the governor:

*"G— H—,
"Governor.*

"I— J—,

"Secretary of State."

Resolved. That the Secretary of the Senate shall send copies of these suggested forms and these resolutions to the executive and secretary of each State wherein an election is about to take place or an appointment is to be made in season that they may use such forms if they see fit.

[S. Jour. 17, 73-2, Jan. 4, 1934.]

communications from the heads of Departments,¹ and other communications addressed to the Senate, and such bills, joint resolutions, and other messages from the House of Representatives as may remain upon his table from any previous day's session undisposed of. The Presiding Officer shall then call for, in the following order:

The presentation of petitions and memorials.

Reports of standing and select committees.

The introduction of bills and joint resolutions.

Concurrent and other resolutions.²

All of which shall be received and disposed of in such order, unless unanimous consent shall be otherwise given.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XIV.]

2. ³ Senators having petitions, memorials, pension bills, bills for the payment of private claims or for the correction of naval or military records to present after the morning hour may deliver them to the Secretary of the Senate, indorsing upon them their names and the reference or disposition to be made thereof, and said petitions, memorials, and bills shall, with the approval of the Presiding Officer, be entered on the Journal with the names of the Senators presenting them as having been read twice and referred to the appropriate committees, and the Secretary of the Senate

¹ On motion of Mr. Lodge, the Senate proceeded to consider the following resolution; which was agreed to:

Resolved, That no communications from heads of departments, commissioners, chiefs of bureaus, or other executive officers, except when authorized or required by law, or when made in response to a resolution of the Senate, will be received by the Senate unless such communications shall be transmitted to the Senate by the President.

[S. Jour. 122, 60-1, Jan. 16, 1908.]

² On motion by Mr. Hoar:

Ordered, That until otherwise ordered, the Chair shall proceed with the call for resolutions to be newly offered before laying before the Senate resolutions which came over from a former day.

[S. Jour. 102, 49-1, Dec. 17, 1885.]

³ As amended S. Jour. 548, 59-1, May 31, 1906.

shall furnish a transcript of such entries to the official reporter of debates for publication in the Record.

¹ It shall not be in order to interrupt a Senator having the floor for the purpose of introducing any memorial, petition, report of a committee, resolution, or bill. It shall be the duty of the Chair to enforce this rule without any point of order hereunder being made by a Senator.

3. Until the morning business shall have been concluded, and so announced from the Chair, or until the hour of 1 o'clock has arrived, no motion to proceed to the consideration of any bill, resolution, report of a committee, or other subject upon the Calendar shall be entertained by the Presiding Officer, unless by unanimous consent; and if such consent be given, the motion shall not be subject to amendment, and shall be decided without debate upon the merits of the subject proposed to be taken up ²: *Provided, however, That on Mondays the Calendar shall be called under Rule VIII, and during the morning hour no motion shall be entertained to proceed to the consideration of any bill, resolution, report of a committee, or other subject upon the Calendar except the motion to continue the consideration of a bill, resolution, report of a committee, or other subject against objection as provided in Rule VIII.*

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XIV.

4. Every petition or memorial shall be referred, without putting the question, unless objection to such reference is made; in which case all motions for the reception or reference of such petition, memorial, or other paper shall be put in

¹ As amended S. Jour. 548, 59-1, May 31, 1906.

² As amended S. Jour. 290, 65-2, July 2, 1918.

the order in which the same shall be made, and shall not be open to amendment, except to add instructions.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XIX.]

5. ¹ Every petition or memorial shall be signed by the petitioner or memorialist and have indorsed thereon a brief statement of its contents, and shall be presented and referred without debate. But no petition or memorial ² or other paper signed by citizens or subjects of a foreign power shall be received, unless the same be transmitted to the Senate by the President.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XIX.]

6. ³ That only a brief statement of the contents, as provided for in Rule VII, paragraph five, of such communications as are presented under the order of business "Presentation of petitions and memorials" shall be printed in the Congressional Record; and that no other portion of such communications shall be inserted in the Record unless specifically so ordered by vote of the Senate, as provided for in Rule XXIX, paragraph one; except that communications from the legislatures or conventions, lawfully called, of the respective States, Territories, and insular possessions shall be printed in full in the Record whenever presented, and the original copies of such communications shall be retained in the files of the Secretary of the Senate.

¹ As amended S. Jour. 427, 428, 50-1, Mar. 6, 1888.

² On motion by Mr. Manderson:

Ordered, That when petitions and memorials are ordered printed in the Congressional Record the order shall be deemed to apply to the body of the petition only, and the names attached to said petition or memorial shall not be printed unless specially ordered by the Senate.

[S. Jour. 280, 49-2, Feb. 7, 1887]

³ As amended S. Jour. 298, 65-1, Oct. 5, 1917.

7.¹ The Presiding Officer may at any time lay, and it shall be in order at any time for a Senator to move to lay, before the Senate, any bill or other matter sent to the Senate by the President or the House of Representatives, and any question pending at that time shall be suspended for this purpose. Any motion so made shall be determined without debate.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XIV.]

RULE VIII

ORDER OF BUSINESS

At the conclusion of the morning business for each day, unless upon motion the Senate shall at any time otherwise order, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the Calendar of Bills and Resolutions, and continue such consideration until 2 o'clock;² and bills and resolutions that are not objected to shall be taken up in their order, and each Senator shall be entitled to speak once and for five minutes only upon any question; and the objection may be interposed at any stage of the proceedings; but upon motion the Senate may continue such consideration; and this order shall commence immediately after the call for "concurrent and other resolutions," and shall take precedence of the unfinished business and other special orders. But if the Senate shall proceed with the consideration of any matter notwithstanding an objection, the foregoing provisions touching debate shall not apply.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XIV.]

¹ As amended S. Jour. 431, 48-1, Mar. 17, 1884.

² Mr. Hoar submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

Resolved, That after to-day, unless otherwise ordered, the morning hour shall terminate at the expiration of two hours after the meeting of the Senate.

[S. Jour. 1266, 50-1, Aug. 10, 1888.]

¹ All motions made before 2 o'clock to proceed to the consideration of any matter shall be determined without debate.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XIV.]

RULE IX

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Immediately after the consideration of cases not objected to upon the Calendar is completed, and not later than 2 o'clock if there shall be no special orders for that time, the Calendar of General Orders shall be taken up and proceeded with in its order, beginning with the first subject on the Calendar next after the last subject disposed of in proceeding with the Calendar; and in such case the following motions shall be in order at any time as privileged motions, save as against a motion to adjourn, or to proceed to the consideration of executive business, or questions of privilege, to wit:

First. A motion to proceed to the consideration of an appropriation or revenue bill.

Second. A motion to proceed to the consideration of any other bill on the Calendar, which motion shall not be open to amendment.

Third. A motion to pass over the pending subject, which if carried shall have the effect to leave such subject without prejudice in its place on the Calendar.

Fourth. A motion to place such subject at the foot of the Calendar.

Each of the foregoing motions shall be decided without debate and shall have precedence in the order above named,

¹ As amended S. Jour. 442, 48-1, Mar. 19, 1884.

and may be submitted as in the nature and with all the rights of questions of order.

[Jefferson's Manual, Secs. XIV, XXXIII.]

RULE X

SPECIAL ORDERS

1. Any subject may, by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present, be made a special order; and when the time so fixed for its consideration arrives the Presiding Officer shall lay it before the Senate, unless there be unfinished business of the preceding day, and if it is not finally disposed of on that day it shall take its place on the Calendar of Special Orders in the order of time at which it was made special, unless it shall become by adjournment the unfinished business.

[Jefferson's Manual, Secs. XVIII, XXXIII.]

2. When two or more special orders have been made for the same time, they shall have precedence according to the order in which they were severally assigned, and that order shall only be changed by direction of the Senate.

¹And all motions to change such order, or to proceed to the consideration of other business, shall be decided without debate.

[Jefferson's Manual, Secs. XVIII, XXXIII.]

RULE XI

OBJECTION TO READING A PAPER

When the reading of a paper is called for, and objected to, it shall be determined by a vote of the Senate, without debate.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXXII.]

¹ As amended S. Jour. 442, 48-1, Mar. 19, 1884.

RULE XII

VOTING, ETC.

1. When the yeas and nays are ordered, the names of Senators shall be called alphabetically; and each Senator shall, without debate, declare his assent or dissent to the question, unless excused by the Senate; and no Senator shall be permitted to vote after the decision shall have been announced by the Presiding Officer, but may for sufficient reasons, with unanimous consent, change or withdraw his vote. No motion to suspend this rule shall be in order, nor shall the Presiding Officer entertain any request to suspend it by unanimous consent.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLI.]

2. When a Senator declines to vote on call of his name, he shall be required to assign his reasons therefor, and having assigned them, the Presiding Officer shall submit the question to the Senate: "Shall the Senator, for the reasons assigned by him, be excused from voting?" which shall be decided without debate; and these proceedings shall be had after the roll call and before the result is announced; and any further proceedings in reference thereto shall be after such announcement.

[Jefferson's Manual, Secs. XVII, XLI.]

3.¹ No request by a Senator for unanimous consent for the taking of a final vote on a specified date upon the passage of a bill or joint resolution shall be submitted to the Senate for agreement thereto until, upon a roll call ordered for the purpose by the presiding officer, it shall be disclosed that a quorum of the Senate is present; and when a unanimous

¹ As amended S. Jour. 74, 63-2, Jan. 16, 1914.

consent is thus given the same shall operate as the order of the Senate, but any unanimous consent may be revoked by another unanimous consent granted in the manner prescribed above upon one day's notice.

RULE XIII

RECONSIDERATION

1. When a question has been decided by the Senate, any Senator voting with the prevailing side or who has not voted¹ may, on the same day or on either of the next two days of actual session thereafter, move a reconsideration; and if the Senate shall refuse to reconsider, or upon reconsideration shall affirm its first decision, no further motion to reconsider shall be in order unless by unanimous consent. Every motion to reconsider shall be decided by a majority vote,² and may be laid on the table without affecting the question in reference to which the same is made, which shall be a final disposition of the motion.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLIII.]

2. When a bill, resolution, report, amendment, order, or message, upon which a vote has been taken, shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate and been communicated to the House of Representatives, the motion to reconsider shall be accompanied by a motion to request the House to return the same; which last motion shall be acted upon immediately, and without debate, and if determined in the negative shall be a final disposition of the motion to reconsider.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLIII.]

¹ As amended S. Jour. 357, 71-2, May 16, 1930.

² As amended S. Jour. 945, 49-1, June 21, 1886.

RULE XIV

BILLS, JOINT RESOLUTIONS, AND RESOLUTIONS

1. Whenever a bill or joint resolution shall be offered, its introduction shall, if objected to, be postponed for one day.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXIII.]

2. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three readings previous to its passage, which readings shall be on three different days, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise; and the Presiding Officer shall give notice at each reading whether it be the first, second, or third: ¹*Provided*, That the first or second reading of each bill may be by title only, unless the Senate in any case shall otherwise order.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXII.]

3. No bill or joint resolution shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read, after which it may be referred to a committee; bills and joint resolutions introduced on leave, and bills and joint resolutions from the House of Representatives, shall be read once, and may be read twice, on the same day, if not objected to, for reference, but shall not be considered on that day ² nor debated, except for reference, unless by unanimous consent.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXV.]

4. Every bill and joint resolution reported from a committee, not having previously been read, shall be read once, and twice, if not objected to, on the same day, and placed

¹ As amended S. Jour. 71, 63-2, Jan. 14, 1914.

² As amended S. Jour. 357, 71-2, May 16, 1930.

on the Calendar in the order in which the same may be reported; and every bill and joint resolution introduced on leave, and every bill and joint resolution of the House of Representatives which shall have received a first and second reading without being referred to a committee, shall, if objection be made to further proceeding thereon, be placed on the Calendar.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXV.]

5. All resolutions shall lie over one day for consideration, unless by unanimous consent the Senate shall otherwise direct.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXV.]

RULE XV ¹

BILLS

1. When a bill or resolution shall have been ordered to be read a third time, it shall not be in order to propose amendments, unless by unanimous consent, but it shall be in order at any time before the passage of any bill or resolution to move its commitment; and when the bill or resolution shall again be reported from the committee it shall be placed on the Calendar.

[Jefferson's Manual, Secs. XXVI, XXX.]

2. Whenever a private bill is under consideration, it shall be in order to move, as a substitute for it, a resolution of the Senate referring the case to the Court of Claims, under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1883.

¹ As amended S. Jour. 357, 71-2, May 16, 1930.

RULE XVI

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS

1. All general appropriation bills shall be referred to the Committee on Appropriations,¹ and no amendments shall be received to any general appropriation bill the effect of which will be to increase an appropriation already contained in the bill, or to add a new item of appropriation, unless it be made to carry out the provisions of some existing law, or treaty stipulation, or act, or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session; or unless the same be moved by direction of a standing or select committee of the Senate, or proposed in pursuance of an estimate submitted in accordance with law.

2. ² The Committee on Appropriations shall not report an appropriation bill containing amendments proposing new or general legislation, and if an appropriation bill is reported to the Senate containing amendments proposing new or general legislation, a point of order may be made against the bill, and if the point is sustained, the bill shall be recommended to the Committee on Appropriations.³

3. All amendments to general appropriation bills moved by direction of a standing or select committee of the Senate, proposing to increase an appropriation already contained in the bill, or to add new items of appropriation, shall, at least one day before they are considered, be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and when actually proposed to the

¹ As amended S. Jour. 86, 55-3, Jan. 23, 1899; S. Jour. 140, 66-1; July 23, 1919.

² As amended S. Jour. 126, 67-2, Mar. 6, 1922.

³ By direction of the Committee on Rules (Mar. 4, 1931) the second paragraph of Clause 1 of Rule 16, as amended and adopted on Mar. 6, 1922, was divided and all that part after the proviso transferred to the end of Rule XVI, and as so revised the paragraphs were renumbered and the words "*Provided, however*" stricken out.

bill no amendment proposing to increase the amount stated in such amendment shall be received; in like manner, amendments proposing new items of appropriation to river and harbor bills shall, before being considered, be referred to the Committee on Commerce; also amendments to bills establishing post roads, or proposing new post roads, shall, before being considered, be referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

(Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXXV.

4. No amendment which proposes general legislation shall be received to any general appropriation bill, nor shall any amendment not germane or relevant to the subject matter contained in the bill be received; nor shall any amendment to any item or clause of such bill be received which does not directly relate thereto; and all questions of relevancy of amendments under this rule, when raised, shall be submitted to the Senate and be decided without debate; and any amendment to a general appropriation bill may be laid on the table without prejudice to the bill. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXXV.

5. No amendment, the object of which is to provide for a private claim, shall be received to any general appropriation bill, unless it be to carry out the provisions of an existing law or a treaty stipulation, which shall be cited on the face of the amendment.

(Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXXV.

6. ¹ That three members of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to be selected by said committee, shall be ex officio members of the Committee on Appropriations, to serve on said committee when the bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture is being considered by

¹ By direction of the Committee on Rules (Mar. 4, 1931) the second paragraph of Clause 1 of Rule 16, as amended and adopted on Mar. 6, 1922, was divided and all that part after the proviso transferred to the end of Rule XVI, and as so revised the paragraphs were renumbered and the words "*Provided however*" stricken out.

the Committee on Appropriations, and at least one member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry shall be a member of the conference committee appointed to confer with the House upon said agricultural appropriation bill; that three members of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to be selected by said committee, shall be ex officio members of the Committee on Appropriations, to serve on said committee when the bill making appropriations for the Post Office Department is being considered by the Committee on Appropriations, and at least one member of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads shall be a member of any conference committee appointed to confer with the House upon said Post Office appropriation bill; that three members of the Committee on Military Affairs, to be selected by said committee, shall be ex officio members of the Committee on Appropriations, to serve on said committee when the bill making appropriations for the Department of War is being considered by the Committee on Appropriations, and at least one member of the Committee on Military Affairs shall be a member of any conference committee appointed to confer with the House upon said bill making appropriations for the Department of War; that three members of the Committee on Naval Affairs, to be selected by said committee, shall be ex officio members of the Committee on Appropriations, to serve on said committee when the bill making appropriations for the Department of the Navy is being considered by the Committee on Appropriations, and at least one member of the Committee on Naval Affairs shall be a member of any conference committee appointed to confer with the House upon said bill

making appropriations for the Department of the Navy; that three members of the Committee on the District of Columbia, to be selected by said committee, shall be ex officio members of the Committee on Appropriations, to serve on said committee when the bill making appropriations for the District of Columbia is being considered by the Committee on Appropriations, and at least one member of the Committee on the District of Columbia shall be a member of the conference committee appointed to confer with the House upon said District of Columbia appropriation bill; that three members of the Committee on Commerce, to be selected by said committee, shall be ex officio members of the Committee on Appropriations, to serve on said committee when the items pertaining to rivers and harbors are being considered by the Committee on Appropriations in the bill making appropriations for the Department of War, and at least one member of the Committee on Commerce shall be a member of any conference committee appointed to confer with the House upon items pertaining to rivers and harbors contained in the bill making appropriations for the Department of War; and that three members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, to be selected by said committee, shall be ex officio members of the Committee on Appropriations, to serve on said committee when the items pertaining to the Diplomatic and Consular Service are being considered by the Committee on Appropriations in the bill making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, and at least one member of the Committee on Foreign Relations shall be a member of any conference committee appointed to confer with the House when the items pertaining to the

Diplomatic and Consular Service are being considered in the bill making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice.¹

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXXV.]

RULE XVII

AMENDMENT MAY BE LAID ON THE TABLE WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO THE BILL

When an amendment proposed to any pending measure is laid on the table, it shall not carry with it, or prejudice, such measure.

RULE XVIII

AMENDMENTS—DIVISION OF A QUESTION

If the question in debate contains several propositions, any Senator may have the same divided, except a motion to strike out and insert, which shall not be divided; but the rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition; nor shall it prevent a motion simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion to strike out prevent a motion to strike out and insert. But pending a motion to strike out and insert, the part to be stricken out and the part to be inserted shall each be regarded for the purpose of amendment as a question; and motions to amend the part to be stricken out shall have precedence.

[Jefferson's Manual, Secs. XXXV, XXXVI.]

¹ As amended S. Jour. 95, 71-3, Jan. 15, 1931.

RULE XIX

DEBATE

1. When a Senator desires to speak, he shall rise and address the Presiding Officer, and shall not proceed until he is recognized, and the Presiding Officer shall recognize the Senator who shall first address him. No Senator shall interrupt another Senator in debate without his consent, and to obtain such consent he shall first address the Presiding Officer; and no Senator shall speak more than twice upon any one question in debate on the same day without leave of the Senate, which shall be determined without debate.

[Jefferson's Manual, Secs. XVII, XXXIX.]

2. ¹ No Senator in debate shall, directly or indirectly, by any form of words impute to another Senator or to other Senators any conduct or motive unworthy or unbecoming a Senator.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XVII.]

3. ¹ No Senator in debate shall refer offensively to any State of the Union.

4. If any Senator, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the Senate, the Presiding Officer shall, or any Senator may, call him to order; and when a Senator shall be called to order he shall sit down, and not proceed without leave of the Senate, which, if granted, shall be upon motion that he be allowed to proceed in order, which motion shall be determined without debate.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XVII.]

5. If a Senator be called to order for words spoken in debate, upon the demand of the Senator or of any other

¹ As amended S. Jour. 301, 57-1, Apr. 8, 1902.

Senator the exceptionable words shall be taken down in writing, and read at the table for the information of the Senate.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XVII]

6. ¹ Whenever confusion arises in the Chamber or the galleries, or demonstrations of approval or disapproval are indulged in by the occupants of the galleries, it shall be the duty of the Chair to enforce order on his own initiative and without any point of order being made by a Senator.

RULE XX

QUESTIONS OF ORDER

1. A question of order may be raised at any stage of the proceedings, except when the Senate is dividing, and, unless submitted to the Senate, shall be decided by the Presiding Officer without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate. When an appeal is taken, any subsequent question of order which may arise before the decision of such appeal shall be decided by the Presiding Officer without debate; and every appeal therefrom shall be decided at once, and without debate; and any appeal may be laid on the table without prejudice to the pending proposition, and thereupon shall be held as affirming the decision of the Presiding Officer.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXXIII.]

2. The Presiding Officer may submit any question of order for the decision of the Senate.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXXIII.]

¹ As amended S. Jour. 71, 63-2, Jan. 14, 1914.

RULE XXI

MOTIONS

1. All motions shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the Presiding Officer or by any Senator, and shall be read before the same shall be debated. [Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XX.]

2. Any motion or resolution may be withdrawn or modified by the mover at any time before a decision, amendment, or ordering of the yeas and nays, except a motion to reconsider, which shall not be withdrawn without leave.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XX.]

RULE XXII

PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS

When a question is pending, no motion shall be received but—

To adjourn.

To adjourn to a day certain, or that when the Senate adjourn it shall be to a day certain.

To take a recess.

To proceed to the consideration of executive business.

To lay on the table.

To postpone indefinitely.

To postpone to a day certain.

To commit.

To amend.

Which several motions shall have precedence as they stand arranged; and the motions relating to adjournment, to take a recess, to proceed to the consideration of executive business, to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXXIII.]

¹ If at any time a motion, signed by sixteen Senators, to bring to a close the debate upon any pending measure is presented to the Senate, the Presiding Officer shall at once state the motion to the Senate, and one hour after the Senate meets on the following calendar day but one, he shall lay the motion before the Senate and direct that the Secretary call the roll, and, upon the ascertainment that a quorum is present, the Presiding Officer shall, without debate, submit to the Senate by an aye-and-nay vote the question:

“Is it the sense of the Senate that the debate shall be brought to a close?”

And if that question shall be decided in the affirmative by a two-thirds vote of those voting, then said measure shall be the unfinished business to the exclusion of all other business until disposed of.

Thereafter no Senator shall be entitled to speak in all more than one hour on the pending measure, the amendments thereto, and motions affecting the same, and it shall be the duty of the Presiding Officer to keep the time of each Senator who speaks. Except by unanimous consent, no amendment shall be in order after the vote to bring the debate to a close, unless the same has been presented and read prior to that time. No dilatory motion, or dilatory amendment, or amendment not germane shall be in order. Points of order, including questions of relevancy, and appeals from the decision of the Presiding Officer, shall be decided without debate.

¹ As amended S. Jour. 234, 64-2, Mar. 8, 1917.

RULE XXIII

PREAMBLES

When a bill or resolution is accompanied by a preamble, the question shall first be put on the bill or resolution and then on the preamble, which may be withdrawn by a mover before an amendment of the same, or ordering of the yeas and nays; or it may be laid on the table without prejudice to the bill or resolution, and shall be a final disposition of such preamble.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXVI.]

RULE XXIV

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES

1. In the appointment of the standing committees, the Senate, unless otherwise ordered, shall proceed by ballot to appoint severally the chairman of each committee, and then, by one ballot, the other members necessary to complete the same. A majority of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to the choice of a chairman of a standing committee, but a plurality of votes shall elect the other members thereof. All other committees shall be appointed by ballot, unless otherwise ordered, and a plurality of votes shall appoint.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XI.]

2. When a chairman of a committee shall resign or cease to serve on a committee, and the Presiding Officer be authorized by the Senate to fill the vacancy in such committee, unless specially otherwise ordered, it shall be only to fill up the number on the committee.

RULE XXV

STANDING COMMITTEES¹

1. The following standing committees shall be appointed at the commencement of each Congress, with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to consist of twenty Senators.

Committee on Appropriations, to consist of *twenty-five* Senators.

Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to consist of *eight* Senators, to which shall be referred all resolutions directing the payment of money out of the contingent fund of the Senate or creating a charge upon the same: *Provided*, That any such resolution relating to substantive matter within the jurisdiction of any other standing committee of the Senate shall be first referred to such committee.

Committee on Banking and Currency, to consist of twenty Senators.

Committee on Civil Service, to consist of ten Senators.

Committee on Claims, to consist of thirteen Senators.

Committee on Commerce, to consist of twenty Senators.

Committee on the District of Columbia, to consist of fifteen Senators.

Committee on Education and Labor, to consist of eighteen Senators.

Committee on Enrolled Bills, to consist of three Senators, who shall examine all bills, amendments, and joint resolutions before they go out of the possession of the Senate,

¹ As amended S. Res. 52, 78-1, Jan. 14, 1943.

and which shall have power to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives, and which, or some one of which, shall examine all bills or joint resolutions which shall have passed both Houses, to see that the same are correctly enrolled, and, when signed by the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate, shall forthwith present the same, when they shall have originated in the Senate, to the President of the United States in person, and report the fact and date of such presentation to the Senate.

Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, to consist of *eight* Senators.

Committee on Finance, to consist of twenty-one Senators.

Committee on Foreign Relations, to consist of twenty-three Senators.

Committee on Immigration, to consist of fourteen Senators.

Committee on Indian Affairs, to consist of fourteen Senators.

Committee on Interoceanic Canals, to consist of eight Senators.

Committee on Interstate Commerce, to consist of twenty-one Senators.

Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, to consist of seventeen Senators.

Committee on the Judiciary, to consist of eighteen Senators.

Committee on the Library, to consist of ten Senators, which shall have power to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives.

Committee on Manufactures, to consist of thirteen Senators.

Committee on Military Affairs, to consist of eighteen Senators.

Committee on Mines and Mining, to consist of thirteen Senators.

Committee on Naval Affairs, to consist of *eighteen* Senators.

Committee on Patents, to consist of *eight* Senators.

Committee on Pensions, to consist of eleven Senators.

Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to consist of nineteen Senators.

Committee on Printing, to consist of eight Senators, which shall have power to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives.

Committee on Privileges and Elections, to consist of seventeen Senators.

Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to consist of fourteen Senators, which shall have power to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives.

Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, to consist of fifteen Senators.

Committee on Rules, to consist of thirteen Senators.

Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, to consist of seventeen Senators.

2. The said committees shall continue and have the power to act until their successors are appointed.¹

QUORUM OF COMMITTEES²

3. That the several standing committees of the Senate having a membership of more than three Senators are hereby respectively authorized to fix, each for itself, the number of its members who shall constitute a quorum thereof for the transaction of such business as may be considered by said

¹ As amended S. Jour. 44, 67-1, Apr. 18, 1921.

² As amended S. Jour. 271, 62-2, Apr. 12, 1912.

committee; but in no case shall a committee, acting under authority of this resolution, fix as a quorum thereof any number less than one-third of its entire membership, nor shall any report be made to the Senate that is not authorized by the concurrence of more than one-half of a majority of such entire membership.

RULE XXVI

REFERENCE TO COMMITTEES; MOTIONS TO DISCHARGE, AND REPORTS OF COMMITTEES TO LIE OVER

1. When motions are made for reference of a subject to a select committee, or to a standing committee, the question of reference to a standing committee shall be put first; and a motion simply to refer shall not be open to amendment, except to add instructions. [Jefferson's Manual, Secs. XXVII, XXXIII.]

2. All reports of committees and motions to discharge a committee from the consideration of a subject, and all subjects from which a committee shall be discharged, shall lie over one day for consideration, unless by unanimous consent the Senate shall otherwise direct.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLVI.]

RULE XXVII

REPORTS OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

1. The presentation of reports of committees of conference shall always be in order, except when the Journal is being read or a question of order or a motion to adjourn is pending, or while the Senate is dividing; and when received the question of proceeding to the consideration of the report, if raised, shall be immediately put, and shall be determined without debate.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLVI.]

2. Conferees shall not insert in their report matter not committed to them by either House, nor shall they strike from the bill matter agreed to by both Houses. If new matter is inserted in the report, or if matter which was agreed to by both Houses is stricken from the bill, a point of order may be made against the report, and if the point of order is sustained, the report shall be recommitted to the committee of conference.

[S. J. 103, 65-2, Mar. 8, 1918.]

RULE XXVIII

MESSAGES

1. Messages from the President of the United States or from the House of Representatives may be received at any stage of proceedings, except while the Senate is dividing, or while the Journal is being read, or while a question of order or a motion to adjourn is pending.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLVII.]

2. Messages shall be sent to the House of Representatives by the Secretary, who shall previously certify the determination of the Senate upon all bills, joint resolutions, and other resolutions which may be communicated to the House, or in which its concurrence may be requested; and the Secretary shall also certify and deliver to the President of the United States all resolutions and other communications which may be directed to him by the Senate.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLVII.]

RULE XXIX

PRINTING OF PAPERS, ETC.

1. Every motion to print documents, reports, and other matter transmitted by either of the executive departments, or to print memorials, petitions, accompanying documents,

or any other paper, except bills of the Senate or House of Representatives, resolutions submitted by a Senator, communications from the legislatures or conventions, lawfully called, of the respective States, and motions to print by order of the standing or select committees of the Senate, shall, unless the Senate otherwise order, be referred to the Committee on Printing. When a motion is made to commit with instructions, it shall be in order to add thereto a motion to print.

2. Motions to print additional numbers shall also be referred to the Committee on Printing; and when the committee shall report favorably, the report shall be accompanied by an estimate of the probable cost thereof; and when the cost of printing such additional numbers shall exceed the sum of five hundred dollars, the concurrence of the House of Representatives shall be necessary for an order to print the same.

3. Every bill and joint resolution introduced on leave or reported from a committee, and all bills and joint resolutions received from the House of Representatives, and all reports of committees, shall be printed, unless, for the dispatch of the business of the Senate, such printing may be dispensed with.

RULE XXX

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS

1. No memorial or other paper presented to the Senate, except original treaties finally acted upon, shall be withdrawn from its files except by order of the Senate. But when an act may pass for the settlement of any private claim, the Secretary is authorized to transmit to the officer charged with the settlement the papers on file relating to the claim.

2. No memorial or other paper upon which an adverse report has been made shall be withdrawn from the files of the Senate unless copies thereof shall be left in the office of the Secretary.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XVI.]

RULE XXXI

REFERENCE OF CLAIMS ADVERSELY REPORTED

Whenever a committee of the Senate, to whom any claim has been referred, reports adversely, and the report is agreed to, it shall not be in order to move to take the papers from the files for the purpose of referring them at a subsequent session, unless the claimant shall present a petition therefor, stating that new evidence has been discovered since the report, and setting forth the substance of such new evidence.¹ But when there has been no adverse report it shall be the duty of the Secretary to transmit all such papers to the committee in which such claims are pending.

RULE XXXII

BUSINESS CONTINUED FROM SESSION TO SESSION

At the second or any subsequent session of a Congress, the legislative business of the Senate which remained undetermined at the close of the next preceding session of that Congress shall be resumed and proceeded with in the same manner as if no adjournment of the Senate had taken place; and all papers referred to committees and not reported upon at the close of a session of Congress shall be returned to the office of the Secretary of the Senate, and be retained by him until the next succeeding session of that Congress, when they shall be returned to the several committees to which they had previously been referred.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. LI.]

¹ As amended S. Jour. 67, 50-1, Dec. 14, 1887.

RULE XXXIII

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR^{1 6}

No person shall be admitted to the floor of the Senate while in session, except as follows:

The President of the United States and his private secretary.

² The President elect and Vice President elect of the United States.

Ex-Presidents and ex-Vice Presidents of the United States.

Judges of the Supreme Court.

Ex-Senators and Senators elect.

The officers and employees of the Senate in the discharge of their official duties.

³ Ex-Secretaries and ex-Sergeants at Arms of the Senate.

⁴ Members of the House of Representatives and Members elect.

⁵ Ex-Speakers of the House of Representatives.

The Sergeant at Arms of the House and his chief deputy and the Clerk of the House and his deputy.

Heads of the Executive Departments.

⁶ Ambassadors and Ministers of the United States.

Governors of States and Territories.

The General Commanding the Army.

The Senior Admiral of the Navy on the active list.

Members of National Legislatures of foreign countries.

Judges of the Court of Claims.

¹ As amended S. Jour. 30, 52-1, Dec. 14, 1891.

² As amended S. Jour. 113, 50-2, Jan. 4, 1889.

³ As amended S. Jour. 75, 53-3, Jan. 28, 1895.

⁴ As amended S. Jour. 418, 43-2, Feb. 28, 1885.

⁵ As amended S. Jour. 1173, 50-1, July 25, 1888.

⁶ As amended S. Jour. 351, 54-1, May 26, 1896.

¹ Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

The Librarian of Congress and the Assistant Librarian in charge of the Law Library.

² The Architect of the Capitol.

² The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

Clerks to Senate committees and clerks to Senators when in the actual discharge of their official duties. Clerks to Senators, to be admitted to the floor, must be regularly appointed and borne upon the rolls of the Secretary of the Senate as such.

RULE XXXIV

REGULATION OF THE SENATE WING OF THE CAPITOL

1. The Senate Chamber shall not be granted for any other purpose than for the use of the Senate;³ no smoking shall be permitted at any time on the floor of the Senate, or lighted cigars be brought into the Chamber.

2. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Rules to make all rules and regulations respecting such parts of the Capitol, its passages and galleries, including the restaurant⁴ and the Senate Office Building,⁵ as are or may be set apart for the use of the Senate and its officers, to be enforced under the direction of the Presiding Officer. They shall make such regulations respecting the reporters' galleries of the Senate, together with the adjoining rooms and facilities, as will confine their occupancy and use to bona fide reporters for daily newspapers, to bona fide reporters of news or press associations requiring telegraph service to their membership, and to bona fide reporters for daily news dissemination through radio, wire, wireless, and

¹ As amended S. Jour. 762, 48-1, June 13, 1884.

² As amended S. Jour. 565, 48-1, Apr. 22, 1884.

³ As amended S. Jour. 163, 63-2, Mar. 9, 1914.

⁴ As amended 56 Stat. 750.

⁵ As amended 56 Stat. 343.

similar media of transmission. These regulations shall so provide for the use of such space and facilities as fairly to distribute their use to all such media of news dissemination.¹

RULE XXXV

SESSION WITH CLOSED DOORS

On a motion made and seconded to close the doors of the Senate, on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a Senator, require secrecy, the Presiding Officer shall direct the galleries to be cleared; and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain closed.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XVIII.]

RULE XXXVI

EXECUTIVE SESSIONS

1. When the President of the United States shall meet the Senate in the Senate Chamber for the Consideration of Executive business, he shall have a seat on the right of the Presiding Officer. When the Senate shall be convened by the President of the United States to any other place, the Presiding Officer of the Senate and the Senators shall attend at the place appointed, with the necessary officers of the Senate.

2. ² When acting upon confidential or Executive business,³ unless the same shall be considered in open Executive session, the Senate Chamber shall be cleared of all persons

¹ As amended S. Jour. 259, 76-1, Apr. 25, 1939.

² Mr. Aldrich, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

Resolved, That until otherwise ordered there shall be admitted to the floor of the Senate during Executive sessions such clerks, not exceeding three in number, as may be assigned by the Secretary of the Senate to Executive duties.

[S. Ex. Jour. 225, vol. 23, 52-1, May 2, 1892.]

³ As amended S. Jour. 428, 50-1, Mar. 6, 1888.

except the Secretary, the Chief Clerk, the Principal Legislative Clerk, the Executive Clerk, the Minute and Journal Clerk, the Sergeant at Arms, the Assistant Doorkeeper, and such other officers as the Presiding Officer shall think necessary; and all such officers shall be sworn to secrecy.

3. ¹ All confidential communications made by the President of the United States to the Senate shall be by the Senators and the officers of the Senate kept secret; and all treaties which may be laid before the Senate, and all remarks, votes, and proceedings thereon shall also be kept secret, until the Senate shall, by their resolution, take off the injunction of secrecy,² or unless the same shall be considered in open Executive session.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. LII.]

4. Any Senator or officer of the Senate who shall disclose the secret or confidential business or proceedings of the Senate shall be liable, if a Senator, to suffer expulsion from the body; and if an officer, to dismissal from the service of the Senate, and to punishment for contempt.

5. ³ Whenever, by the request of the Senate or any committee thereof, any documents or papers shall be communi-

¹ On motion by Mr. Frye.

Ordered, That the injunction of secrecy be removed from the following report from the Committee on Rules, viz:

The Committee on Rules, to which was referred a question of order raised by the Senator from Maine (Mr. Frye) as to the operation of clause 3, Rule XXXVI, reported that it extends the injunction of secrecy to each step in the consideration of treaties, including the fact of ratification; that no modification of this clause of the rules ought to be made; that the secrecy as to the fact of ratification of a treaty may be of the utmost importance, and ought not to be removed except by order of the Senate, or until it has been made public by proclamation by the President.

[S. Ex. Jour. 20, 49 special, Mar. 21, 1885.]

During the consideration of executive business the following resolution was considered and agreed to.

Ordered, Whenever the injunction of secrecy shall be removed from any part of the proceedings of the Senate in Executive session, or secret legislative session, the order of the Senate removing the same shall be entered by the Secretary in the Legislative Journal as well as in the Executive Journal, and shall be published in the Record.

[S. Jour. 131; 56-1, Feb. 8, 1900.]

² As amended S. Jour. 428, 50-1, Mar. 6, 1888.

³ As amended S. Jour. 320, 58-2, Mar. 31, 1904.

cated to the Senate by the President or the head of any department relating to any matter pending in the Senate, the proceedings in regard to which are secret or confidential under the rules, said documents and papers shall be considered as confidential, and shall not be disclosed without leave of the Senate.

RULE XXXVII

EXECUTIVE SESSION—PROCEEDINGS ON TREATIES

1. When a treaty shall be laid before the Senate for ratification, it shall be read a first time; and no motion in respect to it shall be in order, except to refer it to a committee,¹ to print it in confidence for the use of the Senate,¹ to remove the injunction of secrecy, or to consider it in open executive session.

When a treaty is reported from a committee with or without amendment, it shall, unless the Senate unanimously otherwise direct, lie one day for consideration; after which it may be read a second time and considered as in Committee of the Whole, when it shall be proceeded with by articles, and the amendments reported by the committee shall be first acted upon, after which other amendments may be proposed; and when through with, the proceedings had as in Committee of the Whole shall be reported to the Senate, when the question shall be, if the treaty be amended, "Will the Senate concur in the amendments made in Committee of the Whole?" And the amendments may be taken separately, or in gross, if no Senator shall object; after which new amendments may be proposed.¹ At any stage of such

¹ As amended S. Jour. 428, 50-1, Mar. 6, 1888.

proceedings the Senate may remove the injunction of secrecy from the treaty, or proceed with its consideration in open executive session.

The decisions thus made shall be reduced to the form of a resolution of ratification, with or without amendments, as the case may be, which shall be proposed on a subsequent day, unless, by unanimous consent, the Senate determine otherwise; at which stage no amendment shall be received unless by unanimous consent.

On the final question to advise and consent to the ratification in the form agreed to, the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present shall be necessary to determine it in the affirmative; but all other motions and questions upon a treaty shall be decided by a majority vote, except a motion to postpone indefinitely, which shall be decided by a vote of two-thirds.

2. Treaties transmitted by the President to the Senate for ratification shall be resumed at the second or any subsequent session of the same Congress at the stage in which they were left at the final adjournment of the session at which they were transmitted; but all proceedings on treaties shall terminate with the Congress, and they shall be resumed at the commencement of the next Congress as if no proceedings had previously been had thereon.

3. All treaties concluded with Indian tribes shall be considered and acted upon by the Senate in its open or legislative session, unless the same shall be transmitted by the President to the Senate in confidence, in which case they shall be acted upon with closed doors. [Jefferson's Manual, Sec. LII.]

RULE XXXVIII

EXECUTIVE SESSION—PROCEEDINGS ON NOMINATIONS ¹

1. When nominations shall be made by the President of the United States to the Senate, they shall, unless otherwise ordered, be referred to appropriate committees; and the final question on every nomination shall be, "Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?" which question shall not be put on the same day on which the nomination is received, nor on the day on which it may be reported by a committee, unless by unanimous consent.

2.² Hereafter all business in the Senate shall be transacted in open session, unless the Senate in closed session by a majority vote shall determine that a particular nomination, treaty, or other matter shall be considered in closed executive session, in which case all subsequent proceedings with respect to said nomination, treaty, or other matter shall be kept secret: *Provided*, That the injunction of secrecy as to the whole or any part of proceedings in closed executive session may be removed on motion adopted by a majority vote of the Senate in closed executive session: *Provided further*, That Rule XXXV shall apply to open executive

¹ On motion by Mr. Manderson, the Senate proceeded to consider the following resolution reported from the Committee on Printing; which was agreed to:

Resolved, All nominations to office shall be prepared for the printer by the Official Reporter, and printed in the Record, after the proceedings of the day in which they are received, also nominations recalled, and confirmed. [S. Ex. Jour., vol. 25, 197, 49-1, Dec. 16, 1885.]

On motion by Mr. Ingalls:

Ordered, The Secretary shall furnish the Official Reporters with a list of nominations to office after the proceedings of the day on which they are received, and a like list of all confirmations and rejections. [S. Ex. Jour., vol. 25, 237, 49-1, Dec. 17, 1885.]

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution submitted by Mr. Hill on Apr. 14, which was unanimously agreed thereto.

Resolved, The Secretary shall furnish to the press, and to the public upon request, the names of nominees confirmed or rejected on the day on which a final vote shall be had, except when otherwise ordered by the Senate. [S. Ex. Jour. 629, vol. 29, part 1, 53-2, May 2, 1894.]

² As amended, S. Jour. 122, 71-1, June 18, 1929.

session: *And provided further*, That any Senator may make public his vote in closed executive session.

Anything in the rules of the Senate inconsistent with the foregoing is hereby repealed.

3. When a nomination is confirmed or rejected, any Senator voting in the majority may move for a reconsideration on the same day on which the vote was taken, or on either of the next two days of actual executive session of the Senate; but if a notification of the confirmation or rejection of a nomination shall have been sent to the President before the expiration of the time within which a motion to reconsider may be made, the motion to reconsider shall be accompanied by a motion to request the President to return such notification to the Senate. Any motion to reconsider the vote on a nomination may be laid on the table without prejudice to the nomination, and shall be a final disposition of such motion.

4. Nominations confirmed or rejected by the Senate shall not be returned by the Secretary to the President until the expiration of the time limited for making a motion to reconsider the same, or while a motion to reconsider is pending unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

5. When the Senate shall adjourn or take a recess for more than thirty days, all motions to reconsider a vote upon a nomination which has been confirmed or rejected by the Senate, which shall be pending at the time of taking such adjournment or recess, shall fall; and the Secretary shall return all such nominations to the President as confirmed or rejected by the Senate, as the case may be.

6. Nominations neither confirmed nor rejected during the session at which they are made shall not be acted upon at

any succeeding session without being again made to the Senate by the President; and if the Senate shall adjourn or take a recess for more than thirty days, all nominations pending and not finally acted upon at the time of taking such adjournment or recess shall be returned by the Secretary to the President, and shall not again be considered unless they shall again be made to the Senate by the President.

RULE XXXIX

THE PRESIDENT FURNISHED WITH COPIES OF RECORDS OF EXECUTIVE SESSIONS

The President of the United States shall, from time to time, be furnished with an authenticated transcript of the executive records of the Senate, but no further extract from the Executive Journal shall be furnished by the Secretary, except by special order of the Senate; and no paper, except original treaties transmitted to the Senate by the President of the United States, and finally acted upon by the Senate, shall be delivered from the office of the Secretary without an order of the Senate for that purpose.

RULE XL

SUSPENSION AND AMENDMENT OF THE RULES

No motion to suspend, modify, or amend any rule, or any part thereof, shall be in order, except on one day's notice in writing, specifying precisely the rule or part proposed to be suspended, modified, or amended, and the purpose thereof. Any rule may be suspended without notice by the unanimous consent of the Senate, except as otherwise provided in clause I, Rule XII.

OATHS REQUIRED BY THE CONSTITUTION AND BY LAW TO BE
TAKEN UNDER RULE II

BY SENATORS

I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States. [1 Stat. 23, June 1, 1789.

I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God.

[15 Stat. 85, July 11, 1868.

BY THE SECRETARY

I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States.

And in addition to the foregoing he will also take the following:

I, A B, Secretary of the Senate of the United States of America, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will truly and faithfully discharge the duties of my said office, to the best of my knowledge and abilities.

[1 Stat. 23, June 1, 1789.

INDEX TO SENATE RULES

INDEX TO THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

A

	Rule	Clause	Page
<i>Absent</i> himself from the service of the Senate without leave. No Senator shall.....	5	1	7
<i>Absent Senators.</i> Less than a quorum may request or compel the attendance of.....	5	3	7
<i>Additional numbers</i> of a document——			
Referred to the Committee on Printing. Motions to print.....	29	2	35
Where cost for printing exceeds five hundred dollars, the House of Representatives must concur.....	29	2	35
<i>Adjourn.</i>			
Shall have precedence over all other motions. A motion to.....	22	—	27
To a day certain shall be second in the order of precedence of motions.....	22	—	27
<i>Admission</i> to the floor of the Senate. Persons entitled to.....	33	—	37
<i>Amendment.</i>			
If laid on the table, shall not carry with it or prejudice the measure.....	17	—	24
When a question of an, is pending, a motion may be made to amend.....	22	—	27
When a question of an, contains several propositions, a division may be called for.....	18	—	24
A motion to strike out and insert an, shall not be divided.....	18	—	24
Rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition.....	18	—	24
Rejection of a motion to strike out and insert shall not prevent a motion simply to strike out.....	18	—	24
The rejection of a motion to strike out shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert.....	18	—	24
In a motion to strike out and insert, the part to be stricken out and the part to be inserted shall each be regarded as a question for.....	18	—	24

<i>Amendment—Continued.</i>	Rule	Clause	Page
It shall not be in order on the third reading of a bill to offer an, except by unanimous consent.....	15	1	19
After a motion to close debate on a measure is agreed to a Senator may speak one hour on the pending measure, thereto, and motions affecting the same..	22	—	28
<i>Amendments to general appropriation bills</i> which will increase an appropriation already in the bill shall not be received, unless.....	16	1	20
Appropriations Committee shall not report a bill containing amendments proposing new or general legislation.....	16	2	20
If an appropriation bill is reported containing amendments proposing new or general legislation, a point of order may be made and if sustained the bill shall be recommitted.....	16	2	20
No amendment adding a new item to the bill, unless to carry out existing law or treaty stipulation, or act or resolution previously passed during that session shall be received.....	16	2	20
Amendments moved by direction of a committee or in pursuance of an estimate of the head of a department may be received.....	16	2	20
All amendments moved by direction of a committee must be referred to the Committee on Appropriations one day before being considered.....	16	3	20
No amendment to an amendment increasing the appropriation therein shall be received.....	16	3	20
Amendments to river and harbor bills shall also be referred before being considered.....	16	3	21
Amendments to post-road bills shall also be referred before being considered.....	16	3	21
No amendment proposing general legislation shall be received.....	16	4	21
No amendment not relevant or germane to the subject matter of the bill shall be received.....	16	4	21
An amendment to a general appropriation bill may be laid on the table without prejudice to the bill....	16	4	21
No amendment to provide for a private claim shall be received, unless to carry out existing law, etc..	16	5	21
<i>Amendments to the rules.</i> (See <i>Rules</i> .)			

INDEX TO STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

51

Rule Clause Page

<i>Amendments</i> to treaties shall be determined by a majority vote, except a motion to postpone. All questions of	37	1	42
<i>Anthony rule.</i> Known as the	8	-	13
<i>Appeals</i> , in questions of order. Every question of order decided by the Chair shall be subject to an appeal to the Senate	20	1	26
When an appeal is taken, any question of order or appeal that may afterwards arise shall be decided without debate	20	1	26
If an appeal be laid on the table, it shall be held as affirming the decision of the Chair	20	1	26
<i>Appeals from decision of the Chair.</i> Where a motion to close debate on a pending measure has been agreed to, to be decided without debate	22	-	28
<i>Appropriation bills.</i> (See <i>General appropriation bills.</i>)			
<i>Attendance</i> of absent Senators. The Sergeant at Arms may be directed to request, and, when necessary, compel the	5	3	7

B

<i>Ballot.</i> The chairman and members of the standing committees shall be appointed by	24	1	29
A majority shall choose a chairman and a plurality the other members of a standing committee	24	1	29
<i>Bills and joint resolutions.</i> Order in which the Chair shall call for, under "morning business"	7	1	9
Manner of introduction of pension bills, bills for the payment of private claims, or for the correction of naval or military records	7	2	10
Bills or other matters sent to the Senate by the President or House of Representatives may at any time be laid before the Senate by the Presiding Officer or upon motion	7	7	13
Bills and resolutions, not objected to, to be taken up in their order	8	-	13
To proceed to the consideration of certain, on the Calendar out of regular order, a privileged motion	9	-	14

<i>Bills and joint resolutions—Continued.</i>	Rule	Clause	Page
Whenever offered, their introduction shall, if objected to, be postponed for one day.....	14	1	18
Shall have three separate readings before passage, which shall be on three different days unless by unanimous consent.....	14	2	18
May be read the first and second times by title only unless.....	14	2	18
May be read twice on the same day for reference only.....	14	3	18
If not referred, they shall not be debated if objected to, but shall go on the Calendar.....	14	4	18
All bills and joint resolutions reported from a committee shall also go on the Calendar.....	14	4	18
When ordered to a third reading they shall not be open to amendment unless by unanimous consent.....	15	1	19
But may be committed before the question is put upon the passage.....	15	1	19
If committed when reported again shall go on the Calendar.....	15	1	19
May be accompanied by a preamble, which may be withdrawn or laid on the table.....	23	-	29
Enrolled, may be signed by Senator designated by President pro tempore to perform duties of the Chair.....		(Note)	6
Motion signed by sixteen Senators to close debate on, and other measures.....	22	-	28
Decided by a two-thirds vote, without debate.....	22	-	28
Limitations to amendments which may be proposed to.....	16	1-5	20, 21
Amendments to, proposing new items of appropriation shall before being offered be referred.....	16	3	20
No amendment proposing general legislation shall be proposed to any general appropriation bill.....	16	4	21
No amendment to provide for a private claim shall be offered to, unless to carry out existing law.....	16	5	21
<i>Bills, private</i> , may be referred to the Court of Claims.....	15	2	19
<i>Business.</i> Order of morning.....	7	1	9
<i>Business</i> of the Senate continued from session to session.			
The legislative.....	32	-	36

C

Rule Clause Page

<i>Calendar of general orders</i> shall be called on Monday under Rule VIII.....	7	3	11
At the expiration of the morning business, the Senate shall take up the.....	8, 9	-	13-15
Subjects on the Calendar to be taken up in their order.....	8, 9	-	13-15
Every bill and joint resolution reported from a committee, and bills and joint resolutions from the House of Representatives, read twice but not referred, shall be placed on the.....	14	4	18
To proceed to the consideration of an appropriation or revenue bill on the, out of its order, a privileged motion.....	9	-	14
To proceed to the consideration of any other bill on the, out of its order, a privileged motion.....	9	-	14
To pass over the pending subject on the, a privileged motion.....	9	-	14
To place pending subject at the foot of the, a privileged motion.....	9	-	14
<i>Call of the Senate.</i> When a question is raised as to the presence of a quorum, the Chair shall direct the roll to be called.....	5	2	7
<i>Capitol Building.</i> The Senate wing of the Capitol Building, its corridors and passages, to be under the control of the Committee on Rules.....	34	2	38
<i>Certificates</i> of election of Senators. To be recorded in well-bound book.....	6	2	9
Form of.....	(Notes)		8, 9
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , when to perform duties of the Chair.....	1	2	5
<i>Claims</i> rejected by the Senate can not be again referred unless new evidence be presented.....	31	-	36
Adversely reported on can not be withdrawn without leaving copies.....	30	2	36
The papers may be sent to the proper officer by the Secretary. Where acts have passed for private.....	30	1	35
Papers in relation to, to be transmitted by Secretary of Senate to committee having claim under consideration.....	31	-	36
After adverse report agreed to papers can not be withdrawn from Senate files to be referred unless on new evidence.....	31	-	36

	Rule	Clause	Page
<i>Close debate, motion to</i> , to be signed by sixteen Senators..	22	—	28
To be decided by a two-thirds vote without debate..	22	—	28
After vote to, a Senator may speak one hour.....	22	—	28
<i>Closed doors</i> . On the discussion of a subject which may require secrecy, the galleries shall be cleared and the doors closed.....	35	—	39
<i>Cloture</i>	22	—	28
<i>Commit.</i> After the third reading and before the passage of a bill a motion may be made to.....	15	2	19
When a question is pending, the order stated in which a motion may be made to.....	22	—	27
A motion to, not open to amendment except to add instructions.....	26	1	33
<i>Committee of the Whole</i> . Treaties when acted upon in executive session shall be first considered as in....	37	1	41
<i>Committee on Rules</i> , to have control of Senate wing of the Capitol Building, its corridors, etc.....	34	2	38
<i>Committees</i> . Order in which the Chair shall call for reports of.....	7	1	9
Three members of Committees on Agriculture, Post Offices and Post Roads, Military Affairs, Naval Affairs, District of Columbia, Commerce, and Foreign Relations shall be ex officio members of the Committee on Appropriations when their respective bills are being considered.....	16	6	21-24
The standing committees, unless otherwise ordered, shall be appointed by ballot.....	24	1	29
A majority of votes necessary to the choice of a chairman.....	24	1	29
Select committees and the residue of the standing committees may be chosen by a plurality.....	24	1	29
Vacancies in committees when filled shall be only to fill up the number of members.....	24	2	29
Enumeration of the standing committees to be appointed at the commencement of each Congress..	25	1	30-32
A motion to refer to a standing committee shall take precedence of a motion to refer to a select committee.....	26	1	33

<i>Committees—Continued.</i>	Rule	Clause	Page
A motion to refer shall not be open to amendment except to add instructions.....	26	1	33
All reports of committees shall lie one day for consideration.....	26	2	33
Quorum of, when composed of more than three Senators, the committee to fix number to constitute a.....	25	3	33
To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, on Printing, and on the Library, shall continue and have power to act until their successors are appointed.....	25	2	32
<i>Committees of Conference</i> shall be always in order, except, etc., and the question of their consideration shall be immediately put without debate, reports of....	27	1	33
<i>Communications</i> from State legislatures, etc., when printed in the Record, to be filed in office of Secretary of the Senate.....	7	6	12
<i>Concurrent</i> and other resolutions. Order in which the Chair shall call for, under "morning business".....	7	1	9
<i>Conference.</i> Reports of committees of conference shall always be in order, and the question of their consideration be immediately put without debate....	27	1	33
New matter may not be included in reports of committees of.....	27	2	34
<i>Confidential</i> communications from the President, and all treaties, proceedings, and remarks thereon, shall be kept secret.....	36	3	40
<i>Confidential</i> business of the Senate. Penalties for disclosing the.....	36	4	40
Shall be kept in a separate book.....	4	2	7
<i>Contingent fund</i> of the Senate shall be referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses. All resolutions for the payment of money from the.....	25	1	30
<i>Court of Claims.</i> To refer private bills to the.....	15	2	19
<i>Conventions</i> shall be printed in full in the Record. Communications from State legislatures or.....	7	6	12
<i>Credentials.</i> The presentation of shall always be in order, and be proceeded with until disposed of by the Senate.....	6	1	8

D

	Rule	Clause	Page
<i>Daily sessions.</i> Commencement of.....	3	-	6
<i>Day, certain.</i> When a question is pending, a motion may be made to postpone to a.....	22	-	27
<i>Debate.</i> If a Senator is speaking, or otherwise transgress the rules, the Presiding Officer shall, or any Senator may, call him to order.....	19	4	25
When called to order he shall sit down, and shall not proceed without leave of the Senate.....	19	4	25
If leave be granted to proceed, it shall be on motion and determined without.....	19	4	25
If a Senator be called to order for words spoken in debate, the exceptional words, if required, shall be taken down.....	19	5	25
The Presiding Officer shall name the Senator who is to speak, who, in all cases, shall be the Senator who shall first address the Chair.....	19	1	25
No Senator shall interrupt another without his con- sent, to obtain which he shall first address the Chair.....	19	1	25
No Senator shall impute to another Senator any con- duct or motive unworthy or unbecoming a Senator.....	19	2	25
No Senator shall refer offensively to any State of the Union.....	19	3	25
No Senator shall speak more than twice on any one question on the same day without leave of the Senate, to be determined without.....	19	1	25
A motion to close, signed by sixteen Senators.....	22	-	28
To be decided by a two-thirds vote, without.....	22	-	28
Upon the merits of the question. A motion to take up a subject shall be decided without.....	7	3	11
Petitions and memorials to be presented and referred without.....	7	5	12
No Senator to speak but once, and for five minutes only, on bills and resolutions upon the Calendar not objected to.....	8	-	13
A motion to lay before the Senate any bill or other matter sent to the Senate by the President or House of Representatives shall be decided with- out.....	7	7	13

Debate—Continued.

Rule Clause Page

A motion made before 2 o'clock to proceed to the consideration of any matter shall be determined without.....	8	-	14
A motion to change the order of special orders or to proceed to the consideration of other business shall be decided without.....	10	2	15
<i>Decision</i> is announced. No Senator shall, under any circumstances, be permitted to vote after a.....	12	1	16
But he may, for special reasons, by unanimous consent, change or withdraw his vote after a.....	12	1	16
Any motion or resolution may be withdrawn or modified, except a motion to reconsider before an amendment, ordering the yeas and nays, or before a.....	21	2	27
<i>Departments</i> , heads of, no communications to be sent by, except authorized by law unless transmitted by the President.....	7	(Note)	10
<i>Dilatory motions</i> . When motion to close debate is agreed to, no, nor dilatory amendments are in order.....	22	-	28
Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill shall be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.....	16	6	21-24
<i>Discharge of a committee</i> . A motion to discharge a committee from a subject shall lie over one day for consideration, unless.....	26	2	33
All subjects from which a committee shall be discharged shall also lie over one day for consideration, unless.....	26	2	33
<i>Division of a question</i> . If the question in debate contain several points, any Senator may have the same divided.....	18	-	24
A motion to strike out and insert shall not be divided.....	18	-	24
<i>Doors to be closed</i> . On the discussion of any business which may in the opinion of a Senator require secrecy, upon a motion made and seconded the Presiding Officer shall direct the.....	35	-	39

E

Rule Clause Page

Enrolled bills. (See *Bills and joint resolutions.*)*Exceptionable words* shall be taken down. If a Senator be called to order for words spoken in debate, the... 19 5 25*Excused from voting.* In calling the yeas and nays, each Senator, when his name is called, shall answer without debate, unless for special reasons he be... 12 1 16

When reasons shall be assigned for not voting, their sufficiency shall be determined without debate... 12 2 16

These proceedings shall be after the roll is called, and before the decision is announced..... 12 2 16

Executive business, a motion to proceed to consideration of, shall be decided without debate..... 22 - 27

The President shall have a seat on the right of the Chair when he shall meet the Senate for consideration of..... 36 1 39

The Senate shall be cleared of all persons except the officers in attendance, who shall be sworn to secrecy when acting upon. (See also note)..... 36 2 39

Unless the Senate is in open executive session..... 36 2 39

All confidential communications made by the President, and all treaties, and remarks, votes, and proceedings thereon, shall be kept secret, except as provided..... 36 3 40

Any person who shall disclose the secret proceedings of the Senate shall, if a Senator, be liable to expulsion; if an officer, to dismissal..... 36 4 40

All documents or papers communicated to the Senate by the President or the head of any department, relating to any matter secret or confidential under the rules, shall be considered as confidential..... 36 5 40

Proceedings upon treaties. (See *Treaties.*)Proceedings upon nominations. (See *Nominations.*)*Executive record.* The President shall, from time to time, be furnished with an authenticated transcript of the..... 39 - 45

No further extracts shall be furnished by the Secretary without an order of the Senate..... 39 - 45

Executive proceedings of the Senate shall be kept in a separate book..... 4 2 7

INDEX TO STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

59

	Rule	Clause	Page
<i>Extra copies</i> of documents shall be referred to the Committee on Printing. Motion to print.....	29	2	35
When the cost of additional copies shall exceed five hundred dollars the concurrence of the House shall be necessary.....	29	2	35
<i>Extracts</i> from the Executive Journal shall not be given without an order of the Senate.....	39	-	45

F

<i>Floor of the Senate.</i> Persons entitled to admission to the..	33	-	37
--	----	---	----

G

<i>Galleries</i> , confusion in the, etc., duty of Chair to enforce order in.....	19	6	26
<i>Galleries, Press and Radio</i> , Committee on Rules to make rules and regulations for.....	34	2	38
<i>Galleries to be cleared</i> and the doors closed, on discussing a question requiring secrecy. The Chair shall direct the, on a motion made, etc.....	35	-	39
<i>General appropriation bills.</i> All general appropriation bills shall be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.....	16	1	20
Three members of the Committees on Agriculture, Post Offices and Post Roads, Military Affairs, Naval Affairs, District of Columbia, Commerce, and Foreign Relations shall be ex officio members of the Committee on Appropriations when their respective general appropriation bills are being considered..	16	6	21-24
To proceed to the consideration of, a privileged motion.....	9	-	14

General appropriation bills—Continued.

Amendments to. No amendments shall be received which shall increase the appropriation, unless to carry out some existing law or treaty or resolution of the Senate, or by direction of a standing or select committee, or in pursuance of an estimate of the head of a department.....	16	1	20
All amendments proposing to increase an appropriation shall, one day previous to being offered, be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.....	16	3	20
No amendment shall be proposed to an amendment increasing the amount in such amendment.....	16	3	20
Amendments moved by direction of a committee shall be first referred to the Committee on Appropriations.....	16	3	20
No amendment proposing general legislation, or that is not germane or relevant to the subject of the bill, shall be received.....	16	4	21
No amendment to any item or clause that does not directly relate thereto shall be received.....	16	4	21
All questions of relevancy of amendments shall be decided by the Senate without debate.....	16	4	21
No amendment providing for a private claim, unless to carry out a law or treaty stipulation, shall be received.....	16	5	21
Any amendment to a general appropriation bill may be laid on the table.....	16	4	21
<i>General legislation</i> to general appropriation bills. No amendment shall be admitted proposing.....	16	5	21
<i>General orders.</i> (See <i>Calendar</i> .)			
<i>Germane.</i> No amendment to any appropriation bill shall be offered which is not relevant or.....	16	4	21

I

	Rule	Clause	Page
<i>Impeachment, court of.</i> Proceedings recorded.....	4	2	7
<i>Indefinite postponement.</i> When a question is pending, a motion may be made for.....	22	-	27
<i>Indian treaties</i> shall, unless transmitted by the President in confidence, be acted upon in legislative session..	37	3	42
<i>Injunction of secrecy.</i> All confidential communications from the President, and all treaties, and remarks and proceedings thereon, are embraced within the..	36	3	40
All information given or remarks made by a Senator touching the character or qualifications of a nominee, and all votes on a nomination, are within the.....	38	2	43
A Senator disclosing the confidential or secret business of the Senate shall be liable to expulsion.....	36	4	40
An officer of the Senate committing a like offense shall be dismissed and punished for contempt.....	36	4	40

J

<i>Journal.</i> A quorum being present, the Journal of the previous day's session shall be read and any mistake in the entries corrected.....	3	1	6
The reading of the, shall not be suspended unless by unanimous consent.....	3	1	6
A motion to amend the Journal shall be deemed a privileged question and be proceeded with until disposed of.....	3	1	6
The proceedings of the Senate shall be briefly and accurately stated on the.....	4	1	7
Every vote of the Senate, and a brief statement of each memorial or paper presented, shall be entered in the.....	4	1	7
The legislative, executive, and impeachment proceedings of the Senate shall be each recorded in a separate.....	4	2	7

L

	Rule	Clause	Page
<i>Laid on the table.</i> The preamble to a bill or resolution may, without carrying the bill or resolution, be...	23	-	29
A motion to reconsider may be, without carrying the subject, and shall be a final disposition thereof...	13	1	17
An amendment to a general appropriation bill may be.....	16	4	21
An appeal from the decision of the Chair may be...	20	1	26
When a question is pending, a motion may be made to lay on the table, which shall be decided without debate.....	22	-	27
<i>Leave to introduce a bill.</i> May be offered if no objection...	14	1	18
<i>Leave of the Senate.</i> A motion to reconsider shall not be withdrawn without.....	21	2	27
No Senator shall absent himself from the service of the Senate without.....	5	1	7
No Senator shall speak more than twice on any one question on the same day without.....	19	1	25
A Senator when called to order shall sit down and shall not proceed without.....	19	4	25
No memorial or other paper, except original treaties, shall be withdrawn without.....	30	1	35
<i>Legislative business.</i> The legislative business of the Senate shall be continued from session to session of the same Congress.....	32	-	36
The legislative proceedings of the Senate shall be recorded in a separate book.....	4	2	7

M

<i>Majority.</i> A motion to reconsider a vote may be decided by a.....	13	1	17
All questions upon a treaty, except on the question of ratification, and on a motion to postpone indefinitely, shall be by a.....	37	1	41

	Rule	Clause	Page
<i>Measure.</i> Motion to close debate on a pending-----	22	-	28
To be decided by a two-thirds vote, without debate--	22	-	28
After agreeing to vote on, a Senator may only speak one hour, and amendments-----	22	-	28
<i>Memorials and petitions</i> shall be referred without putting the question-----	7	4	11
Before being presented or read they shall be signed, indorsed with a brief statement of their contents, and referred without debate-----	7	5	12
Manner of presentation of after morning hour-----	7	2	10
Of foreign citizens or subjects shall not be received unless through the President-----	7	5	12
Where an adverse report has been made they shall not be withdrawn, unless copies are left with the Secretary-----	30	2	36
Shall not be withdrawn from the files without leave of the Senate-----	30	1	35
When an act has passed for the settlement of a private claim, the Secretary may transmit the papers to the accounting officers-----	30	1	35
To print in Record, from the States, and then file in Secretary's office-----	7	6	12
<i>Merits</i> of the question proposed to be considered. It shall not be in order to discuss the-----	7	3	11
<i>Messages</i> from the President and from the House of Rep- resentatives may be received at any stage of the proceedings except-----	28	1	34
To the House and communications to the President shall be taken by the Secretary-----	28	2	34
<i>Modify the Rules.</i> (See <i>Rules.</i>)			
<i>Mondays</i> , calendar shall be called on, under Rule VIII--	7	3	11
<i>Morning business.</i> Order in which it is laid before the Senate, after the Journal is read-----	7	1	9
Until concluded, or until 1 o'clock, no motion to pro- ceed to the consideration of any bill, resolution, etc., upon the Calendar shall be entertained unless by unanimous consent, and shall not be subject to amendment, and shall be decided without debate on the merits of the subject-----	7	3	11
At the conclusion of the, for each day, unless other- wise ordered, the Calendar of Bills and Resolutions shall be proceeded with until 2 o'clock-----	8	-	13

	Rule	Clause	Page
<i>Morning business</i> —Continued.			
The order of, which shall not be interrupted, unless by unanimous consent, prescribed.....	7	1	9
No motion to proceed to the consideration of subjects on the Calendar shall be received during, or up to 1 o'clock, except by unanimous consent, during the.....	7	3	11
A motion received by unanimous consent to take up a subject shall not be open to amendment, and shall be decided without debate on the merits of the question.....	7	3	11
<i>Morning hour.</i> Terminates two hours after meeting of Senate.....	8	(Note 2)	13
During the, no motion shall be entertained, except...	7	3	11
<i>Motions.</i> A motion to lay before the Senate bills or other matter sent to the Senate by the President or House of Representatives, in order at any time...	7	7	13
To reconsider shall be decided by a majority vote...	13	1	17
Before a motion shall be debated it shall, if required, be reduced to writing.....	21	1	27
Which may be made when a question is under consideration; their order and precedence.....	22	—	27
A motion or resolution may be withdrawn or modified before a division, amendment, or ordering of the yeas and nays.....	21	2	27
A motion to reconsider shall not be withdrawn without leave of the Senate.....	21	2	27
A motion to close debate signed by sixteen Senators...	22	—	28
To be decided by a two-thirds vote, without debate...	22	—	28
A motion to discharge a committee shall lie over one day for consideration, unless by unanimous consent.....	26	2	33

N

Rule Clause Page

<i>New matter</i> may not be included in conference reports..	27	2	34
<i>Nominations.</i> The question on their confirmation shall not be put on the same day on which they are received, nor on the day on which they may be reported, unless.....	38	1	43
Shall be prepared for the printer by the Official Reporter, and printed in the Record; also nominations recalled, confirmations, and rejections.....	38	(Note)	43
The Secretary shall furnish the Official Reporters with a list of nominations, and a like list of all confirmations and rejections.....	38	(Note)	43
The Secretary shall furnish to the press, and to the public upon request, the names of nominees, confirmed or rejected, except.....	38	(Note)	43
Discussions upon the character and qualifications of a nominee and the votes upon a nomination shall be kept secret.....	38	2	43
A motion to reconsider the vote on a nomination may be made within next two days of actual session.....	38	3	44
Notice of confirmation shall not be sent to the President until the expiration of next two days of actual session.....	38	4	44
When the President has been notified of a confirmation, a motion to reconsider must be accompanied by a request to the President to return the notification of confirmation.....	38	3	44
A motion to reconsider the vote on a nomination may be laid on the table, which shall be final....	38	3	44
Upon an adjournment of Congress, or a recess of more than thirty days, all motions to reconsider shall fall, and the nominations stand as confirmed or rejected, as the case may be.....	38	5	44
Not confirmed or rejected at one session shall not be considered at the next session unless renominated..	38	6	44
Upon an adjournment of Congress, or on taking a recess of thirty days, all nominations not finally acted upon shall be returned to the President..	38	6	44

O

Rule Clause Page

<i>Oaths of office.</i> The oaths required by the Constitution and prescribed by law shall be taken and subscribed by Senators in open Senate before entering upon their duties.....	2	-	6
Forms of.....			46
<i>Order of business.</i> After the conclusion of the morning business, prescribed.....	8	-	13
After the consideration of cases not objected to upon the Calendar is completed, and not later than 2 o'clock, prescribed.....	9	-	14
<i>Order in debate.</i> When a Senator shall be called to order, he shall sit down, and shall not proceed without leave of the Senate, which shall be determined without debate.....	19	4	25
No Senator shall speak to or interrupt another without his consent, to obtain which he shall first address the Chair.....	19	1	25
No Senator shall impute to another Senator any conduct or motive unworthy or unbecoming a Senator.....	19	2	25
No Senator shall refer offensively to any State of the Union.....	19	3	25
If a Senator be called to order for words spoken in debate, the exceptionable words, if required, shall be taken down.....	19	5	25
The Presiding Officer shall name the Senator who is to speak, who shall in all cases be the one who shall first address the Chair.....	19	1	25
No Senator shall speak more than twice on any one question on the same day without leave of the Senate, to be determined without debate.....	19	1	25
A motion to take up a subject shall not be open to debate on the merits of the subject proposed to be considered.....	7	3	11
<i>Order in the galleries.</i> (See <i>Galleries.</i>)			
<i>Order, questions of.</i> A question of order may be raised against an appropriation bill proposing new or general legislation, and if sustained, the bill shall be recommitted.....	16	2	20
A question of order may be raised at any time except, and shall be decided by the Chair without debate.....	20	1	26

Order, questions of—Continued.

	Rule	Clause	Page
An appeal may be taken from the decision of the Chair on a question of order.....	20	1	26
The Chair may submit any question of order to the decision of the Senate.....	20	2	26
When an appeal is taken from the decision of the Chair, any subsequent question of order or appeal shall be decided without debate.....	20	1	26
An appeal may be laid on the table, which shall be regarded as sustaining the decision of the Chair..	20	1	26
When motion to close debate is agreed to, all, including relevancy of amendments and appeals, to be decided without debate.....	22	-	28

P

<i>Papers.</i> When the reading of a paper is called for, and objection be made, it shall be submitted to the Senate without debate.....	11	-	15
Printing of.....	29	1	34
No papers, except original treaties, shall, without leave of the Senate, be withdrawn from its files...	30	1	35
When an act has passed for the settlement of a private claim, the Secretary may transmit the papers to the accounting officers.....	30	1	35
When a claim has been reported adversely, and the report be agreed to, the papers shall not be taken from the files and referred without new evidence being furnished.....	31	-	36
Where an adverse report has been made, papers shall not be withdrawn without leaving copies with the Secretary.....	30	2	36
<i>Pending measure.</i> Amendment proposed to any, is laid on the table without carrying the measure to the table or prejudicing the same.....	17	-	24
To close debate on a.....	22	-	28
<i>Petitions</i> , before being presented, must be signed, indorsed with a brief statement of their contents, and referred without debate.....	7	5	12

Petitions—Continued.

	Rule	Clause	Page
Manner of presentation of.....	7	2	10
Order in which the Chair shall call for, in the morning hour.....	7	1	9
Order to print in Record covers body of petition only..	7	(Note 2)	12
No petition or other paper signed by citizens or sub- jects of a foreign power shall be received unless through the President.....	7	5	12
To print, from the States, in Record and then filed in Secretary's office.....	7	6	12
Every petition shall be referred without putting the question, unless there be objection.....	7	4	11
<i>Plurality of votes.</i> Select committees and the members of standing committees (except the chairman) shall be elected by a.....	24	1	29
<i>Postpone indefinitely.</i> When a question is pending, a motion may be made to.....	22	-	27
<i>Preamble</i> to a resolution. The question shall be first put upon the resolution, and last on the preamble....	23	-	29
To a bill or resolution may be withdrawn before an amendment or ordering of the yeas and nays. It may also be laid on the table.....	23	-	29
To a bill or resolution shall be last put to question, and may also be laid on the table.....	23	-	29
<i>President of the United States.</i> Heads of departments not to send communications except through the.....	7	(Note)	10
<i>President pro tempore.</i> (See <i>Presiding Officer.</i>)			
<i>Presiding Officer of the Senate.</i> In the absence of the Vice President, the Senate shall choose a.....	1	1	5
Tenure of office of President <i>pro tempore</i>	1	(Note 1)	5
In the absence of the Vice President and pending the election of a President <i>pro tempore</i> , the Secretary, or, in his absence, the Chief Clerk, shall perform the duties of the.....	1	2	5
He shall have the right to name a Senator to occupy the chair, who shall not hold beyond an adjourn- ment except.....	1	3	5
In the event of a vacancy in the office of Vice President, the, shall have the right to name a Senator to occupy the chair.....	1	4	5
He may at any time lay before the Senate bills or other matter sent to the Senate by the President or House of Representatives.....	7	7	13

INDEX TO STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

69

<i>Presiding Officer of the Senate</i> —Continued.	Rule	Clause	Page
The Presiding Officer shall decide every question of order without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate.....	20	1	26
He may submit any question of order without decision to the Senate.....	20	2	26
Senator designated by President <i>pro tempore</i> to perform duties of the Chair may sign enrolled bills..	1	(Note 1)	6
<i>Press Galleries</i> , Committee on Rules to make rules and regulations for.....	34	2	38
<i>Printing</i> . Every motion to print, except to print bills, reports of committees, resolutions, communications from State legislatures and conventions, and motions to print, made by direction of committees, shall be referred to the Committee on, unless.....	29	1	34
All reports of committees, unless for the dispatch of business the printing be dispensed with, shall be printed.....	29	3	35
<i>Printing, Committee on</i> . Motions to print additional numbers shall be referred to the.....	29	2	35
When the cost of printing additional numbers shall exceed five hundred dollars, it shall be by concurrent resolution.....	29	2	35
Every bill, joint resolution, and report of committee shall be printed unless.....	29	3	35
<i>Private bill</i> . May be referred to Court of Claims.....	15	3	19
<i>Private claim</i> . No memorial or other papers relating to, shall be withdrawn from the files without leave of the Senate.....	30	1	35
Where a private act has passed, the Secretary may transmit the papers to the officer charged with the settlement.....	30	1	35
No private claim, which has been rejected, shall be again referred from the files without new evidence	31	—	36
Where an adverse report has been made on a private claim, the papers shall not be withdrawn without leaving copies.....	30	2	36
No amendment shall be proposed to any general appropriation bill whose object is to provide for a, unless.....	16	5	21
<i>Private secretary</i> of Senator shall not be admitted to the floor until borne upon the rolls of the Secretary as such.....	33	—	38

	Rule	Clause	Page
<i>Privileged motions</i> , save as against a motion to adjourn, to proceed to Executive business, or questions of privilege, and shall be decided without debate.....	9	-	14
<i>Privileges of the floor</i>	33	-	37

Q

<i>Question of order</i> shall be decided by the Chair, without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate. Every	20	1	26
When motion to close debate is agreed to, every, in- cluding relevancy of amendments and appeals, to be decided without debate.....	22	-	28
<i>Question of order</i> . The Chair may submit any question of order to the decision of the Senate.....	20	2	26
When an appeal is taken from the decision of the Chair, any subsequent question of order or appeal shall be decided without debate.....	20	1	26
An appeal from the decision of the Chair may be laid on the table, which shall be held to affirm the decision of the Chair.....	20	1	26
<i>Question of privilege</i> . A motion to amend or correct the Journal shall be deemed a, and shall be proceeded with until disposed of.....	3	1	6
When in order.....	6	1	8
Certain privileged motions may be submitted.....	9	-	14
<i>Question under debate</i> contains several points, any Senator may call for a division. If the.....	18	-	24
But a motion to strike out and insert shall not be divided.....	18	-	24
But, pending a motion to strike out and insert, each part shall be regarded as a question; and the part to be stricken out shall be first open to amendment	18	-	24
<i>Quorum</i> . The journal of the proceedings of the preceding day shall be read, there being present a.....	3	1	6
Shall consist of a majority of the Senators duly chosen and sworn.....	3	2	7

Quorum—Continued.

	Rule	Clause	Page
The presence of a quorum being questioned, the Chair shall direct the roll to be called to ascertain the presence of a.....	5	2	7
A majority of the Senators present may request or compel the attendance of Senators to make a.....	5	3	7
Pending the execution of the order requiring the presence of absent Senators, no debate or motion shall be in order but to adjourn.....	5	3	8
No request for unanimous consent for final vote on a bill, etc., shall be submitted until a roll call shows a, present.....	12	3	16
Of committees composed of more than three Senators to be fixed by the members.....	25	3	30

R

<i>Radio Galleries</i> , Committee on Rules to make rules and regulations for.....	34	2	38
<i>Reading of a paper.</i> When the reading of a paper is called for, and it be objected to, it shall be decided by the Senate without debate.....	11	-	15
<i>Recess.</i> Pending the consideration of a question, a motion, which shall be decided without debate, may be made for a.....	22	-	27
<i>Recess of the Senate for more than thirty days.</i> All nominations and motions to reconsider nominations shall fall upon a.....	38	5	44
<i>Reconsideration.</i> A motion to reconsider may be made by any Senator voting on the side that prevailed or who did not vote.....	13	1	17
A motion to reconsider may be made within the two next days of actual session, and shall be decided by a majority.....	13	1	17
When a bill or other matter shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate, the motion to reconsider shall be accompanied by a request for the return of the same.....	13	2	17
Which last motion shall be determined at once and without debate.....	13	2	17

<i>Reconsideration—Continued.</i>	Rule	Clause	Page
If the Senate shall refuse to reconsider a vote, or upon consideration shall reaffirm its first decision, it shall not be in order to move to reconsider unless—	13	1	17
A motion to reconsider may be laid on the table without prejudice to the main question—	13	1	17
And if laid on the table, shall be a final disposition of the motion—	13	1	17
A motion to reconsider shall not be withdrawn without leave of the Senate—	21	2	27
A motion to reconsider a vote on a nomination may be laid on the table, and shall be final—	38	3	44
A motion to reconsider a vote on a nomination returned to the President must be accompanied by a request for its return to the Senate—	38	3	44
Motions to reconsider nominations shall fall, upon a recess of thirty days or on final adjournment—	38	5	44
<i>Record</i> , to print in communications from legislatures or conventions, etc.—	7	6	12
<i>Reduced to writing.</i> Before a motion shall be debated, if required, it shall be—	21	1	27
<i>Reference to a committee.</i> A motion to refer shall not be open to amendment unless it be to add instructions—	26	1	44
A motion to refer to a standing committee shall have precedence of a motion to refer to a select committee—	26	1	33
Every bill and joint resolution shall be read twice before—	14	3	18
Before the final vote on the passage of a bill or resolution it shall be in order to move its—	15	2	19
<i>Relevant to the subject-matter thereof.</i> No amendment shall be proposed to any general appropriation bill which shall not be germane or—	16	4	21
<i>Reports of committees.</i> The order in which they shall be called for by the Chair under "morning business"—	7	1	9
If objected to, the consideration of the report of a committee shall lie over one day—	26	2	33
All reports of committees shall be printed, unless for the dispatch of business the printing be dispensed with—	29	3	35

	Rule	Clause	Page
<i>Reports of committees of conference</i> shall always be in order, and when made the question of their consideration shall be immediately put and decided without debate.....	27	1	33
<i>Resolutions.</i> The order in which they shall be called for by the Chair under "morning business".....	7	1	9
Not objected to, to be taken up in their order.....	8	-	13
When accompanied by a preamble, the question shall be first put on the resolution, then on the preamble, which may be withdrawn or laid on the table....	23	-	29
A resolution may be withdrawn or modified by the mover before an amendment or ordering of the yeas and nays.....	21	2	27
A resolution to pay money out of the contingent fund shall be referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.....	25	1	30
All resolutions shall, if their consideration be objected to, lie over one day.....	14	5	19
<i>Revenue bills</i> , to proceed to the consideration of, a privi- leged motion.....	9	-	14
<i>Rules.</i> No motion to suspend, modify, or amend any rule, except on one day's notice in writing.....	40	-	45
Any rule may be suspended, modified, or amended without notice by unanimous consent, except Rule XII.....	40	-	45
But no motion shall be in order to suspend Rule	40	-	45
XII, in respect to voting.....	12	1	16

S

Rule Clause Page

<i>Secrecy.</i> The galleries shall be cleared and the doors closed on the discussion of a question that may require.....	35	-	39
All confidential communications from the President, and all treaties and debates and proceedings thereon, shall be kept secret.....	36	3	40
All matters touching the character and qualifications of a nomination, and all votes and proceedings thereon, shall be kept secret.....	38	2	43
Removal of injunction of secrecy from Report of Committee on Rules. (Note 1).....	36	3	40
Removal of injunction of secrecy from any part of the proceedings shall be entered in the Legislative Journal and Executive Journal, and published in the Record (Note 1).....	36	3	40
A Senator disclosing the confidential or secret business of the Senate shall be liable to expulsion.....	36	4	40
An officer of the Senate committing a like offense shall be dismissed and punished for a contempt.....	36	4	40
All documents or papers communicated to the Senate by the President or the head of any department, relating to any matter secret or confidential under the rules, shall be considered as confidential.....	36	5	40
<i>Secretary of the Senate.</i> When to perform the duties of the Chair.....	1	2	5
To keep record of certificates of election of Senators.....	6	2	8
To transmit papers in the relation to claims to committee before whom claim is pending.....	31	-	36
To file in office of, State petitions and memorials printed in Congressional Record.....	7	6	12
<i>Senate Chamber.</i> Shall not be granted for any other purpose than for the use of the Senate.....	34	1	38
No smoking permitted in the.....	34	1	38
When confusion arises in the, or galleries, Chair on his own motion must enforce order.....	19	6	26
<i>Senate Office Building.</i> The Committee on Rules shall make all rules and regulations respecting the.....	34	2	38
<i>Senators.</i> Not to absent themselves from the service of the Senate without leave.....	5	1	7
Not speak but once, and for five minutes only, on bills and resolutions on the Calendar not objected to.....	8	-	13

enators—Continued.

	Rule	Clause	Page
After a motion is agreed to to close debate on a pending measure and amendments, no Senator may speak more than one hour.....	22	—	28
<i>moking</i> . Shall not be permitted in the Senate Chamber.....	34	1	38
<i>pecial orders</i> . The unfinished business shall take precedence of the.....	10	1	15
Consideration of the Calendar of bills and resolutions at the conclusion of morning business until 2 o'clock takes precedence of.....	8	—	13
Any subject may be made a special order by a vote of two-thirds.....	10	1	15
Unless there be unfinished business, the Chair shall lay before the Senate the.....	10	1	15
Special orders for same hour and day shall have precedence according to time at which they were made such.....	10	2	15
Special orders shall not lose their character as such unless by a vote of the Senate.....	10	2	15
Every special order shall, unless there be unfinished business, be laid before the Senate when the hour assigned shall arrive.....	10	1	15
All motions to change to be decided without debate..	10	2	15
<i>peak more than twice</i> in any one debate on the same day without leave of the Senate. No Senator shall....	19	1	25
<i>peak</i> . The Presiding Officer shall name who is to speak, but the Senator first rising shall be first recognized..	19	1	25
<i>tanding Committees</i>	25	—	30-32
<i>tanding Rules of Senate</i>	—	—	5
States, to print in Record, communications from, etc.....	7	6	12
<i>uspension of the rules</i> . One day's notice in writing required to suspend, amend, or modify any rule of the Senate.....	40	—	45
Rule XII, in relation to voting, shall never, under any circumstances, be suspended.....	40 12	— 1	45 16

T

	Rule	Clause	Page
<i>Table.</i> An amendment to a general appropriation bill may be laid on the.....	16	4	21
A motion to reconsider may be laid on the.....	13	1	17
And if carried shall be held to be a final disposition of the motion.....	13	1	17
When an amendment proposed to any pending measure is laid on the, it shall not carry with it nor prejudice such measure.....	17	-	24
When a question is pending, a motion may be made to lay on the, which shall be decided without debate.....	22	-	27
Preamble of a bill or resolution may be withdrawn or laid on the, without prejudice to the bill or resolution.....	23	-	29
An appeal from the decision of the Chair may be laid on the.....	20	1	26
If laid on the table, it shall be held as affirming the decision of the Chair.....	20	1	26
<i>Title.</i> May read bills the first and second times by, only unless.....	14	2	18
<i>Treaties.</i> When a treaty is laid before the Senate, no motion shall be made in reference to it but to refer or to print it, to remove injunction of secrecy, or to consider it in open Executive session.....	37	1	41
A treaty shall not be considered on the same day that it is reported, if objected to.....	37	1	41
After being acted upon as in Committee of the Whole it shall be reported to the Senate.....	37	1	41
When the question will be, if amended, on concurring in the amendments made in Committee of the Whole.....	37	1	41
Injunction of secrecy may be removed at any stage of proceedings, or treaty may be considered in open Executive session.....	37	1	41
After which the resolution of ratification may be proposed on a subsequent day, unless.....	37	1	41
When the question shall be on the resolution of ratification, no amendment shall be in order, except..	37	1	41
The question of ratification and a motion to postpone indefinitely shall require a vote of two-thirds....	37	1	41

eaties—Continued.

Rule Clause Page

All amendments and other motions may be decided by a majority, except a motion to postpone indefinitely.....	37	1	42
Shall be resumed at the second or any subsequent session of same Congress, at the stage when last acted upon.....	37	2	42
When proceedings shall terminate with a Congress, they shall be resumed <i>de novo</i>	37	2	42
Indian treaties shall, unless transmitted by the Presi- dent in confidence, be acted upon in legislative session.....	37	3	42

U

Rule Clause Page

<i>Unanimous consent.</i> The reading of the Journal may be suspended by-----	3	1	6
Until the morning business is concluded, or until the hour of 1 o'clock, no motion to proceed to any other subject shall be received, unless by-----	7	3	11
After a decision is announced, a Senator may change or withdraw his vote by-----	12	1	16
When the Senate shall refuse to reconsider a vote, or reaffirm its first decision, no motion to reconsider can be received but by-----	13	1	17
Each bill shall receive three readings before passage on three different days, unless by-----	14	2	18
A bill may be read twice for reference, but not considered as in Committee of the Whole, nor debated, unless by-----	14	3	18
No amendment shall be proposed to a bill on its third reading, unless by-----	15	2	19
All resolutions shall lie over one day, unless by-----	14	5	19
All reports of committees, motions to discharge a committee, and subjects from which a committee may be discharged, shall lie over one day, unless by-----	26	2	33
Any rule of the Senate can be suspended without notice by, except as provided in Rule XII-----	40	-	45
Treaties shall not be acted upon on the day on which they are reported, unless by-----	12	1	16
Resolutions shall not be acted upon on the day on which they are reported, unless by-----	37	1	41
Resolution of ratification shall not be considered on the same day it is proposed, unless by-----	37	1	41
Nominations shall not be confirmed on the day they are received, or on which reported, unless by-----	38	1	43
Order of morning business changed only by-----	7	1	9
No request for, to vote on a bill, etc., shall be submitted until the roll is called to ascertain if a quorum is present-----	12	3	16

	Rule	Clause	Page
<i>Unfinished business</i> shall have preference over the special orders.....	10	1	15
Consideration of the Calendar of Bills and Resolutions at the conclusion of the morning business, until 2 o'clock, takes precedence of.....	8	-	13
<i>Unfinished business of a session.</i> The legislative business of the Senate shall be continued from session to session of the same Congress.....	32	-	36

V

	Rule	Clause	Page
<i>Vacancies</i> in committees, when filled by the Presiding Officer, shall, unless otherwise ordered, be only to fill up the number on the committee.....	24	2	29
<i>Vice President.</i> In the absence of the Vice President, the Senate shall choose a President <i>pro tempore</i>	1	1	5
In the absence of the, and pending the election of a President <i>pro tempore</i> , the Secretary, or, in his absence, the Chief Clerk shall perform the duties of the Chair.....	1	2	5
<i>Voting.</i> When the yeas and nays are called each Senator shall, unless excused from voting, answer when his name is called, without debate.....	12	1	16
Proceedings when a Senator shall be called on for reasons for declining to vote shall be without debate.....	12	2	16
Further proceedings shall not be had until after the result is announced.....	12	2	16
A Senator shall not be permitted to vote after the result is announced.....	12	1	16
But he may, for special reasons, by unanimous consent, withdraw or change his vote.....	12	1	16

W

	Rule	Clause	Page
<i>Withdrawal of a motion or resolution.</i> A resolution or motion may be withdrawn at any time before amendment or ordering of the yeas and nays.....	21	2	27
Preamble to a resolution may be withdrawn before amendment or ordering of the yeas and nays.....	23	-	29
A motion to reconsider shall not be withdrawn without leave of the Senate.....	21	2	27
<i>Withdrawal of papers.</i> No papers except original treaties shall be withdrawn from the files without leave of the Senate.....	30	1	35
Where an act has passed for a private claim, the papers may be sent by the Secretary to the accounting officers.....	30	1	35
No petition on which an adverse report has been made shall be withdrawn without leaving copies.....	30	2	36
Claims adversely reported on shall not be again referred without new evidence.....	31	-	36
<i>Without debate.</i> In ascertaining the presence of a quorum, the proceedings shall be.....	5	2	7
Sergeant at Arms may be directed to request or compel attendance of absent Senators.....	5	3	7
The reading of a paper, when objected to, shall be decided.....	11	-	15
A motion to request the House of Representatives to return a bill shall be decided at once, and.....	13	2	17
All questions of relevancy of amendments under Rule XVI shall be decided.....	16	4	21
A motion to permit a Senator to proceed in order shall be decided.....	19	4	25
A motion for leave to speak more than twice in one debate shall be decided.....	19	1	25
All questions of order shall be decided by the Chair.....	20	1	26
Subsequent questions of order and appeals shall be decided.....	20	1	26
Motions to adjourn, for a recess, for executive business, and to lay on the table shall be decided.....	22	-	27
A motion to proceed to consideration of a conference report shall be decided.....	27	1	33

	Rule	Clause	Page
<i>Without debate</i> —Continued.			
Each Senator, when the yeas and nays are called, shall, when his name is called, answer.....	12	1	16
Reasons for excusing a Senator from voting shall be determined.....	12	2	16
Motion signed by sixteen Senators to bring debate to a close on a pending measure shall be decided..	22	—	28
Points of order, questions of relevancy, and appeals relating to above motion to be decided.....	22	—	28
<i>Words</i> , exceptionable, spoken in debate, if required, shall be taken down in writing.....	19	5	25

Y

	Rule	Clause	Page
<i>Yeas and nays.</i> Each Senator shall, when his name is called, answer openly, and without debate.....	12	1	16
A Senator shall be required to assign reasons for not voting, which shall be without debate.....	12	2	16
He shall not be called on for reasons for not voting until after the roll call and before the result of the vote is announced.....	12	2	16
Other proceedings shall be after such announcement.....	12	2	16
A Senator shall not be permitted to vote after the result is announced.....	12	1	16
For special reasons, by unanimous consent, he may withdraw or change his vote.....	12	1	16
Any motion or resolution may be withdrawn or modified by the mover at any time before a decision, amendment, or ordering of the.....	21	2	27

RULES FOR IMPEACHMENT TRIALS

RULES OF PROCEDURE AND PRACTICE IN THE SENATE WHEN SITTING ON IMPEACHMENT TRIALS ¹

I. Whensoever the Senate shall receive notice from the House of Representatives that managers are appointed on their part to conduct an impeachment against any person, and are directed to carry articles of impeachment to the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate shall immediately inform the House of Representatives that the Senate is ready to receive the managers for the purpose of exhibiting such articles of impeachment, agreeably to such notice.

II. When the managers of an impeachment shall be introduced at the bar of the Senate and shall signify that they are ready to exhibit articles of impeachment against any person, the Presiding Officer of the Senate shall direct the Sergeant at Arms to make proclamation, who shall, after making proclamation, repeat the following words, viz: "All persons are commanded to keep silence, on pain of imprisonment, while the House of Representatives is exhibiting to the Senate of the United States articles of impeachment against ———— ;" after which the articles shall be exhibited, and then the Presiding Officer of the Senate shall inform the managers that the Senate will take proper order on the subject of the impeachment, of which due notice shall be given to the House of Representatives.

III. Upon such articles being presented to the Senate, the Senate shall, at 1 o'clock afternoon of the day (Sunday

¹ See also Jefferson's Manual, Sec. LIII.

excepted) following such presentation, or sooner if ordered by the Senate, proceed to the consideration of such articles, and shall continue in session from day to day (Sundays excepted) after the trial shall commence (unless otherwise ordered by the Senate) until final judgment shall be rendered, and so much longer as may, in its judgment, be needful. Before proceeding to the consideration of the articles of impeachment, the Presiding Officer shall administer the oath hereinafter provided to the members of the Senate then present and to the other members of the Senate as they shall appear, whose duty it shall be to take the same.

IV. When the President of the United States or the Vice President of the United States, upon whom the powers and duties of the office of President shall have devolved, shall be impeached, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States shall preside; and in a case requiring the said Chief Justice to preside notice shall be given to him by the Presiding Officer of the Senate of the time and place fixed for the consideration of the articles of impeachment, as aforesaid, with a request to attend; and the said Chief Justice shall preside over the Senate during the consideration of said articles and upon the trial of the person impeached therein.

V. The Presiding Officer shall have power to make and issue, by himself or by the Secretary of the Senate, all orders, mandates, writs, and precepts authorized by these rules or by the Senate, and to make and enforce such other regulations and orders in the premises as the Senate may authorize or provide.

VI. The Senate shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses, to enforce obedience to its orders, mandates,

writs, precepts, and judgments, to preserve order, and to punish in a summary way contempts of, and disobedience to, its authority, orders, mandates, writs, precepts, or judgments, and to make all lawful orders, rules, and regulations which it may deem essential or conducive to the ends of justice. And the Sergeant at Arms, under the direction of the Senate, may employ such aid and assistance as may be necessary to enforce, execute, and carry into effect the lawful orders, mandates, writs, and precepts of the Senate.

VII. The Presiding Officer of the Senate shall direct all necessary preparations in the Senate Chamber, and the Presiding Officer on the trial shall direct all the forms of proceedings while the Senate is sitting for the purpose of trying an impeachment, and all forms during the trial not otherwise specially provided for. And the Presiding Officer on the trial may rule all questions of evidence and incidental questions, which ruling shall stand as the judgment of the Senate, unless some member of the Senate shall ask that a formal vote be taken thereon, in which case it shall be submitted to the Senate for decision; or he may at his option, in the first instance, submit any such question to a vote of the members of the Senate. Upon all such questions the vote shall be without a division, unless the yeas and nays be demanded by one-fifth of the members present, when the same shall be taken.

VIII. Upon the presentation of articles of impeachment and the organization of the Senate as hereinbefore provided, a writ of summons shall issue to the accused, reciting said articles, and notifying him to appear before the Senate upon a day and at a place to be fixed by the Senate and named in such writ, and file his answer to said articles of impeach-

ment, and to stand to and abide the orders and judgments of the Senate thereon; which writ shall be served by such officer or person as shall be named in the precept thereof, such number of days prior to the day fixed for such appearance as shall be named in such precept, either by the delivery of an attested copy thereof to the person accused, or if that can not conveniently be done, by leaving such copy at the last known place of abode of such person, or at his usual place of business in some conspicuous place therein; or if such service shall be, in the judgment of the Senate, impracticable, notice to the accused to appear shall be given in such other manner, by publication or otherwise, as shall be deemed just; and if the writ aforesaid shall fail of service in the manner aforesaid, the proceedings shall not thereby abate, but further service may be made in such manner as the Senate shall direct. If the accused, after service, shall fail to appear, either in person or by attorney, on the day so fixed therefor as aforesaid, or, appearing, shall fail to file his answer to such articles of impeachment, the trial shall proceed, nevertheless, as upon a plea of not guilty. If a plea of guilty shall be entered, judgment may be entered thereon without further proceedings.

IX. At 12.30 o'clock afternoon of the day appointed for the return of the summons against the person impeached, the legislative and executive business of the Senate shall be suspended, and the Secretary of the Senate shall administer an oath to the returning officer in the form following, viz: "I, ———, do solemnly swear that the return made by me upon the process issued on the ——— day of ———, by the Senate of the United States, against ———, is

truly made, and that I have performed such service as therein described: So help me God." Which oath shall be entered at large on the records.

X. The person impeached shall then be called to appear and answer the articles of impeachment against him. If he appear, or any person for him, the appearance shall be recorded, stating particularly if by himself, or by agent or attorney, naming the person appearing and the capacity in which he appears. If he do not appear, either personally or by agent or attorney, the same shall be recorded.

XI.¹ That in the trial of any impeachment the Presiding Officer of the Senate, upon the order of the Senate, shall appoint a committee of twelve Senators to receive evidence and take testimony at such times and places as the committee may determine, and for such purpose the committee so appointed and the chairman thereof, to be elected by the committee, shall (unless otherwise ordered by the Senate) exercise all the powers and functions conferred upon the Senate and the Presiding Officer of the Senate, respectively, under the rules of procedure and practice in the Senate when sitting on impeachment trials.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, the rules of procedure and practice in the Senate when sitting on impeachment trials shall govern the procedure and practice of the committee so appointed. The committee so appointed shall report to the Senate in writing a certified copy of the transcript of the proceedings and testimony had and given before such committee, and such report shall be received by the Senate and the evidence so received and the testimony so

¹ As amended by resolution of Senator Ashurst; S. Jour. 391, 74-1, May 13, 1935.

taken shall be considered to all intents and purposes, subject to the right of the Senate to determine competency, relevancy, and materiality, as having been received and taken before the Senate, but nothing herein shall prevent the Senate from sending for any witness and hearing his testimony in open Senate, or by order of the Senate having the entire trial in open Senate.

XII. At 12.30 o'clock afternoon of the day appointed for the trial of an impeachment, the legislative and executive business of the Senate shall be suspended, and the Secretary shall give notice to the House of Representatives that the Senate is ready to proceed upon the impeachment of ———, in the Senate Chamber, which chamber is prepared with accommodations for the reception of the House of Representatives.

XIII. The hour of the day at which the Senate shall sit upon the trial of an impeachment shall be (unless otherwise ordered) 12 o'clock m.; and when the hour for such thing shall arrive, the Presiding Officer of the Senate shall so announce; and thereupon the Presiding Officer upon such trial shall cause proclamation to be made, and the business of the trial shall proceed. The adjournment of the Senate sitting in said trial shall not operate as an adjournment of the Senate; but on such adjournment the Senate shall resume the consideration of its legislative and executive business.

XIV. The Secretary of the Senate shall record the proceedings in cases of impeachment as in the case of legislative proceedings, and the same shall be reported in the same manner as the legislative proceedings of the Senate.

XV. Counsel for the parties shall be admitted to appear and be heard upon an impeachment.

XVI. All motions made by the parties or their counsel shall be addressed to the Presiding Officer, and if he, or any Senator, shall require it, they shall be committed to writing, and read at the Secretary's table.

XVII. Witnesses shall be examined by one person on behalf of the party producing them, and then cross-examined by one person on the other side.

XVIII. If a Senator is called as a witness, he shall be sworn, and give his testimony standing in his place.

XIX. If a Senator wishes a question to be put to a witness, or to offer a motion or order (except a motion to adjourn), it shall be reduced to writing, and put by the Presiding Officer.

XX. At all times while the Senate is sitting upon the trial of an impeachment the doors of the Senate shall be kept open, unless the Senate shall direct the doors to be closed while deliberating upon its decisions.

XXI. All preliminary or interlocutory questions, and all motions, shall be argued for not exceeding one hour on each side, unless the Senate shall, by order, extend the time.

XXII. The case, on each side, shall be opened by one person. The final argument on the merits may be made by two persons on each side (unless otherwise ordered by the Senate upon application for that purpose), and the argument shall be opened and closed on the part of the House of Representatives.

XXIII. On the final question whether the impeachment is sustained, the yeas and nays shall be taken on each article of

impeachment separately; and if the impeachment shall not, upon any of the articles presented, be sustained by the votes of two-thirds of the members present, a judgment of acquittal shall be entered; but if the person accused in such articles of impeachment shall be convicted upon any of said articles by the votes of two-thirds of the members present, the Senate shall proceed to pronounce judgment, and a certified copy of such judgment shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

XXIV. All the orders and decisions shall be made and had by yeas and nays, which shall be entered on the record, and without debate, subject, however, to the operation of Rule VII, except when the doors shall be closed for deliberation, and in that case no member shall speak more than once on one question, and for not more than ten minutes on an interlocutory question, and for not more than fifteen minutes on the final question, unless by consent of the Senate, to be had without debate; but a motion to adjourn may be decided without the yeas and nays, unless they be demanded by one-fifth of the members present. The fifteen minutes herein allowed shall be for the whole deliberation on the final question, and not to the final question on each article of impeachment.

XXV. Witnesses shall be sworn in the following form, viz: "You, ————, do swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that the evidence you shall give in the case now pending between the United States and ————, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth: So help you God." Which oath shall be administered by the Secretary, or any other duly authorized person.

Form of a subpoena to be issued on the application of the managers of the impeachment, or of the party impeached, or of his counsel.

To ———, greeting:

You and each of you are hereby commanded to appear before the Senate of the United States, on the — day of —, at the Senate Chamber in the city of Washington, then and there to testify your knowledge in the cause which is before the Senate in which the House of Representatives have impeached —.

Fail not.

Witness —, and Presiding Officer of the Senate, at the city of Washington, this — day of —, in the year of our Lord —, and of the Independence of the United States the —.

_____,
Presiding Officer of the Senate.

Form of direction for the service of said subpoena

The Senate of the United States to —, greeting:

You are hereby commanded to serve and return the within subpoena according to law.

Dated at Washington, this — day of —, in the year of our Lord —, and of the Independence of the United States the —.

_____,
Secretary of the Senate.

*Form of oath to be administered to the members of the Senate
sitting in the trial of impeachments*

"I solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that in all things appertaining to the trial of the impeachment of ————, now pending, I will do impartial justice according to the Constitution and laws: So help me God."

*Form of summons to be issued and served upon the person im-
peached*

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ss.

The Senate of the United States to ————, greeting:

Whereas the House of Representatives of the United States of America did, on the ———— day of ————, exhibit to the Senate articles of impeachment against you, the said ————, in the words following:

[Here insert the articles]

And demand that you, the said ————, should be put to answer the accusations as set forth in said articles, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials, and judgments might be thereupon had as are agreeable to law and justice,

You, the said ————, are therefore hereby summoned to be and appear before the Senate of the United States of America, at their Chamber in the city of Washington, on the ———— day of ————, at 12.30 o'clock afternoon, then and there to answer to the said articles of impeachment, and then and there to abide by, obey, and perform such orders, directions, and judgments as the Senate of the United

States shall make in the premises according to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Hereof you are not to fail.

Witness ———, and Presiding Officer of the said Senate, at the city of Washington, this ——— day of ———, in the year of our Lord ———, and of the Independence of the United States the ———.

—————,
Presiding Officer of the Senate.

Form of precept to be indorsed on said writ of summons

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ss:

The Senate of the United States to ———, greeting:

You are hereby commanded to deliver to and leave with ———, if conveniently to be found, or if not, to leave at his usual place of abode, or at his usual place of business in some conspicuous place, a true and attested copy of the within writ of summons, together with a like copy of this precept; and in whichsoever way you perform the service, let it be done at least ——— days before the appearance day mentioned in the said writ of summons.

Fail not, and make return of this writ of summons and precept, with your proceedings thereon indorsed, on or before the appearance day mentioned in the said writ of summons.

Witness ———, and Presiding Officer of the Senate, at the city of Washington, this ——— day of ———, in the year of our Lord ———, and of the Independence of the United States the ———.

—————,
Presiding Officer of the Senate.

All process shall be served by the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, unless otherwise ordered by the court.

XXV. If the Senate shall at any time fail to sit for the consideration of articles of impeachment on the day or hour fixed therefor, the Senate may, by an order to be adopted without debate, fix a day and hour for resuming such consideration.

RULES FOR THE REGULATION OF
THE SENATE WING, CAPITOL

RULES FOR THE REGULATION OF THE SENATE WING OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL

ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON RULES

RULE I

SERGEANT AT ARMS

The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, under the direction of the Presiding Officer, shall be the Executive Officer of the body for the enforcement of all rules made by the Committee on Rules for the regulation of the Senate Wing of the Capitol and Senate Annex. The Senate floor shall be at all times under his immediate supervision, and he shall see that the various subordinate officers of his department perform the duties to which they are especially assigned.

RULE II

MAJORITY AND MINORITY SECRETARIES

The secretary for the majority and the secretary for the minority ¹ shall be assigned, during the daily sessions of the Senate, to duty upon the Senate floor. They shall see that the messengers assigned to the doors upon the Senate floor are at their posts, and that the floor and cloakrooms are cleared at least five minutes before the opening of daily sessions of all persons not entitled to remain there. In the

¹ As amended, Public, No. 17, 71st Cong.

absence of the Sergeant at Arms the duties of his office, so far as they pertain to the enforcement of rules, shall devolve upon the secretary for the majority and the secretary for the minority in the order of their rank.

RULE III

MESSENGERS ACTING AS ASSISTANT DOORKEEPERS

The messengers acting as Assistant Doorkeepers shall be assigned to their duties by the Sergeant at Arms.

RULE IV

GALLERIES

The Sergeant at Arms shall keep the aisles of the galleries clear, and shall not allow admittance into the galleries of more than their seating capacity.

The galleries of the Senate shall be set apart and occupied as follows:

PRESS GALLERIES

The gallery in the rear of the Vice President's chair shall be set apart for reporters of daily newspapers.

Persons desiring admission to the Press Gallery shall make application to the Committee on Rules [as required by Rule IV for the regulation of the Senate Wing of the United States Capitol]; and shall also state, in writing, for what paper or papers they are employed; and shall further state that they are not engaged in the prosecution of claims pending before Congress or the departments, and will not become so engaged while allowed admission to the gallery; and that they are not in any sense the agents or representatives of persons or corporations having legislation before Congress, and will

not become such agents or representatives while retaining their right to places in the gallery. Visiting journalists who may be allowed temporary admission to the gallery must conform to the restrictions of this rule.

The applications required by above rule (blank forms for which can be obtained from the Doorkeeper of the Press Gallery) shall be authenticated in a manner that shall be satisfactory to the Standing Committee of Correspondents, who shall see that the occupation of the gallery is confined to bona fide telegraphic correspondents of reputable standing in their business, who represent daily newspapers; but not exceeding one seat shall be assigned to each paper; and it shall be the duty of the said Standing Committee, at their discretion, to report violations of the privileges of the gallery to the Senate Committee on Rules, and pending action thereon the offending correspondent shall be suspended.

Persons employed in the Executive or Legislative Departments of the Government, and persons engaged in other occupations whose chief attention is not given to newspaper correspondence, shall not be entitled to admission to the Press Gallery; and the press list in the Congressional Directory shall be a list only of persons whose chief attention is given to telegraphic correspondence for daily newspapers. Correspondents entitled to the privileges of the Press Gallery may be admitted to the Marble Room under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Committee on Rules.

Members of the families of correspondents are not entitled to admission to the Press Gallery.

The Press Gallery, subject to the supervision and control of the Committee on Rules, shall be under the direction of the Standing Committee of Correspondents.

RADIO CORRESPONDENTS' GALLERY

A section of the gallery heretofore set aside for the Ladies' Gallery shall be set apart for the use of the radio correspondents.

Persons desiring admission to the Radio Gallery of the Senate shall make application to the Committee on Rules of the Senate, as required by Rule IV, as amended, for the regulation of the Senate wing of the Capitol; and shall also state, in writing, the names of all radio stations, systems, or news-gathering organizations by which they are employed; and what other occupation or employment they may have, if any; and shall further declare that they are not engaged in the prosecution of claims or promotion of legislation pending before Congress, the departments, or the independent agencies, and that they will not become so employed without resigning from the gallery. They shall further declare that they are not employed in any legislative or executive department or independent agency of the Government, or by any foreign government or representative thereof; that they are not engaged in any lobbying activities; that they do not and will not, directly or indirectly, furnish special information to any organization, individual, or group of individuals, for the influencing of prices on any commodity or stock exchange; that they will not do so during the time they retain membership in the gallery. Holders of visitors' cards who may be allowed temporary admission to the gallery must conform to all the restrictions of this paragraph.

It shall be prerequisite to membership that the radio station, system, or news-gathering agencies which the applicants represent shall certify, in writing, to the Radio Corre-

spondents' Association that the applicants conform to the foregoing regulations.

The applications required by the above rule shall be authenticated in a manner that shall be satisfactory to the Executive Committee of the Radio Correspondents' Association, which shall see that the occupation of the gallery is confined to bona fide news gatherers and/or reporters of reputable standing in their business who represent radio stations, systems, or news-gathering agencies engaged primarily in serving radio stations or systems. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee of the Radio Correspondents' Association to report, at its discretion, violation of privileges of the gallery to the Senate Committee on Rules, and, pending action thereon, the offending individual may be suspended.

The Radio Correspondents' list in the Congressional Directory shall be a list only of persons who comply with the foregoing rules.

Members of the families of correspondents are not entitled to the privileges of the gallery.

The Radio Gallery shall be under the control of the Executive Committee of the Radio Correspondents' Association, subject to the approval and supervision of the Senate Committee on Rules.

DIPLOMATIC GALLERY

The southern gallery over the main entrance to the Senate Chamber shall be set apart for the use of the Diplomatic Corps, and no person shall be admitted to it excepting the secretary of State, foreign ministers, their families and suites, and Senators.

The cards of admission to said gallery shall be issued by the Secretary of State, or the Chairman of the Committee on Rules, to such persons as are entitled to its privileges.

SENATE GALLERY

The gallery over the east entrance to the Senate Chamber, formerly part of the ladies' gallery, shall be set apart for the exclusive use of the families of Senators and guests visiting their families who shall be designated by some member of the Senator's family, and for the families of ex-Presidents of the United States, as well as families of incumbent Secretary and Sergeant at Arms of the Senate.

No others shall be admitted, either by card or personal direction, except by the President and Vice President to their respective reserved seats.

Employees of the Senate, except those on duty at the gallery door, shall be excluded.

The front seat in the Senate Gallery, next adjoining the ladies' gallery, shall be set apart for the use of the President, and no person shall be admitted to said seat except upon his order.

The seat immediately in the rear of the President's seat shall be set apart for the use of the Vice President, and no person shall be admitted thereto except upon his order.

RESERVED GALLERIES

The reserved galleries shall be governed by the following rule:

The galleries over the western entrance to the Senate Chamber and over the northeastern corner of said Chamber shall be set apart for the use of the families of Senators, of

Members of the House of Representatives, of Cabinet ministers, and of judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. Other persons may be admitted to said galleries upon the card of a Senator. The period to which such card of admission shall be limited rests entirely in the discretion of the Senator issuing it.

LADIES' GALLERY

The gallery extending from the Senate Gallery to the Diplomatic Gallery shall be set apart for the use of ladies and ladies accompanied by gentlemen.

PUBLIC GALLERIES

The galleries on either side of the western reserved gallery shall be open to the public.

RULE V

MARBLE ROOM

The anteroom known as the Marble Room is now a part of the floor of the Senate.

RULE VI

CLOAKROOMS

No persons shall be admitted to the cloakrooms adjoining the Senate Chamber excepting those entitled to the privileges of the Senate floor under Standing Rule XXXIII.

RULE VII

HEATING AND VENTILATING DEPARTMENT ¹

No person shall be admitted to the heating and ventilating department of the Senate Wing of the Capitol, except upon a

¹ See page 46, Duties of the Committee on Rules.

pass from the Sergeant at Arms, or unless accompanied by an officer of the Senate.

RULE VIII

BARBER SHOP AND BATHROOMS

The barber shop, and bathrooms connected therewith, shall be reserved exclusively for the use of Senators. The bathroom in the heating and ventilating department of the Senate Wing shall be for the use of employees of the Senate; and no other persons shall be entitled to its privileges.

RULE IX

SENATE RESTAURANT

Effective September 15, 1942, the management of the Senate Restaurants and all matters connected therewith, heretofore under the direction of the Senate Committee on Rules shall be under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol under such rules and regulations as the Architect may prescribe for the operation and the employment of necessary assistance for the conduct of said restaurants by such business methods as may produce the best results consistent with economical and modern management, subject to the approval of the Senate Committee on Rules as to matters of general policy: *Provided*, That the management of the Senate Restaurants by the Architect of the Capitol shall cease and the restaurants revert from the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol to the jurisdiction of the Senate Committee on Rules upon adoption by that committee of a resolution ordering such transfer of jurisdiction at any time hereafter.

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SEC. 7. This Act shall supersede any other Acts or resolutions heretofore approved for the maintenance and operation of the Senate Restaurants: *Provided, however,* That any Acts or resolutions now in effect shall again become effective, should the restaurants at any future time revert to the jurisdiction of the Senate Committee on Rules.

56 Stat. 750

RULE X

CORRIDORS, ETC.

The corridors and passageways of the Senate Wing of the Capitol shall be kept open and free from obstructions; and no stands, booths, or counters for the exhibition or sale of any article shall be placed therein.

RULE XI

PEDDLING, BEGGING, ETC.

Peddling, begging, and the solicitation of book or other subscriptions are strictly forbidden in the Senate Wing of the Capitol, and no portion of said wing shall be occupied by signs or other devices for advertising any article whatsoever excepting time tables in the Post Office and such signs as may be necessary to designate the entrances to the Senate restaurant.

RULE XII

SMOKING

Smoking is prohibited in the elevators, corridors, and passageways of the Senate Wing of the Capitol.

RULE XIII

CARDS AND COMMUNICATIONS IN THE MORNING HOUR

No cards, letters, or other communications, except letters from Senators' families, and official communications, shall be sent to a Senator in the Chamber during the daily sessions of the Senate before 2 o'clock p. m., unless he shall so direct.

RULE XIV

CARDS AND COMMUNICATIONS DURING EXECUTIVE SESSIONS

No cards, letters, or other communications shall be sent to Senators in the Chamber when the Senate is in executive sessions, except cards of Members of the House of Representatives, calls from the Supreme Court of the United States, letters from Senators' families, official communications and telegrams, unless Senators shall direct the messenger at the main door of the Senate Chamber otherwise.

RULE XV

SWEEPING, CLEANING

All sweeping, cleaning, and dusting of the Senate Wing of the Capitol shall be done, as far as practicable, immediately after the adjournment of each day's session of the Senate, and must, in any event, be completed before 8 o'clock a. m.

RULE XVI

SENATE ANNEX AND OTHER SENATE BUILDINGS

All provisions of the foregoing rules so far as practicable are made applicable to the building called the Senate Annex, the buildings used for the storage of Senate documents, and the Senate garage.

STANDING ORDERS NOT EMBRACED
IN THE RULES, AND RESOLUTIONS AND SUCH
PARTS OF LAWS AS AFFECT THE
BUSINESS OF THE SENATE

STANDING ORDERS NOT EMBRACED IN THE RULES,
AND RESOLUTIONS AND SUCH PARTS OF LAWS AS
AFFECT THE BUSINESS OF THE SENATE

CHAPLAIN OF THE SENATE

Resolved, That the Chaplain shall open each calendar day's session of the Senate with prayer.

[S. Jour., 93, 76-1, Feb. 6, 1939.]

LENGTH OF SERVICE AND AGE OF SENATE PAGES

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms to classify the pages of the Senate so that at the close of the present and each succeeding Congress one-half the number shall be removed; and in no case shall a page be appointed younger than 12 years, or remain in office after the age of 16 years, or for a longer time than two Congresses, or four years.

[S. Jour., 514, 33-1, July 17, 1854; S. Jour., 26, 41-3, Dec. 6, 1870.]

SPECIAL DEPUTIES

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate is authorized and empowered from time to time to appoint such special deputies as he may think necessary to serve process or perform other duties devolved upon the Sergeant-at-Arms by law or the rules or orders of the Senate, or which may hereafter be devolved upon him, and in such case they shall be officers of the Senate; and any act done or return made by the deputies so appointed shall have like effect and be of the same validity as if performed or made by the Sergeant-at-Arms in person.

[S. Jour., 47, 51-1, Dec. 17, 1839.]

READING OF WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

Ordered, That, unless otherwise directed, on the twenty-second day of February in each year, or if that day shall be on Sunday, then on the day following, immediately after the reading of the Journal, Washington's Farewell Address shall be read to the Senate by a Senator to be designated for the purpose by the presiding officer; and that thereafter the Senate will proceed with its ordinary business.

[S. Jour., 103, 56-2, Jan. 24, 1901.]

UNION SOLDIERS

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate are hereby directed to retain in employ of the Senate those persons who served in the Union Army during the late Civil War, and whose service in the Senate is necessary and satisfactory, and who are not otherwise provided for, and to continue such persons in their positions until cause for their removal shall have been reported to and approved of by the Senate and their removal directed.

[S. Jour., 124, 62-1, July 14, 1911.]

MARBLE BUSTS OF VICE-PRESIDENTS

Resolved, That marble busts of those who have been Vice-Presidents of the United States shall be placed in the Senate wing of the Capitol from time to time, that the architect of the Capitol is authorized, subject to the advice and approval of the Senate Committee on the Library, to carry into execution the object of this resolution, and the expenses incurred in doing so shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

[S. Jour., 40, 55-2, Jan. 6, 1898.]

FLOWERS IN THE SENATE CHAMBER

That until further orders the Sergeant-at-Arms is instructed not to permit flowers to be brought into the Senate Chamber.

[S. Jour., 261, 58-3, Feb. 24, 1905.]

OATH OF OFFICE

Every person elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit, either in the civil, military, or naval service, excepting the President and the persons embraced by the section following, shall, before entering upon the duties of such office, and before being entitled to any part of the salary or other emoluments thereof, take and subscribe the following oath: I, -----, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God.

[R. S. 1756-1757.]

ADMINISTRATION OF OATHS AND THE EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES BEFORE COMMITTEES

¹ SEC. 101. The President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, or a chairman of any joint committee established by a joint or concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress, or of a Committee of the Whole, or of any committee of either House of Congress, is empowered to administer oaths to witnesses in any case under their examination.

¹ As amended. 52 Stat. 942.

SEC. 102. Every person who, having been summoned as a witness by the authority of either House of Congress to give testimony or to produce papers upon any matter under inquiry before either House, or any joint committee established by a joint or concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress, or any committee of either House of Congress, willfully makes default, or who, having appeared, refuses to answer any questions pertinent to the question under inquiry, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars nor less than one hundred dollars, and imprisonment in a common jail for not less than one month nor more than twelve months.

SEC. 103. No witness is privileged to refuse to testify to any fact, or to produce any paper, respecting which he shall be examined by either House of Congress, or by any joint committee established by a joint or concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress, or by any committee of either House, upon the ground that his testimony to such fact or his production of such paper may tend to disgrace him or otherwise render him infamous.

SEC. 104. Whenever a witness summoned as mentioned in section 102 fails to appear to testify or fails to produce any books, papers, records, or documents, as required, or whenever any witness so summoned refuses to answer any question pertinent to the subject under inquiry before either House or any joint committee established by a joint or concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress, or any committee or subcommittee of either House of Congress, and the fact of such failure or failures is reported to either House while

Congress is in session, or when Congress is not in session, a statement of facts constituting such failure is reported to and filed with the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House, it shall be the duty of the said President of the Senate or Speaker of the House, as the case may be, to certify, and he shall so certify, the statement of facts aforesaid under the seal of the Senate or House, as the case may be, to the appropriate United States attorney, whose duty it shall be to bring the matter before the grand jury for its action.

* * * * *

The Presiding Officer, for the time being, of the Senate of the United States, shall have power to administer all oaths and affirmations that are or may be required by the Constitution, or by law, to be taken by any Senator, officer of the Senate, witness, or other person, in respect of any matter within the jurisdiction of the Senate.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Senate, and the Chief Clerk thereof, shall, respectively, have power to administer any oath or affirmation required by law, or by the rules or orders of the Senate, to be taken by any officer of the Senate, and to any witness produced before it.

[19 Stat., 34.

* * * * *

Any Member of either House of Congress may administer oaths to witnesses in any matter depending in either House of Congress of which he is a member, or any committee thereof.

[23 Stat., 60.

* * * * *

SEC. 859. No testimony given by a witness before either House or before any committee of either House, or before any joint committee established by a joint or concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress, shall be used as evidence in any criminal proceeding against him in any court, except in a prosecution for perjury committed in giving such testimony. But an official paper or record produced by him is not within the said privilege.

Any member of either House of Congress may administer oaths to witnesses in any matter depending in either House of Congress of which he is a Member, or any committee thereof.

[52 Stat. 942.]

EXPENSES OF INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for per diem and subsistence expenses except in accordance with the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, approved June 3, 1926, as amended: *Provided further*, That the rate of compensation for any position under the appropriations now available for, or herein or hereafter made for, expenses of inquiries and investigations of the Senate or expenses of special and select committees of the House of Representatives shall not exceed the rates fixed under the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, for positions with comparable duties.

[50 Stat., 9.]

PAYMENT OF WITNESSES

Resolved, That the rule for paying witnesses summoned to appear before the Senate or any of its committees shall be as follows: For each day a witness shall attend, three dollars,

and three dollars for each day spent in traveling to or from the place of examination by the usual route. A witness shall also be entitled to be reimbursed his necessary expenses for traveling to and from the place of examination, in no case to exceed the sum of seven cents a mile for the distance by him actually traveled for the purpose of appearing as a witness.

[S. Jour., 66, 56-1, Jan. 4, 1900.]

PERSONS NOT FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OF SENATE

Hereafter, standing or select committees employing the services of persons who are not full-time employees of the Senate or any committee thereof shall submit monthly reports to the Senate (or to the Secretary during a recess or adjournment) showing (1) the name and address of any such person; (2) the name and address of the department or organization by whom his salary is paid; and (3) the annual rate of compensation in each case.

[S. Jour. 407, 78-2, Aug. 23, 1944.]

BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE MILITARY ACADEMY

That hereafter the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy shall consist of five members of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate, two members of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, seven members of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, and five members of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the respective chairmen thereof; the members so appointed shall visit the United States Military Academy at least once annually at such time or times as the chairmen

of said committee shall appoint, and the members from each of said committees may visit said academy together or separately as the respective chairmen of said committees may elect; and the superintendent of the academy and the members of the Board of Visitors shall be notified of such date by the chairmen of the said committees: *Provided*, That members chosen by the respective chairmen of the said committees who have been reelected to the Senate or House of Representatives may continue to serve as members of the Board of Visitors and visit the United States Military Academy, notwithstanding the expiration of Congress. The expenses of the members of the board shall be their actual expenses while engaged upon their duties as members of said board and their actual expenses of travel. [45 Stat., 597.]

BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY

From and after the passage of this act there shall be appointed every year, in the following manner, a Board of Visitors, to visit the Academy, the date of the annual visit of the Board aforesaid to be fixed by the Secretary of the Navy: Seven persons shall be appointed by the President and four Senators and five Members of the House of Representatives shall be designated as visitors by the Vice President or President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively, in the month of January of each year. The chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate and chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives shall be ex officio members of said Board.

Each member of said Board shall receive while engaged upon duties as a member of the Board not to exceed \$5 a day and actual expenses of travel by the shortest mail routes.

[39 Stat., 608.]

BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE COAST GUARD ACADEMY

SEC. 7. In addition to the Advisory Board, there shall be appointed in January of each year a Board of Visitors to the Coast Guard Academy, which shall consist of two Senators and three Members of the House of Representatives, appointed by the chairmen of the committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, having cognizance of legislation pertaining to the Coast Guard Academy, the chairmen of said committees being ex officio members of the Board, and of one Senator and two Members of the House of Representatives appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively: *Provided*, That whenever a member or an ex officio member is unable to attend the annual meeting as provided in paragraph (b) of this section another member may be appointed in his stead in the manner as herein provided but without restriction as to month of appointment.

[53 Stat., 1044.]

BOARD OF VISITORS FOR THE MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY

That there shall be appointed in the month immediately following the enactment of this act and in January of each year thereafter, a Board of Visitors to visit the United States Merchant Marine Academy, which shall consist of two Senators and three Members of the House of Representatives, appointed

by the chairmen of the committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, having cognizance of legislation pertaining to the United States Merchant Marine Academy, the chairmen of said committees being ex officio members of the Board, and of one Senator and two Members of the House of Representatives appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively: Provided, That whenever a member or an ex officio member is unable to attend the annual meeting as provided in paragraph (b) of this section another Member may be appointed in his stead in the manner as herein provided but without restriction as to month of appointment.

(b) Such Board shall visit the United States Merchant Marine Academy annually on a date to be fixed by the chairman of the United States Maritime Commission. Each member of the Board shall be reimbursed under Government travel regulations for the actual expense incurred by him while engaged upon duties as a member of such Board.

[Pub. Law 301, 78th Cong.]

DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB

SEC. 4863. In addition to the directors whose appointment has heretofore been provided for by law, there shall be three other directors of the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, appointed in the following manner: One Senator by the President of the Senate and two Representatives by the Speaker of the House. These directors shall hold their offices for the term of a single Congress, and be eligible to a reappointment.

[R. S., 4863.]

DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND
LYING-IN ASYLUM

In addition to the directors whose appointments are now provided for by law, there shall be three other directors appointed in the following manner: One Senator by the President of the Senate and two Representatives by the Speaker of the House; these directors shall hold their office for the term of a single Congress, and be eligible to a reappointment.

[17 Stat. 360.]

BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SEC. 5581. The regents to be selected shall be appointed as follows: The members of the Senate by the President thereof; the members of the House by the Speaker thereof; and the six other persons by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives. The members of the House so appointed shall serve for the term of two years; and on every alternate fourth Wednesday of December a like number shall be appointed in the same manner, to serve until the fourth Wednesday in December in the second year succeeding their appointment. The Senators so appointed shall serve during the term for which they shall hold, without reelection, their office as Senators. Vacancies occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled as vacancies in committees are filled. The regular term of service for the other six members shall be six years; and new elections thereof shall be made by joint resolutions of Congress. Vacancies occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise may be filled in like manner by joint resolution of Congress.

[R. S., 5581.]

EXPIRATION OF SERVICE OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AS
TRUSTEES, ETC.

That in all cases where members of Congress or Senators are appointed to represent Congress on any board of trustees or board of directors of any corporation or institution to which Congress makes any appropriation, the terms of said members or Senators as such trustee or director shall continue until the expiration of two months after the first meeting of the Congress chosen next after their appointment.

[27 Stat., 165.]

FRANKING PRIVILEGE

SEEDS

That seeds transmitted by the Commissioner of Agriculture, or by any member of Congress or Delegate, receiving seeds for distribution from said Department, together with agricultural reports emanating from that Department, and so transmitted, shall, under such regulations as the Postmaster-General shall prescribe, pass through the mails free of charge. And the provisions of this section shall apply to ex-members of Congress and ex-Delegates for the period of nine months after the expiration of their terms as members and Delegates.

[18 Stat., 343]

* * * * *

The Public Printer shall furnish to the Department of Agriculture such franks as the Secretary of Agriculture may require for sending out seeds on congressional orders, the franks to have printed thereon the facsimile signatures of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates, also the names of their respective States or Territories,

and the words "United States Department of Agriculture, Congressional Seed Distribution," or such other printed matter as the Secretary of Agriculture may direct; the franks to be of such size and style as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture; the expense of printing the said franks to be charged to the allotment for printing and binding for the two Houses of Congress.

[32 Stat., 741.]

* * * * *

DOCUMENTS

SEC. 85. The Vice President of the United States, and Senators, Representatives, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners in Congress, the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives may send and receive through the mail all public documents printed by order of Congress; and the name of the Vice President, Senator, Representative, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House shall be written thereon, with the proper designation of the office he holds; and the provisions of this section shall apply to each of the persons named herein until the 30th day of June following the expiration of their respective terms of office.

[48 Stat., 1018.]

MAIL MATTER

SEC. 7. That hereafter the Vice President, Members and Members-elect of and Delegates and Delegates elect to Congress, shall have the privilege of sending free through the mails, and under their frank, any mail matter to any Government official or to any person, correspondence, not exceeding four ounces in weight, upon official or departmental business. (And for 6 months after expiration of term of service.)

[Sec. 608, Postal Laws and Regulations.]

[33 Stat., 441.]

COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

TO BE ASCERTAINED BY LAW

The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States.

[Const., art. 1, sec. 6, clause 1.]

\$10,000 PER YEAR

The compensation of each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress shall be ten thousand dollars¹ per annum; and in addition thereto, mileage at the rate of twenty cents per mile, to be estimated by the nearest route usually traveled in going to and returning from each regular session: *Provided*, That hereafter mileage accounts of Senators shall be certified by the President of the Senate, and those of Representatives and Delegates by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[14 Stat., 323.]

COMPENSATION AND MILEAGE SHALL BE CERTIFIED

That the said compensation which shall be due to the members of the Senate shall be certified by the President thereof; and that which shall be due to the Representatives and Delegates shall be certified by the Speaker; and the same shall be passed as public accounts, and paid out of the Public Treasury.

[3 Stat., 404.]

MILEAGE FOR TWO SESSIONS ONLY

Mileage for two sessions only, to be paid in the following manner, to wit: On the first day of each regular session, the President of the Senate,² each Senator, Representative, and Delegate shall receive his mileage for one session; and at the

¹ As amended, 43 Stat. 1301.

² As amended, 49 Stat. 459.

beginning of the second regular session of the Congress, the President of the Senate,¹ each Senator, Representative, and Delegate shall receive his mileage for such second session.

[11 Stat., 48.

WHEN MILEAGE SHALL BE PAID

On the first day of the first session of each Congress, or as soon thereafter as he may be in attendance and apply, the President of the Senate,¹ each Senator, Representative, and Delegate shall receive his mileage as now allowed by law; and on the first day of the second, or any subsequent session, he shall receive his mileage as now allowed.

[11 Stat., 367.

CERTIFICATION SHALL BE CONCLUSIVE

All certificates which have been or may be granted by the Presiding Officers of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, of the amount of compensation due to the members of the several Houses and to such Delegates are, and ought to be, deemed, held, and taken, and are hereby declared to be conclusive upon all the Departments and officers of the Government of the United States.

[9 Stat., 523.

STATIONERY

A yearly allowance of two hundred² dollars for stationery is now made to Senators.

[15 Stat., 284.

WHEN PAID

Each Senator, Member of the House of Representatives, and Delegate in Congress, after having taken and subscribed the required oath, shall be entitled to receive his compensation at the end of each month, at the rate now established by law.

[15 Stat., 24.

¹ As amended, 49 Stat., 459.

² As amended, Pub. Law 145, 77th Cong.

POSTAGE

SEC. 44. No compensation or allowance shall now or hereafter be made to Senators, Representatives, or Delegates on account of postage. [R. S., sec. 44.]

Hereafter the Secretary of the Senate is authorized and directed to procure and furnish each fiscal year to each Senator and the President of the Senate, upon request by such person, United States air mail postage stamps in an amount not exceeding \$96.66 ¹ for the mailing of postal matter arising in connection with his or her official business. [55 Stat., 450]

BEGINNING OF SALARIES

Senators elected, whose term of office begins on the 3d day of January, and whose credentials in due form of law shall have been presented in the Senate, may receive their compensation monthly from the beginning of their term.

[48 Stat., 1022.]

SALARIES OF SENATORS APPOINTED OR ELECTED

Salaries of Senators appointed to fill vacancies in the Senate shall commence on the day of their appointment and continue until their successors are elected and qualified: *Provided*, That when Senators have been elected during a sine die adjournment of the Senate to succeed appointees, the salaries of Senators so elected shall commence on the day following their election.

Salaries of Senators elected during a session to succeed appointees shall commence on the day they qualify: *Provided*, That when Senators have been elected during a session to succeed appointees, but have not qualified, the salaries of

¹ As amended by Pub. Law 354, 78th Cong.

Senators so elected shall commence on the day following the sine die adjournment of the Senate.

When no appointments have been made the salaries of Senators elected to fill such vacancies shall commence on the day following their election.

[49 Stat., 22.]

DISBURSEMENTS MAY BE MADE BY THE TREASURER

That whenever any appropriation made for the payment of the salaries of Senators, Members, and Delegates in Congress, or the officers and employees of both or either of the Houses thereof, or for the expenses of the same, or any committees thereof, can not be lawfully disbursed by or through the officers specially charged with such disbursements, such disbursements may be made for the purposes named in said appropriations by the Treasurer of the United States, who shall take proper vouchers therefor and charge such disbursements against such appropriations; and the accounts therefor shall be audited and passed or rejected, as the law may require, in the same manner that similar accounts are or may be required by law to be audited and passed or rejected.

[22 Stat., 108.]

COMPENSATION OF PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The President of the Senate pro tempore, when there shall be no Vice-President or the Vice-President shall become President of the United States, shall receive the compensation provided by law for the Vice-President.

[11 Stat., 48.]

CLERICAL ASSISTANCE TO SENATORS

That hereafter when a Senator or Member of the House of Representatives or Delegate or Resident Commissioner dies during his term of office the clerical assistants appointed

by him, and then borne upon the pay rolls of the Senate or House of Representatives, shall be continued on such pay rolls in their respective positions and be paid for a period not longer than one month: *Provided*, That this shall not apply to clerical assistants of standing committees of the Senate or House of Representatives, when their service otherwise would continue beyond such period. [44 Stat., 1148.]

Senators and chairmen of standing committees may change the number of employees in their respective offices or committees, and may rearrange the schedule of basic salaries of such employees in multiples of \$5 per month: Provided, That such changes and rearrangements shall not increase the aggregate of the salaries provided for such offices or committees by law or Senate resolution: Provided further, That no salary shall be fixed under this paragraph at a rate in excess of \$4,500 per annum, and no action shall be taken to reduce any salary which is specifically fixed by law at a rate higher than \$4,500 per annum: Provided further, That Senators and committee chairmen, before the day on which they are to become effective, shall certify in writing such changes or rearrangements to the disbursing office of the Senate which thereafter shall pay such employees in accordance with such certifications.

[Pub. Law 354, 78th Cong.]

PAYMENT OF DECEMBER SALARY

That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives are authorized and directed to pay to the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives, including the Capitol Police and Office of Legislative Counsel, and employees paid on vouchers under authority of resolutions, their respective salaries for the month of December on the 20th day of that month, each year,

except when the 20th of the month falls on Sunday, in which case the said salaries shall be paid on the 19th of December.

[50 Stat., 199.]

CLERKS TO SENATORS ELECT

A Senator entitled to receive his own salary may appoint the usual clerical assistants allowed Senators.

[48 Stat., 1022.]

EMPLOYEES OF CONGRESS NOT TO HIRE ANOTHER TO PERFORM THEIR DUTIES

Hereafter no employee of Congress, either in the Senate or House, shall sublet to, or hire, another to do or perform any of the duties or work attached to the position to which he was appointed.

[28 Stat., 771.]

PURCHASE OF AUTOMOBILES

Provided, That no motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles shall be purchased from this or any other appropriation for this purpose. (Miscellaneous items, contingent fund of the Senate.)

[49 Stat., 1597.]

DUTIES IMPOSED UPON THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

DISBURSEMENT TO MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

SEC. 56. The moneys which may be appropriated for the compensation of members and officers, and for the contingent expenses of the Senate, shall be paid at the Treasury, on requisitions drawn by the Secretary of the Senate and shall be kept, disbursed, and accounted for by him according to law, and the Secretary shall be deemed a disbursing officer.

[R. S., 56.]

¹ Hereafter, in the event of the death, resignation, or disability of the Secretary of the Senate, the Financial Clerk

¹ As amended, 48 Stat., 162.

of the Senate shall be deemed his successor as a disbursing officer, under his bond as Financial Clerk, and he shall serve as such disbursing officer until the end of the quarterly period during which a new Secretary shall have been elected and qualified, or such disability shall have been ended.

FAILURE TO PAY SUMS DUE SENATE OR HOUSE

Provided, That whenever a Representative, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner, or a United States Senator, shall fail to pay any sum or sums due from such person to the House of Representatives or Senate, respectively, the appropriate committee or officer of the House of Representatives or Senate, as the case may be, having jurisdiction of the activity under which such debt arose, shall certify such delinquent sum or sums to the Sergeant at Arms of the House in the case of an indebtedness to the House of Representatives and to the Secretary of the Senate in the case of an indebtedness to the Senate, and such latter officials are authorized and directed, respectively, to deduct from any salary, mileage, or expense money due to any such delinquent such certified amounts or so much thereof as the balance or balances due such delinquent may cover. Sums so deducted by the Secretary of the Senate shall be disposed of by him in accordance with existing law and sums so deducted by the Sergeant at Arms of the House shall be paid to the Clerk of the House and disposed of by him in accordance with existing law.

[48 Stat., 1024.]

BOND

SEC. 57. The Secretary of the Senate shall, within thirty days after entering upon the duties of his office, and before

making any requisition upon the Treasury to draw any portion of the moneys appropriated for the compensation of members and officers or the contingent expenses of the Senate, give a bond to the United States, with one or more sureties, to be approved by the First Comptroller of the Treasury, in the penal sum of twenty thousand dollars, with condition for the faithful application and disbursement of such funds as may be drawn by him from the Treasury as disbursing officer of the Senate.

[R. S., 57.]

STATEMENT TO SHOW PERSONNEL OF SENATE

SEC. 60. The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall prepare and submit to the two Houses, respectively, at the commencement of each session of Congress, the following statements in writing:

First. A statement showing the names of all the clerks and other persons who have been, during the preceding year or any part thereof, employed in their respective offices, and those of the messengers of the respective Houses, together with the time that each clerk or other person and each messenger was actually employed, and the sums paid to each. This statement must also show whether such clerks or other persons, or such messengers have been usefully employed; whether the services of any of them can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service, and whether the removal of any particular persons, and the appointment of others in their stead, is required for the better dispatch of business.

EXPENDITURE OF CONTINGENT FUND

Second. A detailed statement, by items, of the manner in which the contingent fund for each House has been expended

during the preceding year. This statement must give the names of every person to whom any portion of the fund has been paid; and if for anything furnished, the quantity and price; and if for any services rendered, the nature of such service, and the time employed, and the particular occasion or cause, in brief, that rendered such service necessary, and the amount of all former appropriations in each case on hand, either in the Treasury or in the hands of any disbursing officer or agent.

[R. S., 60.]

SUMS DRAWN

SEC. 61. Each of the statements required by the preceding section shall exhibit, also, the several sums drawn by the Secretary and Clerk, respectively, from the Treasury, and the balances, if any remaining in their hands.

[R. S., 61.]

RECEIPTS FOR MONEYS

SEC. 62. The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall each require of the disbursing officers acting under their direction or authority the return of precise and analytical statements and receipts for all moneys which may have been from time to time, during the next preceding year, expended by them; and the results of such returns and the sums total shall be communicated annually to Congress by the Secretary and Clerk, respectively.

[R. S., 62.]

EXPENDITURES REPORTED TO CONGRESS

SEC. 63. All expenditures of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be made up to the end of each fiscal year, and shall be reported to Congress at the commencement of each regular session.

[R. S., 63.]

FISCAL YEAR

Hereafter the fiscal year for the adjustment of the accounts of the Secretary of the Senate for compensation and mileage of Senators shall extend from July 1 to June 30; and all laws and parts of laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

[48 Stat., 1022]

ADVERTISEMENT FOR STATIONERY

SEC. 65. The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall annually advertise, once a week, for at least four weeks, in one or more of the principal papers published in the District of Columbia, for sealed proposals for supplying the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, during the next session of Congress with the necessary stationery.

[R. S., 65.]

ADVERTISEMENT PUBLISHED

SEC. 66. The advertisement published under the preceding section must describe the kind of stationery required, and must require the proposals to be accompanied with sufficient security for their performance.

[R. S., 66.]

PROPOSALS TO BE SEALED

SEC. 67. All such proposals shall be kept sealed until the day specified in such advertisement for opening the same, when the same shall be opened in the presence of at least two persons, and the contract shall be given to the lowest bidder, provided he shall give satisfactory security to perform the same, under forfeiture not exceeding double the contract price in case of failure; and in case the lowest bidder shall fail to enter into such contract and give such security within a time to be fixed in such advertisement, then the contract shall be given to the next lowest bidder, who shall enter into such contract.

[R. S., 67.]

PURCHASE FOR SEPARATE PARTS OF SUPPLIES

SEC. 68. The three preceding sections shall not prevent either the Secretary or the Clerk from contracting for separate parts of the supplies of stationery required to be furnished.

[R. S., 68.]

PURCHASE ONLY ARTICLES MANUFACTURED IN UNITED STATES

SEC. 69. The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall, in disbursing the public moneys for the use of the two Houses, respectively, purchase only articles the growth and manufacture of the United States, provided the articles required can be procured of such growth and manufacture upon as good terms as to quality and price as are demanded for like articles of foreign growth and manufacture.

[R. S., 69.]

SPECIFICATION OF CLASSES OF ARTICLES PURCHASABLE

Hereafter the Committee on Accounts of the House of Representatives and the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, respectively, shall make and issue regulations specifying the classes of articles which may be purchased by or through the stationery rooms of the House and Senate.

[44 Stat., 552.]

STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURES IN DETAIL

SEC. 70. The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively, shall report to Congress on the first day of each regular session, and at the expiration of their terms of service, a full and complete statement of all their receipts and expenditures as such officers, showing in detail the items of expense, classifying them under the proper appropriations, and also showing the aggregate

thereof, and exhibiting in a clear and concise manner the exact condition of all public moneys by them received, paid out, and remaining in their possession as such officers.

[R. S., 70.]

TRANSCRIBING THE JOURNAL

SEC. 71. The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively, are entitled, for transcribing and certifying extracts from the Journal of the Senate, or the Executive Journal of the Senate when the injunction of secrecy has been removed, or from the journal of the House of Representatives, except when such transcripts are required by an officer of the United States in a matter relating to the duties of his office, to receive from the persons for whom such transcripts are prepared the sum of ten cents for each sheet containing one hundred words.

[R. S., 71.]

REJECTED NOMINATIONS

The Secretary of the Senate shall at the close of each session thereof deliver to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to each of the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, and to each of the Auditors, and to each of the Comptrollers in the Treasury, and to the Treasurer, and to the Register of the Treasury, a full and complete list, duly certified, of all persons who have been nominated to and rejected by the Senate during such session, and a like list of all the offices to which nominations have been made and not confirmed and filled at such session.

[R. S., 1775.]

ADVANCE MONEYS TO SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

The Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to advance to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate such sum as may be necessary, not exceeding one thousand dollars, to meet any extraordinary expenses arising during the recess of the Senate. [22 Stat., 333.]

COMMITTEE EXPENSES

That when any duty is imposed upon a committee of the Senate involving expenses which are ordered to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, upon vouchers to be approved by the chairman of the committee charged with such duty, the receipt of the chairman of such committee for any sum paid to him or his order out of said contingent fund by the Secretary of the Senate shall be taken and passed by the accounting officers of the Treasury as a full and sufficient voucher; but it shall be the duty of such chairman, as soon as practicable, to furnish vouchers in detail for the disbursement of such moneys to the Secretary of the Senate, who shall file them with the accounting officers aforesaid; and this provision shall apply to all cases in which orders of the Senate have already been made. [20 Stat., 419.]

Provided, That hereafter Senate resolutions providing for inquiries and investigations shall contain a limit of cost of such investigation, which limit shall not be exceeded except by vote of the Senate authorizing additional amounts.

[44 Stat., 162.]

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Resolved further, That the Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate be, and they are hereby, directed to

procure and file, for the use of their respective Houses, copies of all reports made by each committee of all succeeding Congresses; and that the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed, at the close of each session of Congress, to cause said reports to be indexed and bound, one copy to be deposited in the library of each House and one copy in the room of the committee from which the reports emanated.

[24 Stat., 348.]

SEAL OF THE SENATE

Resolved, That the Secretary shall have the custody of the seal, and shall use the same for the authentication of process transcripts, copies, and certificates whenever directed by the Senate; and may use the same to authenticate copies of such papers and documents in his office as he may lawfully give copies of.

[S. Jour., 194, 49-1.]

CLAIMS ARISING FROM INDIAN DEPREDATIONS

SEC. 11. That all papers, reports, evidence, records, and proceedings now on file or of record in any of the Departments, or the office of the Secretary of the Senate, or the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, or certified copies of the same, relating to any claims authorized to be prosecuted under this act, shall be furnished to the court upon its order, or at the request of the Attorney-General.

[26 Stat., 854.]

DUTIES OF THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

DEFACEMENT OF THE CAPITOL

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and of the House of Representatives are authorized to make such regulations as they may deem necessary for preserving the peace and secur-

ing the Capitol from defacement, and for the protection of the public property therein, and they shall have power to arrest and detain any person violating such regulations until such person can be brought before the proper authorities for trial.

[R. S., 1820.]

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POLICE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

The Capitol police, under the direction of the Sergeants-at-Arms of the Senate and of the House of Representatives and of the Architect of the Capitol, shall police the Capitol Building and the Capitol Grounds. (May 28, 1896, c. 252, § 1, 29 Stat. 143.)

[Sec. 213, Title 40, U. S. C.]

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PROTECT GROUNDS

It shall be the duty of the Capitol police to prevent any portion of the Capitol Grounds and terraces from being used as playgrounds or otherwise, so far as may be necessary to protect the public property, turf and grass from destruction or injury. (Apr. 29, 1876, c. 86, 19 Stat. 41.)

[Sec. 214, Title 40, U. S. C.]

PARADES OR ASSEMBLAGES; DISPLAY OF FLAGS

It is forbidden to parade, stand, or move in processions or assemblages, or display any flag, banner, or device designed or adapted to bring into public notice any party, organization, or movement. (July 1, 1882, c. 258, § 6, 22 Stat. 127.)

[Sec. 199, Title 40, U. S. C.]

INTERMENT IN CONGRESSIONAL CEMETERY

Hereafter, whenever any deceased Senator or member of the House of Representatives shall be actually interred in the Congressional Cemetery, so called, it shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate in the case of a Senator, and of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives in the case of a member of the House, to have a monument erected, of granite, with suitable inscriptions, and the cost of the same shall be a charge upon and paid out either from the contingent funds of the Senate or of the House of Representatives, to which ever the deceased may have belonged, and any existing omissions of monuments or inscriptions, as aforesaid, are hereby directed and authorized to be supplied in like manner; and all laws upon the subject of monuments in the Congressional Cemetery are hereby repealed.

[19 Stat., 54.]

SALE OF WASTE PAPER

It shall be the duty of the Clerk and Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives and the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate to cause to be sold all waste paper and useless documents and condemned furniture that have accumulated during the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-two, or that may hereafter accumulate in their respective departments or offices, under the direction of the Committee on Accounts of their respective Houses, and cover the proceeds thereof into the Treasury; and they shall, at the beginning of each regular session of Congress, report to their respective Houses the amount of said sales.

[22 Stat., 337.]

DUTIES OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY¹

EXPENDITURE OF MONEYS FOR LIBRARY

There shall be a Joint Committee on the Library, to consist of five² members on the part of the Senate and five² on the part of the House of Representatives, to superintend and direct the expenditure of all moneys appropriated for the Library, and to perform such other duties as are or may be directed by law.

[Former Joint Rule, 20.]

DUTIES DURING RECESS

That the portion of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library on the part of the Senate remaining in office as Senators shall, during the recess of Congress, exercise the powers and discharge the duties conferred by law upon the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library.

[22 Stat., 562.]

UNEXPENDED BALANCES

The unexpended balance of any sums appropriated by Congress for the increase of the general library, together with such sums as may hereafter be appropriated to the same purpose, shall be paid out under the direction of a Joint Committee of Congress on the Library, to consist of three members of the Senate and three members of the House of Representatives.

[R. S., 83.]

* * * * *

¹ Created by a joint rule December 11, 1843, and continued therefrom until Senate resolution of August 14, 1876, declared that there was no joint rule in force.

² As amended, 32 Stat., 735.

REGULATIONS

The Joint Committee on the Library is authorized to establish regulations, not inconsistent with law, in relation to the Library of Congress or either department thereof; and from time to time to alter, amend, or repeal the same; but such regulations as to the law library shall be subject to those imposed by the Justices of the Supreme Court under sec. 95, R. S.

[R. S., 85.]

EXCHANGE OF DOCUMENTS

The Joint Committee on the Library may, at any time, exchange or otherwise dispose of duplicate, injured, or wasted books of the Library, or documents or other matter in the Library not deemed proper to it, as they deem best.

[R. S., 86.]

The Joint Committee on the Library may, from time to time, appoint such agents as they deem requisite, to carry into effect the donation and exchange of documents and other publications placed at their disposal for the purpose.

[R. S., 87.]

EMPLOYEES OF BOTANICAL GARDEN

There shall be a superintendent, assistant, and two additional laborers in the Botanical Garden and greenhouses, who shall be under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library.

[R. S., 1827.]

ACCEPTANCE OF WORK OF ART

The Joint Committee on the Library, whenever, in their judgment, it is expedient, are authorized to accept any work of the fine arts on behalf of Congress which may be offered, and to assign the same such place in the Capitol as they

may deem suitable, and shall have the supervision of all works of art that may be placed in the Capitol. [R. S., 1831.]

PRIVATE STUDIOS

No work of art not the property of the United States shall be exhibited in the Capitol, nor shall any room in the Capitol be used for private studios or works of art, without permission from the Joint Committee on the Library, given in writing; and it shall be the duty of the Architect of the Capitol¹ to carry these provisions into effect. [18 Stat., 376.]

PRIVILEGE OF USING BOOKS

The Joint Committee on the Library is authorized to grant the privilege of using and drawing books from the Library in the same manner and subject to the same regulations as members of Congress, to any of the following persons:

First. Heads of Departments.

Second. The Chief Justice and Associate Justices, the reporter, and clerk of the Supreme Court.

Third. Members of the diplomatic corps.

Fourth. The judges and the clerk of the Court of Claims.

Fifth. The Solicitor-General and Assistant Attorney-General.

Sixth. The Secretary of the Senate.

Seventh. The Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Eighth. The Chaplains of the two Houses of Congress.

Ninth. The Solicitor of the Treasury.

Tenth. The financial agent of the Joint Committee on the Library.

¹ As amended, 32 Stat., 20; 41 Stat., 1253.

Eleventh. The Smithsonian Institution, through its Secretary.

Twelfth. Any person, when in the District of Columbia, who has been President.

[R. S., 94.

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And also the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution resident in Washington.

[18 Stat., 512.

DUTIES OF THE COMMITTEE TO AUDIT AND CONTROL THE
CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

FURNITURE AND CARPETS

All improvements, alterations, additions, and repairs of the Capitol building shall hereafter be made by the direction and under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol,¹ and the same shall be paid for by the Secretary of the Interior out of the appropriations for such extension and from no other appropriation; and no furniture or carpets for either House shall hereafter be purchased without the written order of the chairman of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, for the Senate, or without the written order of the chairman of the Committee on Accounts of the House of Representatives for the House.

[R. S., 1816.

CONTINGENT FUND

Hereafter no payment shall be made from the contingent fund of the Senate unless sanctioned by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, or from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives

¹ As amended, 32 Stat., 20; 41 Stat., 1253.

unless sanctioned by the Committee on Accounts of the House of Representatives. And hereafter payments made upon vouchers approved by the aforesaid respective committees shall be deemed, held, and taken, and are hereby declared to be conclusive upon all the departments and officers of the Government: *Provided*, That no payment shall be made from said contingent funds as additional salary or compensation to any officer or employee of the Senate or House of Representatives.

[25 Stat., 546.]

Payments from the contingent fund of the Senate for materials and supplies (including fuel) hereafter purchased through the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department shall be made by check upon vouchers approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

[49 Stat., 463.]

APPROPRIATIONS FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES

Hereafter appropriations made for contingent expenses of the House of Representatives or the Senate shall not be used for the payment of personal services except upon the express and specific authorization of the House or Senate in whose behalf such services are rendered. Nor shall such appropriations be used for any expenses not intimately and directly connected with the routine legislative business of either House of Congress, and the accounting officers of the Treasury shall apply the provisions of this paragraph in the settlement of the accounts of expenditures from said appropriations incurred for services or materials subsequent to the approval of this Act.

[32 Stat., 26.]

FUNERAL EXPENSES

No part of any appropriation made for the contingent expenses of the Senate shall be used to defray the expenses of any person except the members of any congressional committee, the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate or a representative of his office, and except the widow or minor children or both of the deceased, to attend the funeral rites and burial of any person who at the time of his or her death was a Senator of the United States.

[54 Stat. 1031.]

DOUBLE SALARIES RESTRICTED

SEC. 6. That unless otherwise specially authorized by law, no money appropriated by this or any other Act shall be available for payment to any person receiving more than one salary when the combined amount of said salaries exceeds the sum of \$2,000 per annum, but this shall not apply to retired officers or enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, or to officers and enlisted men of the Organized Militia and Naval Militia in the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no such retired officer, officer, or enlisted man shall be denied or deprived of any of his pay, salary, or compensation as such, or of any other salary or compensation for services heretofore rendered, by reason of any decision or construction of said section six.

[39 Stat., 532.]

DUTIES OF THE COMMITTEE ON RULES

ENGINEERS

And all engineers and others who are engaged in heating and ventilating the Senate Wing of the Capitol shall be

subject to the orders and in all respects under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol,¹ subject to the approval of the Senate Committee on Rules.

[25 Stat., 258.]

SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

Hereafter the Senate Office Building, and the employment of all services (other than for officers and privates of the Capitol Police) necessary for its protection, care, and occupancy, together with all other items that may be appropriated for by the Congress for such purposes, shall be under the control and supervision of the Architect of the Capitol, subject to the approval of the Senate Committee on Rules as to matters of general policy; and the Architect of the Capitol shall submit annually to the Congress estimates in detail for all services (other than for officers and privates of the Capitol Police) and for all other expenses in connection with said office building and necessary for its protection, care, and occupancy: *Provided further*, That hereafter the assignment of rooms and other space in the Senate Office Building shall be under the direction and control of the Senate Committee on Rules and shall not be a part of the duties of the Architect of the Capitol: *Provided further*, That hereafter it shall not be a duty of the Architect of the Capitol to certify any pay roll or other voucher covering any expenditure from any appropriation for the Senate Office Building, or for any other building or activity, unless the obligation involved was incurred by him or under his direction.

[56 Stat., 343.]

¹ As amended, 32 Stat., 20; 41 Stat., 1253.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRINTING AND BINDING ACT OF JANUARY
12, 1895, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO

[28 STAT., 601]

That there shall be a Joint Committee on Printing, consisting of three members of the Senate and three members of the House of Representatives, who shall have the powers hereinafter stated:

* * * * *

The members of the Joint Committee on Printing who are reelected to the succeeding Congress shall continue as members of said committee until their successors are chosen. The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall, on the last day of a Congress, appoint members of their respective Houses who have been elected to the succeeding Congress to fill any vacancies which may then be about to occur on said committee, and such appointees and the members of said committee who shall have been reelected shall continue until their successors are chosen. The Joint Committee on Printing shall, when Congress is not in session, exercise all the powers and duties devolving upon said committee as provided by law, the same as when Congress is in session. (Mar. 2, 1895, c. 189, § 1, 28 Stat. 962; Mar. 3, 1917, c. 163, § 6, 39 Stat. 1121.)

{Sec. 2, Chap. 1, Title 44, U. S. C.

* * * * *

The Joint Committee on Printing shall have power to adopt and employ such measures as, in its discretion, may be deemed necessary to remedy any neglect, delay, duplication, or waste in the public printing and binding and the distribution of Government publications. (Jan. 12, 1895,

c. 23, § 2, 28 Stat. 601; Mar. 1, 1907, c. 2284, § 1, 34 Stat. 1012; Mar. 1, 1919, c. 86, § 11, 40 Stat. 1270.)

[Sec. 4, Chap. 1, Title 44, U. S. C.]

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That the Joint Committee on Printing is hereby authorized and directed to establish rules and regulations, from time to time, which shall be observed by the Public Printer, whereby public documents and reports printed for Congress, or either House thereof, may be printed in two or more editions, instead of one, to meet the public requirements: *Provided*, That in no case shall the aggregate of said editions exceed the number of copies now authorized or which may hereafter be authorized: *And provided further*, That the number of copies of any public document or report now authorized to be printed or which may hereafter be authorized to be printed for any of the Executive Departments, or bureaus or branches thereof, or independent offices of the Government may be supplied in two or more editions, instead of one, upon a requisition on the Public Printer by the official head of such Department or independent office, but in no case shall the aggregate of said editions exceed the number of copies now authorized, or which may hereafter be authorized: *Provided further*, That nothing herein shall operate to obstruct the printing of the full number of any document or report, or the allotment of the full quota to Senators and Representatives, as now authorized, or which may hereafter be authorized, when a legitimate demand for the full complement is known to exist.

[34 Stat., 826.]

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PAR. 2. The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives may order the reprinting in a number not exceeding one thousand copies of any pending bill or resolution, or any public law not exceeding fifty pages, or any report from any committee or Congressional commission on pending legislation not accompanied by testimony or exhibits or any other appendices and not exceeding fifty pages, when the supply shall have been exhausted. The Public Printer shall require each requisition for reprinting to cite the specific authority of law for its execution.

PAR. 3. No committee of Congress shall be empowered to procure the printing of more than one thousand copies of any hearing or other document, which shall be germane thereto, for its use except by simple, concurrent, or joint resolution, as hereinafter provided.

PAR. 4. Orders for printing extra copies, otherwise than herein provided for, shall be by simple, concurrent, or joint resolution. Either House may print extra copies to the amount of five hundred dollars by simple resolution, if the cost exceeds that sum, the printing shall be ordered by concurrent resolution, except when the resolution is self-appropriating, when it shall be by joint resolution. Such resolutions, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on Printing, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer; and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported: *Provided*, That the printing of additional copies may be

performed upon orders of the Joint Committee on Printing within a limit of two hundred dollars in cost in any one instance: *And provided further*, That nothing in this paragraph shall be held to contravene the provisions of Public Resolution Numbered Eleven, approved March twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and four.

PAR. 5. The term "extra copies" as used herein shall be construed to mean copies in addition to the usual number as defined in the Act providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents, approved January twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and amendments thereto.

PAR. 6. Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by existing law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board, or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing to the usual number. Nothing in this paragraph relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding fifty pages.

PAR. 7. The cost of the printing of any document or report hereafter printed by order of Congress which can not under the provisions of Public Resolution Numbered Thirteen, Fifty-ninth Congress, first session, approved March thirtieth, nineteen hundred and six, be properly charged to any other appropriation or allotment of appropriation already made, it shall, upon order of the

Joint Committee on Printing, be charged to the allotment of appropriation for printing and binding for Congress.

PAR. 8. Stationery, blank books, tables, forms, and other necessary papers, preparatory to Congressional legislation, required for the official use of the Senate and the House of Representatives, or the committees and officers thereof, shall be furnished by the Public Printer upon requisition of the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively. This shall not operate to prevent the purchase by the officers of the Senate and House of Representatives of such stationery and blank books as may be necessary for sale to Senators and Members in the stationery rooms of the two Houses as now provided by law.

* * * * *

Resolved, That the Public Printer be requested to discontinue the embossing of letterheads, noteheads, and envelopes for Congress, its officers, committees, and Members: *Provided*, That such embossing may be done if the cost thereof, in excess of the amount that printing the same would cost the Government, is charged to the person so ordering. (*Resolution adopted by the Joint Committee on Printing, Aug. 14, 1913.*)

* * * * *

PAR. 9. Each Senator and Representative shall be entitled to the binding in half morocco, or material not more expensive, of but one copy of each public document to which he may be entitled, an account of which, with each Senator and Representative, shall be kept by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House, respectively.

[34 Stat., 1012.]

* * * * *

PURCHASE OF BLANK PAPER AND ENVELOPES

The Public Printer is hereby authorized to procure, under direction of the Joint Committee on Printing as provided for in the Act approved January 12, 1895, and furnish on requisition paper and envelopes (not including envelopes printed in the course of manufacture) in common use by two or more departments, establishments, or services of the Government in the District of Columbia, and reimbursement therefor shall be made to the Public Printer from appropriations or funds available for such purpose; paper and envelopes so furnished by the Public Printer shall not be procured in any other manner thereafter. [43 Stat., 592.]

That the Public Printer be authorized to bind at the Government Printing Office any books, maps, charts, or documents published by authority of Congress, upon application of any member of the Senate or House of Representatives, upon payment of the actual cost of such binding. [20 Stat., 5.]

* * * * *

The Secretary of the Senate is authorized to make requisition upon the Public Printer for the binding for the Senate library of such books as he may deem necessary at a cost not to exceed \$200 per year. [28 Stat., 958.]

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PAPER

SEC. 3. The Joint Committee on Printing shall fix upon standards of paper for the different descriptions of public printing and binding, and the Public Printer shall, under their direction, advertise in one newspaper or trade journal, published in each of six cities, for sealed proposals to furnish the Government with paper, as specified in the schedule to be furnished applicants by the Public Printer, setting forth

in detail the quality and quantities required for the public printing. And the Public Printer shall furnish samples of the standard of papers fixed upon to applicants therefor who shall desire to bid.

[43 Stat., 1105.]

* * * * *

ACCEPTANCE OF PAPER AND ENVELOPES

The Public Printer shall compare every lot of paper and envelopes delivered by a contractor with the standard of quality fixed upon by the Joint Committee on Printing, and shall not accept any paper or envelopes which does not conform to it in every particular: *Provided, however,* That any lot of delivered paper or envelopes which does not conform to such standard of quality may be accepted by the Joint Committee on Printing at such discount as, in its opinion, may be sufficient to protect the interests of the Government.

[49 Stat., 1553.]

PURCHASES WITHOUT ADVERTISING

SEC. 12. The Joint Committee on Printing may permit the Public Printer to authorize any executive department or independent office or establishment of the Government to purchase direct for its use such printing, binding, and blank-book work, otherwise authorized by law, as the Government Printing Office is not able or suitably equipped to execute or as may be more economically or in the better interest of the Government executed elsewhere; and such Joint Committee also may authorize the Public Printer to procure services, materials, and supplies for use of the Government Printing Office without regard to the provisions of

section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5) whenever the aggregate amount involved is less than \$50.

[49 Stat., 475.]

MATERIAL PURCHASED

SEC. 16. The Public Printer shall prepare a schedule of materials required to be purchased, showing the description, quantity, and quality of each article, and shall invite proposals for furnishing the same, either by advertisement or circular, as the Joint Committee on Printing may direct, and shall make contracts for the same with the lowest responsible bidder, making a return of the same to the Joint Committee, showing the number of bidders, the amounts of each bid, and the awards of the contracts.

* * * *

SEC. 19. The Public Printer shall make annual report to Congress, and in it specify the number of copies of each Department report and document printed upon requisition by the head of the Department for which the printing was done, and he shall also specify in said report the exact number of copies of books, giving titles of the books, bound upon requisition for Senators, Representatives, Delegates, and other officers of the Government and the cost thereof.

* * * *

SEC. 26. The Public Printer shall, at the beginning of each session of Congress, submit to the Joint Committee on Printing estimates of the quantity of paper of all descriptions which will be required for the public printing and binding during the ensuing year.

* * * *

SEC. 37. It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver, upon the order of any Senator, Representative,

or Delegate, extracts from the Congressional Record, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof; and documents and reports of committees, with the evidence and papers submitted therewith, or any part thereof ordered printed by Congress, may be reprinted by the Public Printer on order of any Member of Congress or Delegate, on prepayment of cost thereof. The Public Printer may furnish without cost to Senators, Members, and Delegates envelopes ready for mailing the Congressional Record or any part thereof, or speeches, or reports therein contained. Envelopes so furnished shall contain in the upper lefthand corner thereof the following words, to wit: "Senate United States (or House of Representatives, U. S.). Part of Congressional Record. Free," and in upper right-hand corner the letters "U. S. S." or "M. C." But he shall not print any other words thereon, except at the personal expense of the Senator, Member, or Delegate ordering the same, except to affix the official title of a document.

He may also furnish without cost to Senators, Members, and Delegates blank franks,¹ printed on sheets and perforated, or singly, at the option of said Senators, Members, and Delegates, for public documents. Franks so furnished shall contain in the upper left-hand corner thereof the following words, to wit: "Public document. Free. United States Senate (or House of Representatives U. S.*)" and in upper right-hand corner the letters "U. S. S." or "M. C." But he shall not print any other words thereon, except where it may be desirable to affix the official title of a document. All other words printed thereon shall be at the personal

¹ As amended, 33 Stat., 9.

expense of the Senator, Member, or Delegate ordering the same

* * * * *

The Public Printer, under section thirty-seven of the "Act providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents," approved January 12, 1895, may, at the request of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate in Congress, print on envelopes authorized to be furnished, in addition to the words therein named, the name of the Senator, Representative, or Delegate, and State, the date, and the topic or subject-matter, not exceeding twelve words.

[28 Stat., 96.]

* * * * *

In case any Senator, Representative, or Delegate shall fail to pay the cost of printing extracts from the Congressional Record or other documents ordered by him to be printed in accordance with section thirty-seven of the Act approved January twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five (Twenty-eighth Statutes at Large, page six hundred and six), the Public Printer shall certify the amount due to the Sergeant at Arms of the House or the financial clerk of the Senate, as the case may be, and the Sergeant at Arms or financial clerk shall deduct from any salary due the said delinquent the said amount, or as much thereof as the salary due may cover, and pay the amount so obtained to the Public Printer to be applied by him to the satisfaction of the indebtedness.

[36 Stat., 1446.]

* * * * *

At the request of any Congressman, the Public Printer is authorized to print upon franks or envelopes used for mail-

ing public documents or send the facsimile stamp of said Congressman and a special request for return if not called for, and the name of the State and county and city, said Congressman to deposit with his order the extra expense involved in printing these additional words.

* * * * *

SEC. 40. The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expense of such printing, the current Congressional Directory and the current numbers and bound sets of the Congressional Record. The money derived from such sales shall be paid into the Treasury and accounted for in his annual report to Congress, and no sales shall be made on credit.

* * * * *

INCREASES IN CERTAIN CHARGES AND FEES

After the date of the enactment of this Act, the price at which additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents shall be based on the cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 per centum: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 per centum may be allowed to authorized book dealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The surplus receipts from such sales shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of miscellaneous receipts. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by book dealers, and he may designate any

Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government. The selling price of publications as provided for herein shall be in lieu of that prescribed in the public resolution approved May 11, 1922 (U. S. C., title 44, secs. 72 and 220), and section 42 of the Act of January 12, 1895 (U. S. C., title 44, sec. 114).

[47 Stat., 409.]

* * * * *

SEC. 53. The Public Printer shall examine closely the orders of the Senate and House for printing, and in case of duplication he shall print under the first order received.

* * * * *

Printing and binding for Congress chargeable to this appropriation, when recommended to be done by the Committee on Printing of either House, shall be so recommended in a report containing an approximate estimate of the cost thereof, together with a statement from the Public Printer of estimated approximate cost of work previously ordered by Congress within the fiscal year for which this appropriation is made.

[40 Stat., 175.]

* * * * *

SEC. 54. Whenever any document or report shall be ordered printed by Congress, such order to print shall signify the "usual number" of copies for binding and distribution among those entitled to receive them.

That the Public Printer be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to print, in addition to the usual

number, and furnish the Department of State with twenty copies of each Senate and House of Representatives document and report.

[29 Stat., 463.]

No greater number shall be printed unless ordered by either House, or as hereinafter provided. When a special number of a document or report is ordered printed, the usual number shall also be printed, unless already ordered. The usual number of documents and reports shall be of one thousand six hundred and eighty-two copies, which shall be distributed as follows:

OF THE HOUSE DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS, UNBOUND.—To the Senate document room, one hundred and fifty copies; to the office of the Secretary of the Senate, ten copies; to the House document room, five hundred copies;¹ to the Clerk's office of the House, twenty copies.

OF THE SENATE DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS, UNBOUND.—To the Senate document room, two hundred and twenty copies; office of the Secretary of the Senate, ten copies; to the House document room, five hundred copies;¹ to the Clerk's office of the House, ten copies.

That of the number printed, the Public Printer shall bind one thousand and eighty-two copies, which shall be distributed as follows:

OF THE HOUSE DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS, BOUND.—To the Senate Library, fifteen copies; to the Library of Congress, two copies, and fifty additional copies for foreign exchanges; to the House Library, fifteen copies; to the Superintendent of Documents, five hundred copies, for distribution to the state and territorial libraries and designated depositories.

¹ As amended, 43 Stat., 1106.

OF THE SENATE DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS, BOUND.—To the Senate library, fifteen copies; to the Library of Congress, two copies, and fifty copies additional for foreign exchanges; to House library, fifteen copies; to the Superintendent of Documents, five hundred copies, for distribution to state and territorial libraries and designated depositories. These documents shall be bound in full sheep, and in binding documents the Public Printer shall give precedence to those that are to be distributed to libraries and to designated depositories: *Provided*, That any state or territorial library or designated depository entitled to documents that may prefer to have its documents in unbound form, may do so by notifying the Superintendent of Documents to that effect prior to the convening of each Congress.

The remainder of said documents and reports shall be reserved by the Public Printer in unstitched form, and shall be held subject to be bound in the number provided by law, upon orders from the Vice-President, Senators, Representatives, Delegates, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House, in such binding as they shall select, except full morocco or calf; and when not called for and delivered within two years after printing shall be delivered in unbound form to the Superintendent of Documents for distribution. All of the "usual number" shall be printed at one time.

* * * * *

That section fifty-four of said Act is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof as follows:

That hereafter the usual number of reports on private bills, concurrent or simple resolutions, shall not be printed. In lieu thereof there shall be printed of each

Senate report on a private bill, simple or concurrent resolution, three hundred and forty-five copies, which shall be distributed as follows: To the Senate document room, two hundred and twenty copies; to the Secretary of the Senate, fifteen copies; to the House document room, one hundred copies; to the Superintendent of documents, ten copies; and of each House report on a private bill, simple or concurrent resolution, two hundred and sixty copies, which shall be distributed as follows: To the Senate document room, one hundred and thirty-five copies; to the Secretary of the Senate, fifteen copies; to the House document room, one hundred copies; to the Superintendent of Documents, ten copies: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to prevent the binding of all Senate and House reports in the reserve volumes bound for and delivered to the Senate and House libraries: *Provided*, That not less than twelve copies of each report on bills for the payment or adjudication of claims against the Government shall be kept on file in the Senate document room.

SEC. 2. That section fifty-five of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 55. There shall be printed of each Senate and House public bill and joint resolution seven hundred and forty copies, which shall be distributed as follows: To the Senate document room, two hundred and twenty-five copies; office of Secretary of Senate, fifteen copies; House document room, five hundred copies.

Of the first edition of House private bills and simple resolutions there shall be printed as introduced, for the House document room one hundred copies of private bills and two hundred and fifty copies of simple resolutions, for the Senate document room twenty copies of private bills and fifty of simple resolutions; as reported in

the House, for the House document room one hundred and fifty copies of private bills and two hundred and fifty copies of simple resolutions, for the Senate document room fifty copies of private bills and simple resolutions; as reported in the Senate, for the House document room fifty copies of private bills, for the Senate document room one hundred and fifty copies of private bills; as passed, for the House document room fifty copies of private bills and two hundred and fifty copies of simple resolutions, for the Senate document room one hundred and fifty copies of private bills and fifty copies of simple resolutions.

Of the first edition of Senate private bills and simple resolutions there shall be printed as introduced, for the Senate document room one hundred copies of private bills and two hundred and fifty copies of simple resolutions, for the House document room twenty copies of private bills and fifty copies of simple resolutions; as reported in the Senate, for the Senate document room one hundred and fifty copies of private bills and two hundred and fifty copies of simple resolutions, for the House document room fifty copies of private bills and simple resolutions; as reported in the House, for the Senate document room fifty copies of private bills, for the House document room one hundred and fifty copies of private bills; as passed, for the Senate document room fifty copies of private bills and two hundred and fifty copies of simple resolutions, for the House document room one hundred and fifty copies of private bills and fifty copies of simple resolutions.

Of the first edition of House concurrent resolutions there shall be printed as introduced, for the House document room two hundred and fifty copies, for the Senate document room fifty copies; as reported in the House, for the House document room two hundred and fifty copies, for the Senate document room fifty copies; as reported in the Senate, for the House document room fifty copies, for the Senate document room two hundred and fifty copies; as passed, for the House document room fifty copies, for the Senate document room two hundred and fifty copies.

Of the first edition of Senate concurrent resolutions there shall be printed as introduced, for the Senate document room two hundred and fifty copies, for the House document room fifty copies; as reported in the Senate, for the Senate document room two hundred and fifty copies, for the House document room fifty copies; as reported in the House, for the Senate document room fifty copies, for the House document room two hundred and fifty copies; as passed, for the Senate document room fifty copies, for the House document room two hundred and fifty copies. (*Resolution adopted by Joint Committee on Printing December 2, 1924.*)

The term "private bill" shall be construed to mean all bills for the relief of private parties, bills granting pensions, bills removing political disabilities, and bills for the survey of rivers and harbors. All bills and resolutions shall be printed in bill form, and, unless specially ordered by either House, shall only be printed when referred to a committee, when favorably reported back, and after their passage by either House. Of concurrent and simple resolutions, when reported, and after their passage by either House, only two hundred

and sixty copies shall be printed, except by special order, and the same shall be distributed as follows: To the Senate document room, one hundred and thirty-five copies; to the Secretary of the Senate, fifteen copies; to the House document room, one hundred copies; to the Superintendent of Documents, ten copies. [33 Stat., 610.]

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SEC. 56. There shall be printed in slip form one thousand eight hundred and ten copies of public and four hundred and sixty of private laws, postal conventions, and treaties, which shall be distributed as follows: To the House document room, one thousand copies of public and one hundred copies of private laws; to the Senate document room, five hundred and fifty copies of public and one hundred copies of private laws; to the Department of State, five hundred copies of all laws; and to the Treasury Department, sixty of all laws. Postal conventions and treaties shall be distributed as private laws.

SEC. 57. There shall be printed of the Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives seven hundred and twenty¹ copies, which shall be distributed as follows: To the Senate document room, ninety copies for distribution to Senators, and twenty-five additional copies; to the Senate Library, ten copies; to the House document room, three hundred and sixty copies for distribution to members, and twenty-five additional copies; to the Department of State, four copies; to the Superintendent of Documents, one hundred and forty-four copies to be distributed to three libraries in each of the States and Territories to be designated by the Superintendent of Documents; to the Library of Congress,

¹ As amended, 2 Supp., 1817.

* * * sixty-two copies for its own use and international exchange, except as such number shall be enlarged to not exceeding one hundred copies by the request of the Librarian of Congress;¹ to the Court of Claims, two copies, and to the Library of the House of Representatives, ten copies.

The remaining number of the Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives, consisting of twenty-five copies, shall be furnished to the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively, as the necessities of their respective offices may require, as rapidly as signatures are completed for such distribution.

SEC. 58. Whenever printing not bearing a Congressional number shall be done for any department or officer of the Government, except confidential matter, blank forms, and circular letters not of a public character, or shall be done for use of Congressional committees, not of a confidential character, two copies shall be sent, unless withheld by order of the committee, by the Public Printer to the Senate and House Libraries, respectively, and one copy each to the document rooms of the Senate and House, for reference; and these copies shall not be removed; and of all publications of the Executive Departments not intended for their especial use but made for distribution, five hundred copies shall be at once delivered to the Superintendent of Documents for distribution to designated depositories and State and Territorial libraries.

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SEC. 60. There shall be one document room of the Senate and one of the House of Representatives, to be designated, respectively, the "Senate and House document room."

¹ As amended, 2 Supp., 1817.

Each shall be in charge of a superintendent, who shall be appointed by the Secretary¹ of the Senate and the Doorkeeper of the House, respectively, who shall also appoint the necessary number of assistants: *Provided*, That this section shall not take effect until the first day of the first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress.

SEC. 62. The Superintendent of Documents shall, at the close of each regular session of Congress, prepare and publish a comprehensive index of public documents, beginning with the Fifty-third Congress, upon such plan as shall be approved by the Joint Committee on Printing; and the Public Printer shall, immediately upon its publication, deliver to him a copy of each and every document printed by the Government Printing Office; and the head of each of the Executive Departments, bureaus, and offices of the Government shall deliver to him a copy of each and every document issued or published by such Department, bureau, or office not confidential in its character. He shall also prepare and print in one volume a consolidated index of Congressional documents, and shall index such single volumes of documents as the Joint Committee on Printing shall direct. Of the comprehensive index and of the consolidated index two thousand copies each shall be printed and bound in addition to the usual number, two hundred copies for the use of the Senate, eight hundred copies for the use of the House, and one thousand copies for distribution by the Superintendent of Documents.

SEC. 63. The Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and the Clerk and Doorkeeper of the House of Represent-

¹ As amended, 31 Stat. 962.

atives shall cause an invoice to be made of all public documents stored in and about the Capitol, other than those belonging to the quota of members of the present Congress, to the Library of Congress, and the Senate and House Libraries and document rooms, and all such documents shall by the superintendents, respectively, of the Senate and House folding rooms be put to the credit of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates of the present Congress, in quantities equal to the number of volumes and as nearly as possible in value to each member of Congress, and said documents shall be distributed upon the orders of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates, each of whom shall be supplied by the superintendents of the folding rooms with a list of the number and character of the publications thus put to his credit: *Provided*, That before said apportionment is made copies of any of these documents desired for the use of committees of the Senate or House shall be delivered to the chairmen of such committees: *And provided further*, That four copies of each and all leather-bound documents shall be reserved and carefully stored, to be used hereafter in supplying deficiencies in the Senate and House Libraries caused by wear or loss, and a similar invoice shall be prepared and distribution made as above provided at the convening in regular session of each successive Congress.

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SEC. 68. Whenever in the division among Senators, Representatives, and Delegates of documents printed for the use of Congress there shall be an apportionment to each or either House in round numbers, the Public Printer shall not deliver the full number so accredited at the respective folding rooms, but only the largest multiple of the number

constituting the full membership of each or either House, including the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms¹ of the Senate and Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Doorkeeper of the House, which shall be contained in the round numbers thus accredited to each or either House, so that the number delivered shall divide evenly and without remainder among the members of the House to which they are delivered; and the remainder of the¹ documents thus resulting shall be turned over to the Superintendent of Documents, to be distributed by him, first, to public and school libraries for the purpose of completing broken sets; second, to public and school libraries that have not been supplied with any portions of such sets; and, lastly, by sale to other persons; said libraries to be named to him by Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress; and in this distribution the Superintendent of Documents shall see that as far as practicable an equal allowance is made to each Senator, Representative, and Delegate.

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SEC. 70. The Superintendent of Documents shall thoroughly investigate the condition of all libraries that are now designated depositories, and whenever he shall ascertain that the number of books in any such library, other than college libraries, is below one thousand, other than Government publications, or it has ceased to be maintained as a public library, he shall strike the same from the list, and the Senator, Representative, or Delegate shall designate another depository that shall meet the conditions herein required.

SEC. 71. There shall be one folding room of the Senate and one folding room of the House of Representatives.

¹ As amended, 33 Stat., 159.

They shall be in charge of superintendents, appointed respectively by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and Door-keeper of the House, who shall also appoint the necessary assistants. All reports or documents to be distributed for Senators, Representatives, and Delegates shall be folded and distributed from the folding rooms, unless otherwise ordered, and each Senator, Representative, and Delegate shall be notified in writing once every sixty days of the number and character of publications on hand and assigned to him for use and distribution.

SEC. 72. The Congressional allotment of public documents (except the Congressional Record) printed after the expiration of the term of office of the Vice President of the United States, or any Senator, Representative, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner, shall be delivered to his or her successor in office.

The Vice President of the United States and any Senator, Representative, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner in Congress, having public documents to his credit at the expiration of his term of office shall take the same prior to the 30th day of June next following the date of such expiration, and if he shall not do so within such period he shall forfeit them to his or her successor in office.

48 Stat., 1017.

SEC. 73. Extra copies of documents and reports shall be printed promptly when the same shall be ready for publication, and shall be bound in paper or cloth as directed by the Joint Committee on Printing, and shall be of the number following in addition to the usual number:

That, beginning with the Seventy-fifth Congress and thereafter, the Secretary of State shall cause to be compiled, edited, and indexed the United States Statutes at Large, which shall contain all the laws and concurrent resolutions enacted during each session of Congress, and also all conventions, treaties, and international agreements to which the United States is a party and which have come into force since the date of the adjournment of the session of Congress next preceding, including all proclamations issued since that date. The United States Statutes at Large shall be legal evidence of the laws, treaties, and conventions therein contained in all the courts of the United States, its Territories, and insular possessions, and of the several States therein.

The Public Printer shall print, and after the final adjournment of each session of Congress, bind and deliver to the Superintendent of Documents as many copies of the Statutes at Large as may be required for distribution as follows:

To the President of the United States, four copies, one of which shall be for the library of the Executive Mansion;

To the Vice President of the United States, two copies;

To each Senator, Representative, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner in Congress, one copy;

To the office of the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives, two copies;

To the offices of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate and House of Representatives, each, one copy;

To the Senate Library, not to exceed twenty-five copies;

To the House Library, not to exceed fifty copies;

To the Library of Congress for international exchange and for official use in Washington, District of Columbia, not to exceed one hundred and fifty copies;

To the library of the Supreme Court of the United States, for distribution to the Chief Justice and Associate Justices, the officers of the Court, and for use in the library, not to exceed twenty copies;

To the Architect of the Capitol, one copy;

To the Public Printer, two copies;

To the National Archives, not to exceed five copies;

To the Department of State, including those for the use of embassies, legations, and consulates, not to exceed six hundred copies;

To the Treasury Department, including those for the use of officers of customs, not to exceed three hundred copies;

To the War Department, not to exceed two hundred copies;

To the Navy Department, not to exceed one hundred copies;

To the Department of the Interior, including those for the use of the United States Supervisors of Surveys and registers and receivers of public-land offices, not to exceed three hundred copies;

To the Post Office Department, not to exceed fifty copies;

To the Department of Justice, including those for the judges and the officers of the United States and Territorial courts, not to exceed eight hundred copies;

To the Department of Agriculture, not to exceed one hundred copies;

To the Department of Commerce, not to exceed one hundred copies;

To the Department of Labor, including those for the officers of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, not to exceed one hundred and seventy-five copies;

To the government of the Philippine Islands, at Manila, ten copies;

To the offices of the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, each, two copies;

To the office of the Governor of the Panama Canal, three copies;

To the library of the court of last resort of each State, Territory, and insular possession, and of the District of Columbia, each, one copy;

To each designated depository library in each State, Territory, and insular possession, one copy;

To each independent office and establishment of the Government now in Washington, District of Columbia, or which hereafter may be created, not to exceed six copies; and

To the library of the municipal government of the District of Columbia, the Naval Observatory, and the Smithsonian Institution, each, one copy.

In addition to the foregoing the Public Printer shall print one thousand two hundred copies of the Statutes at Large, of which three hundred copies shall be for the use of the Senate and nine hundred copies for the use of the House of Representatives. The "usual number" shall not be printed.

That so much of chapter 23, section 73 (28 Stat. 614), of the Printing Act, approved January 12, 1895, as relates to the publication and distribution of pamphlet copies of the statutes of each session of Congress (U. S. C., title 44, sec. 195), be, and is hereby, repealed.

[49 Stat., 1551.]

The message of the President without the accompanying documents and reports shall be printed, immediately upon its receipt by Congress, in pamphlet form. Fifteen thousand

shall be printed, of which five thousand shall be for the Senate and ten thousand for the House.

Of the President's Message and accompanying documents and of the annual reports of the Departments to Congress there shall be printed one thousand copies for the Senate and two thousand for the House: *Provided*, That of the reports of the Chief of Engineers of the Army, the Commissioner of Patents, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the report of the Chief Signal Officer of the War Department, and of the Chief of Ordnance, the usual number only shall be printed.

* * * * *

The appropriations made for printing and binding shall not be used for any annual report or the accompanying documents unless the manuscript and proof therefor is furnished to the Public Printer in the following manner: Manuscript of the documents accompanying such annual reports on or before the 1st day of November of each year; manuscript of the annual reports on or before the 15th day of November of each year; complete revised proofs of the accompanying documents on the 1st day of December of each year and of the annual reports on the 10th day of December of each year; and all of said annual reports and accompanying documents shall be printed, made public, and available for distribution not later than within the first five days after the assembling of each regular session of Congress. The provisions of this section shall not apply to the annual reports of the Smithsonian Institution, the Commissioner of Patents, the Comptroller of the Currency, or the Secretary of the Treasury.

[49 Stat., 1550.]

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After the final adjournment of each session of Congress, there shall be compiled, prepared, printed with illustrations, and bound in cloth in one volume, in such style, form, and manner as may be directed by the Joint Committee on Printing, without extra compensation to any employee therefor, the legislative proceedings of Congress and the exercises at the general memorial services held in the House of Representatives during each session relative to the death of any Member of Congress, together with all memorial addresses and eulogies published in the Congressional Record during the same session of Congress in connection therewith, and such other matter as the committee may consider relevant thereto; and there shall be printed as many copies as may be required to supply the total quantity hereinafter provided, of which number fifty copies, bound in full morocco, with gilt edges, suitably lettered as may be requested, shall be delivered to the family of the deceased, and the remaining copies shall be distributed as follows:

Of all eulogies on deceased Members of Congress there shall be delivered, through the Postmaster of each House, to the Vice President and each Senator, Representative, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner in Congress, one copy.

Of the eulogies on deceased Senators there shall be furnished two hundred and fifty copies for each Senator of the State represented by the deceased and twenty copies for each Representative therefrom.

Of the eulogies on deceased Representatives, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners there shall be furnished two hundred and fifty copies for the successor in office of the deceased Member; twenty copies for each of the other Representa-

tives, Delegates, or Resident Commissioners of the State, Territory, or insular possession represented by the deceased, and twenty copies for each Senator therefrom. The "usual number" of memorial addresses shall not be printed.

[49 Stat., 1545.]

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Of the Senate Manual and of the Digest and Manual of the House of Representatives, each House shall print as many copies as it shall desire, even though the cost exceed five hundred dollars.

There shall be prepared under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing a Congressional Directory, of which there shall be three editions during each long session and two editions during each short session of Congress. The first edition shall be distributed to Senators, Representatives, Delegates, the principal officers of Congress, and heads of Departments on the first day of the session, and shall be ready for distribution to others within one week thereafter. The number and distribution of such Directory shall be under the control of the Joint Committee on Printing. Official correspondence concerning the Directory may be had in penalty envelopes, under the direction of the Joint Committee.

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Hereafter all copies of the Congressional Directory delivered to Senators and Representatives for distribution shall be bound in cloth.

[32 Stat., 583]

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

SEC. 13. The Joint Committee shall have control of the arrangement and style of the Congressional Record, and while providing that it shall be substantially a verbatim report of proceedings shall take all needed action for the reduction of unnecessary bulk, and shall provide for the publication of an index of the Congressional Record semi-monthly during the sessions of Congress and at the close thereof.

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The Joint Committee on Printing shall designate to the Public Printer competent persons to prepare the semi-monthly and the session index to the Congressional Record and shall fix and regulate the compensation to be paid by the Public Printer for the said work and direct the form and manner of its publication and distribution.

That the public proceedings of each House of Congress, as reported by the Official Reporters thereof, shall be printed in the Congressional Record, which shall be issued in daily form during each session and shall be revised, printed, and bound promptly, as may be directed by the Joint Committee on Printing, in permanent form, for distribution during and after the close of each session of Congress. The daily and the permanent Record shall bear the same date, which shall be that of the actual day's proceedings reported therein. The "usual number" of the Congressional Record shall not be printed.

No maps, diagrams, or illustrations may be inserted in the Record without the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing.

The Public Printer shall furnish the Congressional Record as follows and shall furnish gratuitously no others in addition thereto:

Of the bound edition to the folding room of the Senate five copies for the Vice President and each Senator; to the Secretary and Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, each, two copies, and to the Joint Committee on Printing not to exceed one hundred copies; to the folding room of the House of Representatives three copies for each Representative, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner in Congress, and to the Clerk, Sergeant at Arms, and Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, each, two copies.

Of the daily edition to the Vice President and each Senator, one hundred copies; to the Secretary and Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, each, twenty-five copies; to the Secretary, for official use, not to exceed thirty-five copies, and to the Sergeant at Arms for use on the floor of the Senate, not to exceed fifty copies.

To each Representative, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner in Congress, sixty-eight copies; to the Clerk, Sergeant at Arms, and Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, each, twenty-five copies; to the Clerk, for official use, not to exceed fifty copies, and to the Doorkeeper for use on the floor of the House of Representatives, not to exceed seventy-five copies.

To the Vice President and each Senator, Representative, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner in Congress, there shall also be furnished (and shall not be transferable) three copies of the daily Record, of which one shall be delivered at his residence, one at his office, and one at the Capitol.

In addition to the foregoing the Congressional Record shall also be furnished as follows:

There shall be printed and held in reserve by the Public Printer, in unstitched form, as many copies of the daily Record as may be required to supply a semimonthly edition, which shall be bound in paper cover together with each semimonthly index when the same is issued and shall then be delivered promptly as hereinafter provided.

To each committee and commission of Congress, one daily and one semimonthly copy.

To each joint committee and joint commission in Congress, as may be designated by the Joint Committee on Printing, two copies of the daily, one semimonthly copy, and one bound copy.

To the Secretary and the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, for office use, each, six semimonthly copies.

To the Clerk, Sergeant at Arms, and Doorkeeper of the House, for office use, each, six semimonthly copies.

To the Joint Committee on Printing, ten semimonthly copies.

To the Vice President and each Senator, Representative, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner in Congress, one semimonthly copy.

To the President of the United States, for the use of the Executive Office, ten copies of the daily, two semimonthly copies, and one bound copy.

To the Chief Justice of the United States and each of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, one copy of the daily.

To the offices of the marshal and clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, each, two copies of the daily and one semimonthly copy.

To the offices of the Vice President and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, each, six copies of the daily and one semimonthly copy.

To the Sergeant at Arms, the Chaplain, the Postmaster, the superintendent and the foreman of the folding room of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively; to the Secretaries to the Majority and the Minority of the Senate, and to the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, each, one copy of the daily.

To the office of the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives, six copies of the daily, one semimonthly copy, and two bound copies.

To the offices of the Official Reporters of Debates of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, each fifteen copies of the daily, one semimonthly copy, and three bound copies.

To the office of the stenographers to committees of the House of Representatives, four copies of the daily and one semimonthly copy.

To the office of the Congressional Record Index, ten copies of the daily and two semimonthly copies.

To the offices of the superintendents of the Senate and House document rooms, each, three copies of the daily, one semimonthly copy, and one bound copy.

To the offices of the superintendents of the Senate and House press galleries, each, two copies of the daily, one semimonthly copy, and one bound copy.

To the offices of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, and the Architect of the Capitol, each, three copies of the daily, one semimonthly copy, and one bound copy.

To the Library of Congress for official use in Washington, District of Columbia, and for international exchange, as provided in title IV of this Act, not to exceed one hundred and forty-five copies of the daily, five semimonthly copies, and one hundred and fifty bound copies.

To the library of the Senate, three copies of the daily, two semimonthly copies, and not to exceed fifteen bound copies.

To the library of the House of Representatives, five copies of the daily, two semimonthly copies, and not to exceed twenty-eight bound copies, of which eight copies may be bound in such style and manner as may be approved by the Joint Committee on Printing.

To the library of the Supreme Court of the United States, two copies of the daily, two semimonthly copies, and not to exceed five bound copies.

To the Public Printer for official use, not to exceed seventy-five copies of the daily, ten semimonthly copies, and two bound copies.

To the Director of the Botanic Garden, two copies of the daily and one semimonthly copy.

To the National Archives, five copies of the daily, two semimonthly copies, and two bound copies.

To the library of each executive department, independent office, and establishment of the Government now in Washington, District of Columbia, or which hereafter may be created, except those designated as depository libraries, and to the libraries of the municipal government of the District of Columbia, the Naval Observatory, and the Smithsonian Institution, each, two copies of the daily, one semimonthly copy, and one bound copy.

To the Government of the Philippine Islands at Manila, ten copies in both daily and bound form.

To the offices of the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, each, five copies in both daily and bound form.

To the office of the Governor of the Panama Canal, five copies in both daily and bound form.

To each ex-President and ex-Vice President of the United States, one copy of the daily.

To the governor of each State, one copy in both daily and bound form.

To the United States Soldiers' Home and to each of the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and to each of the State soldiers' homes now established or which hereafter may be created for either Federal or Confederate soldiers, one copy of the daily.

To the Superintendent of Documents, as many daily and bound copies as may be required for distribution to depository libraries.

To the Department of State, not to exceed one hundred and fifty copies of the daily, for distribution to each of our embassies and legations abroad, and to the principal consular offices in the discretion of the Secretary of State.

To each foreign legation in Washington whose government extends a like courtesy to our embassies and legations abroad, one copy of the daily, to be furnished upon requisition of and sent through the Secretary of State.

To each newspaper correspondent whose name appears in the Congressional Directory, and who makes application therefor, for his personal use and that of the paper or papers

he represents, one copy of the daily and one copy of the bound, the same to be sent to the office address of each member of the press or elsewhere as he may direct: *Provided, however,* That not to exceed four copies in all shall be furnished to members of the same press bureau.

All copies of the daily edition shall, unless otherwise directed by the Joint Committee on Printing, be supplied and delivered promptly on the day after the actual day's proceedings as originally published. Each order for the daily Record shall begin with the current issue thereof, if previous issues of the same session are not available. The apportionment herein specified for daily copies shall not be transferable for the bound form and any allotment of daily copies not used by any Member during a session shall lapse when the session ends.

The Public Printer is authorized to furnish to subscribers the daily Record at \$1.50 per month, payable in advance.

[49 Stat., p. 1546.]

The Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to furnish a complete set of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies to each Senator and Member of the present Congress not already entitled by law to receive the same; and he is further authorized to use for this purpose such incomplete sets, not including any to the credit of Senators as remain on hand uncalled for by beneficiaries designated to receive them under the authority contained in the acts approved August 7, 1882, and March 10, 1888; and the Secretary of War will call upon the Public Printer to print and bind such volumes or parts of volumes as will enable him to fill out the incomplete sets hereinbefore referred to.

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OFFICIAL REGISTER

That the United States Civil Service Commission shall cause to be compiled, edited, indexed, and published each year an Official Register of the United States, which shall contain a full and complete list of all persons occupying administrative and supervisory positions in the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the Government, including the District of Columbia, in connection with which salaries are paid from the Treasury of the United States. The register shall show the name; official title; salary, compensation, and emoluments; legal residence and place of employment for each person listed therein: *Provided, however,* That the Official Register shall not contain the name of any postmaster or assistant postmaster, or any officer of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, unless such officer is assigned as an administrative officer.

To enable the United States Civil Service Commission to compile and publish the Official Register of the United States as early as practicable after the first of June of each year, the Executive Office, the legislative and judicial branches of the Government, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and the head of each executive department, independent office, establishment, and commission of the Government shall, as of the 1st day of May of each year, beginning with May 1, 1936, supply to the United States Civil Service Commission the data required by this Act, upon forms approved and furnished by the Commission, in due time to permit the publication of the Official Register as herein provided; and no extra compensation shall be allowed to any officer, clerk, or employee of the United States Civil Service Commission for compiling the Official Register.

Of the Official Register there shall be printed, bound, and delivered to the Superintendent of Documents and charged to the Congressional allotment for printing and binding a sufficient number of copies for distribution as follows: To the President of the United States, four copies, one copy of which shall be for the library of the Executive Office; to the Vice President of the United States, two copies; to each Senator, Representative, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner in Congress, three copies; to the Secretary and the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate and to the Clerk, the Sergeant at Arms, and the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, each one copy; to the library of the Senate and the House, each, not to exceed fifteen copies; to the library of the Supreme Court, two copies; to the Library of Congress, for international exchange and for official use in Washington, District of Columbia, not to exceed one hundred and fifty copies; to the municipal library of the District of Columbia, two copies; and to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, ten copies. The "usual number" shall not be printed.

The head of each executive department, independent office, or establishment of the Government, not mentioned above, desiring copies of the Official Register shall issue, on or before May 1 of each year, a requisition upon the Public Printer for the number of copies of the Official Register necessary to meet its official requirements, the cost of such supply to be charged to the appropriations available for printing and binding for such executive department, independent office, or establishment.

That section 510 of the Revised Statutes of the United States and section 2 of the Act discontinuing the printing of certain Government publications, and for other purposes

(43 Stat. 1105), approved March 3, 1925, and all Acts or parts of Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

[49 Stat., 956.

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No report, document, or publication of any kind distributed by or from an Executive Department or bureau of the Government shall contain any notice that the same is sent with "the compliments" of an officer of the Government, or with any special notice that it is so sent, except that notice that it has been sent, with a request for an acknowledgement of its receipt, may be given.

[28 Stat., 620.

* * * *

SEC. 76. The charts published by the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be sold at cost of paper and printing as nearly as practicable; and there shall be no free distribution of such charts except to the Departments and officers of the United States requiring them for public use; and a number of copies of each sheet, not to exceed three hundred, to be presented to such foreign Governments, libraries, and scientific associations and institutions of learning as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct; but on the order of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates not to exceed ten copies to each may be distributed through the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

* * * *

SEC. 79. The scientific reports known as the Monographs and Bulletins of the Geological Survey shall not be published until specific and detailed estimates are made therefor and specific appropriations made in pursuance of such estimates; and no engravings for the annual reports for such monographs and bulletins, or of illustrations, sections, and maps, shall be done until specific estimates are submitted therefor

and specific appropriations made based on such estimates. And there shall be distributed of monographs, bulletins, and reports of the United States Geological Survey now in possession of said Survey, being publications prior to the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four, one copy of every such publication to every public library which shall be designated to the Superintendent of Documents, as follows: Two public libraries to be designed by each of the Senators from the States, respectively; two public libraries by the Representative in Congress from each Congressional district, and two public libraries by the Delegate from each Territory; such public libraries to be additional to those to which the said publications are distributed under existing law.

SEC. 80. No document or report to be illustrated or accompanied by maps shall be printed by the Public Printer until the illustrations or maps designed therefor shall be ready for publication; and no order for public printing shall be acted upon by the Public Printer after the expiration of one year, unless the entire copy and illustrations for the work shall have been furnished within that period: *Provided*, This section shall not apply to orders heretofore made for the printing of a series of volumes on one subject.

* * * * *

Hereafter no part of the appropriations made for printing and binding shall be used for any illustration, engraving, or photograph in any document or report ordered printed by Congress unless the order to print expressly authorizes the same, nor in any document or report of any executive department or other Government establishment until the head of the executive department or Government establishment shall certify

in a letter transmitting such report that the illustration is necessary and relates entirely to the transaction of public business.

[33 Stat., 1213.]

* * * * *

SEC. 81. Every public document of sufficient size on any one subject shall be bound separately, and receive the title suggested by the subject of the volume, which shall be the chief title, and the classification of the volume shall be placed on the back at the bottom, as simply indicating its classification and not as a part of the title.

The executive and miscellaneous documents and the reports of each House of Congress shall be designated as "House Documents," "Senate Documents," "House Reports," "Senate Reports," thus making two classes for each House, and each volume shall receive the title suggested by its subject-matter clearly placed upon its back.

* * * * *

SEC. 2. That section eighty-one of the Act approved January twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents, be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 81. PAR. 1. That publications ordered printed by Congress, or either House thereof, shall be in four series, namely: One series of reports made by the committees of the Senate, to be known as Senate reports; one series of reports made by the committees of the House of Representatives, to be known as House reports; one series of documents other than reports of committees, the orders for printing which originate in the Senate, to be known as Senate documents, and one series of docu-

ments other than committee reports, the orders for printing which originate in the House of Representatives, to be known as House documents. The publications in each series shall be consecutively numbered, the numbers in each series continuing in unbroken sequence throughout the entire term of a Congress, but the foregoing provisions shall not apply to the documents printed for the use of the Senate in executive session: *Provided*, That of the "usual number," the copies which are intended for distribution to State and Territorial libraries and other designated depositories of all annual or serial publications originating in or prepared by an Executive Department, bureau, office, commission, or board shall not be numbered in the document or report series of either House of Congress, but shall be designated by title and bound as hereinafter provided, and the departmental edition, if any, shall be printed concurrently with the "usual number": *And provided further*, That hearings of committees may be printed as Congressional documents only when specifically ordered by Congress or either House thereof.

SEC. 2. That in the binding of Congressional documents and reports for distribution by the Superintendent of Documents to State and Territorial libraries and other designated depositories, every publication of sufficient size on any one subject shall hereafter be bound separately and receive the title suggested by the subject of the volume, and the others shall be distributed in unbound form as soon as printed. The Public Printer shall supply the Superintendent of Documents sufficient copies of those publications distributed in unbound form, to be

bound and distributed to the State and Territorial libraries and other designated depositories for their permanent files. The library edition, as well as all other bound sets of Congressional numbered documents and reports, shall be arranged in volumes and bound in the manner directed by the Joint Committee on Printing.

* * * * *

SEC. 5. That in the printing of any document or report, or any publication authorized by law to be printed, or hereafter authorized to be printed, for distribution by Congress, the whole number of copies of which shall not have been ordered within two years from the date of the original order, the authority to print shall lapse, except as orders for subsequent editions may be approved by the Joint Committee on Printing, and then in no instance shall the whole number exceed the number originally authorized by law.

[34 Stat., 1014

SEC. 6. That section fifty-nine of the Act approved January twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents, and sections eighty-one and ninety-nine of said Act, and the amendment thereto in the Act approved March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, Statutes at Large, volume twenty-eight, page nine hundred and sixty-one, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, and all other laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed.

* * * * *

SEC. 82. The Public Printer shall bind four sets of Senate and House of Representative bills, joint and concurrent reso-

lutions of each Congress, two for the Senate and two for the House, to be furnished him from the files of the Senate and House document room, the volumes when bound to be kept there for reference.

SEC. 83. The Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House shall procure and file for the use of their respective Houses copies of all reports made by committees, and they are hereby directed at the close of each session of Congress to cause such reports to be indexed and bound, one copy to be deposited in the library of each House and one copy in the room of the committee from which the reports emanate.

* * * * *

Provided further, That on and after July 1, 1919, all printing, binding, and blank-book work for Congress, the Executive Office, the judiciary, and every executive department, independent office, and establishment of the Government, shall be done at the Government Printing Office, except such classes of work as shall be deemed by the Joint Committee on Printing to be urgent or necessary to have done elsewhere than in the District of Columbia for the exclusive use of any field service outside of said District.

[40 Stat., 1270.]

* * * * *

PUBLICATIONS FOR THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

That there shall be printed and furnished to the Library of Congress for official use in Washington, District of Columbia, and for international exchange as provided in section 139 of this title, not to exceed one hundred and fifty copies of the publications described in this section, to wit: House docu-

ments and reports, bound; Senate documents and reports, bound; Senate and House journals, bound; public bills and resolutions; the United States Code and supplements, bound; the Official Register of the United States, bound; and all other publications and maps which are printed, or otherwise reproduced, under authority of law, upon the requisition of any Congressional committee, executive department, bureau, independent office, establishment, commission, or officer of the Government: *Provided*, That confidential matter, blank forms, and circular letters not of a public character shall be excepted.

In addition to the foregoing, there shall be delivered as printed to the Library of Congress ten copies of each House document and report, unbound; ten copies of each Senate document and report, unbound; and ten copies of each private bill and resolution and fifty copies of the laws in slip form.

That Public Resolution Numbered 25 (35 Stat. 1169), approved March 4, 1909 (U. S. C., title 44, sec. 186), relating to the distribution of Government publications in exchange for parliamentary records, be, and is hereby, repealed.

[49 Stat., 1550.]

That, for the purpose of more fully carrying into effect the provisions of the convention concluded at Brussels on March 15, 1886, and proclaimed by the President of the United States on January 15, 1889, there shall hereafter be supplied to the Library of Congress not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five copies each of all Government publications, including the daily and bound copies of the Congressional Record, for distribution, through the Smithsonian Institution, to such foreign governments as may agree to send to

the United States similar publications of their governments for delivery to the Library of Congress.

[49 Stat., 1550.]

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS

That hereafter the statement of all appropriations made during each session of Congress, including new offices created and the salaries of each and salaries of the offices which are increased and the amounts of such increase authorized by the act of July fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, shall be prepared under the direction of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives, and said statement shall hereafter show also the offices the salaries of which are reduced or omitted, and the amount of such reduction, and shall also contain a chronological history of the regular appropriation bills passed during the session for which it is prepared; and said statement shall hereafter indicate the amount of contracts authorized by appropriation acts in addition to appropriations made therein, and shall also contain specific reference to all indefinite appropriations made each session. The appropriations made for the preparation of this statement shall be paid to the persons designated by the chairmen of said committees to do the work.

[25 Stat., 587; 30 Stat., 136.]

MEETING OF ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT, ISSUANCE AND TRANSMISSION OF CERTIFICATES OF THEIR SELECTION, AND RESULT OF THEIR DETERMINATION ¹

That the electors of President and Vice-President of each State shall meet and give their votes on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December next following their appointment at such place in each State as the legislature of such State shall direct.

¹ As amended by 48 Stat. 879.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the executives of each State, as soon as practicable after the conclusion of the appointment of the electors in such State by the final ascertainment, under and in pursuance of the laws of such State providing for such ascertainment, to communicate by registered mail under the seal of the State to the Secretary of State of the United States a certificate of such ascertainment of the electors appointed, setting forth the names of such electors and the canvass or other ascertainment under the laws of such State of the number of votes given or cast for each person for whose appointment any and all votes have been given or cast; and it shall also thereupon be the duty of the executive of each State to deliver to the electors of such State, on or before the day on which they are required by section 1 of this act to meet, six duplicates original of the same certificate under the seal of the State; and if there shall have been any final determination in a State in the manner provided for by law of a controversy or contest concerning the appointment of all or any of the electors of such State, it shall be the duty of the executive of such State, as soon as practicable after such determination, to communicate under the seal of the State to the Secretary of State of the United States a certificate of such determination in form and manner as the same shall have been made; and the certificate or certificates so received by the Secretary of State shall be preserved by him for one year and shall be a part of the public records of his office and shall be open to public inspection; and the Secretary of State of the United States at the first meeting of Congress thereafter shall transmit to the

two Houses of Congress copies in full of each and every such certificate so received at the State Department.

SEC. 3. That the electors shall make and sign six certificates of all the votes given by them, each of which certificates shall contain two distinct lists, one of the votes for President and the other of the votes for Vice-President, and shall annex to each of the certificates one of the lists of the electors which shall have been furnished to them by direction of the executive of the State.

SEC. 4. That the electors shall dispose of the certificates so made by them and the lists attached thereto in the following manner:

First. They shall forthwith forward by registered mail one of the same to the President of the Senate at the seat of government.

Second. Two of the same shall be delivered to the secretary of state of the State, one of which shall be held subject to the order of the President of the Senate, the other to be preserved by him for one year and shall be a part of the public records of his office and shall be open to public inspection.

Third. On the day thereafter they shall forward by registered mail two of such certificates and lists to the Secretary of State at the seat of government, one of which shall be held subject to the order of the President of the Senate. The other shall be preserved by the Secretary of State for one year and shall be a part of the public records of his office and shall be open to public inspection.

Fourth. They shall forthwith cause the other of the certificates and lists to be delivered to the judge of the district in which the electors shall have assembled.

SEC. 5. That when no certificate of vote and list mentioned in this act from any State shall have been received by the President of the Senate or by the Secretary of State by the fourth Wednesday in December after the meeting of the electors shall have been held, the President of the Senate or, if he be absent from the seat of government, the Secretary of State shall request, by the most expeditious method available, the secretary of state of the State to send up the certificate and list lodged with him by the electors of such State; and it shall be his duty upon receipt of such request immediately to transmit same by registered mail to the President of the Senate at the seat of government.

SEC. 6. That when no certificates of votes from any State shall have been received at the seat of government on the fourth Wednesday in December, after the meeting of the electors shall have been held, the President of the Senate or, if he be absent from the seat of government, the Secretary of State shall send a special messenger to the district judge in whose custody one certificate of votes from that State has been lodged, and such judge shall forthwith transmit that list by the hand of such messenger to the seat of government.

[48 Stat., 879.]

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE COUNTING OF THE ELECTORAL
VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT ¹

SEC. 4. That Congress shall be in session on the sixth day of January succeeding every meeting of the electors. The Senate and House of Representatives shall meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives at the hour of 1 o'clock in the afternoon on that day, and the President of the

¹ As amended by 48 Stat., 879.

Senate shall be their presiding officer. Two tellers shall be previously appointed on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, all the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes, which certificates and papers shall be opened, presented, and acted upon in the alphabetical order of the States, beginning with the letter A; and said tellers, having then read the same in the presence and hearing of the two Houses, shall make a list of the votes as they shall appear from the said certificates; and the votes having been ascertained and counted in the manner and according to the rules in this act provided, the result of the same shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons, if any, elected President and Vice-President of the United States, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the Journals of the two Houses. Upon such reading of any such certificate or paper, the President of the Senate shall call for objections, if any. Every objection shall be made in writing, and shall state clearly and concisely, and without argument, the ground thereof, and shall be signed by at least one Senator and one member of the House of Representatives before the same shall be received. When all objections so made to any vote or paper from a State shall have been received and read, the Senate shall thereupon withdraw, and such objections shall be submitted to the Senate for its decision; and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall, in like manner, submit such objections to the House of Representatives for its deci-

sion; and no electoral vote or votes from any State which shall have been regularly given by electors whose appointment has been lawfully certified to according to section three of this act from which but one return has been received shall be rejected, but the two Houses concurrently may reject the vote or votes when they agree that such vote or votes have not been so regularly given by electors whose appointment has been so certified. If more than one return or paper purporting to be a return from a State shall have been received by the President of the Senate, those votes, and those only, shall be counted which shall have been regularly given by the electors who are shown by the determination mentioned in section two of this act to have been appointed, if the determination in said section provided for shall have been made, or by such successors or substitutes, in case of a vacancy in the board of electors so ascertained, as have been appointed to fill such vacancy in the mode provided by the laws of the State; but in case there shall arise the question which of two or more of such State authorities determining what electors have been appointed, as mentioned in section two of this act, is the lawful tribunal of such State, the votes regularly given of those electors, and those only, of such State shall be counted whose title as electors the two Houses, acting separately, shall concurrently decide is supported by the decision of such State so authorized by its laws; and in such case of more than one return or paper purporting to be a return from a State, if there shall have been no such determination of the question in the State aforesaid, then those votes, and those only, shall be counted which the two Houses shall con-

currently decide were cast by lawful electors appointed to accordance with the laws of the State, unless the two Houses, acting separately, shall concurrently decide such votes not to be the lawful votes of the legally appointed electors of such State. But if the two Houses shall disagree in respect of the counting of such votes, then, and in that case, the votes of the electors whose appointment shall have been certified by the executive of the State, under the seal thereof, shall be counted. When the two Houses have voted, they shall immediately again meet, and the presiding officer shall then announce the decision of the questions submitted. No votes or papers from any other State shall be acted upon until the objections previously made to the votes or papers from any State shall have been finally disposed of.

SEC. 5. That while the two Houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, the President of the Senate shall have power to preserve order; and no debate shall be allowed and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either House on a motion to withdraw.

SEC. 6. That when the two Houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not more than once; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each House to put the main question without further debate.

SEC. 7. That at such joint meeting of the two Houses seats shall be provided as follows: For the President of the Senate, the Speaker's chair; for the Speaker, immediately upon his

left; the Senators, in the body of the Hall upon the right of the presiding officer; for the Representatives, in the body of the Hall not provided for the Senators; for the tellers, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the Clerk's desk; for the other officers of the two Houses, in front of the Clerk's desk and upon each side of the Speaker's platform. Such joint meeting shall not be dissolved until the count of electoral votes shall be completed and the result declared; and no recess shall be taken unless a question shall have arisen in regard to counting any such votes, or otherwise under this act, in which case it shall be competent for either House, acting separately in the manner hereinbefore provided, to direct a recess of such House not beyond the next calendar day, Sunday excepted, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon. But if the counting of the electoral votes and the declaration of the result shall not have been completed before the fifth calendar day next after such first meeting of the two Houses, no further or other recess shall be taken by either House.

[48 Stat., 879.]

ACT PROVIDING FOR SUCCESSORS TO PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

That in case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President of the United States, the Secretary of State, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the Secretary of the Treasury, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the Secretary of War, or if there be none, or in case of his

removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the Attorney-General, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the Postmaster-General, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the Secretary of the Navy, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the Secretary of the Interior, shall act as President until the disability of the President or Vice-President is removed or a President shall be elected: *Provided*, That whenever the powers and duties of the office of President of the United States shall devolve upon any of the persons named herein, if Congress be not then in session, or if it would not meet in accordance with law within twenty days thereafter, it shall be the duty of the person upon whom said powers and duties shall devolve to issue a proclamation convening Congress in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice of the time of meeting.

SEC. 2. That the preceding section shall only be held to describe and apply to such officers as shall have been appointed by the advice and consent of the Senate to the offices therein named, and such as are eligible to the office of President under the Constitution, and not under impeachment by the House of Representatives of the United States at the time the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon them respectively.

SEC. 3. That sections one hundred and forty-six, one hundred and forty-seven, one hundred and forty-eight, one hundred and forty-nine, and one hundred and fifty of the Revised Statutes are hereby repealed.

METHOD OF CONDUCTING THE ELECTION OF UNITED STATES
SENATORS

That at the regular election held in any State next preceding the expiration of the term for which any Senator was elected to represent such State in Congress, at which election a Representative to Congress is regularly by law to be chosen, a United States Senator from said State shall be elected by the people thereof for the term commencing on the third day of January ¹ next thereafter. [38 Stat., 384.

TENURE OF CERTAIN CIVIL OFFICES ²

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SEC. 1760. No money shall be paid from the Treasury to any person acting or assuming to act as an officer, civil, military, or naval, as salary, in any office, when the office is not authorized by some previously existing law, unless such office is subsequently sanctioned by law.

SEC. 1761. No money shall be paid from the Treasury, as salary, to any person appointed during the recess of the Senate to fill a vacancy in any existing office, if the vacancy existed while the Senate was in session, and was by law required to be filled by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, until such appointee has been confirmed by the Senate.

SEC. 1762. No money shall be paid or received from the Treasury or paid or received from or retained out of any public moneys or funds of the United States, whether in the Treasury or not, to or by or for the benefit of any person appointed to or authorized to act in or holding or exercising

¹ As amended by Sec. 3 of the act of June 5, 1934 (48 Stat., 879.)

² As amended, 24 Stat. 500.

the duties or functions of any office contrary to sections seventeen hundred and sixty-seven to seventeen hundred and seventy, inclusive, nor shall any claim, account, voucher, order, certificate, warrant, or other instrument providing for or relating to such payment, receipt, or retention, be presented, passed, allowed, approved, certified, or paid by any officer, or by any person exercising the functions or performing the duties of any office or place of trust under the United States, for or in respect to such office, or the exercising or performing the functions or duties thereof. Every person who violates any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not more than ten years, or fined not more than ten thousand dollars, or both.

* * * * *

SEC. 1771. Every person who, contrary to the provisions of the four preceding sections, accepts any appointment to or employment in any office, or holds or exercises or attempts to hold or exercise any such office or employment, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not more than five years, or fined not more than ten thousand dollars, or both.

SEC. 1772. Every removal, appointment, or employment made, had, exercised contrary to sections seventeen hundred and sixty-seven to seventeen hundred and seventy, inclusive, and the making, signing, sealing, countersigning, or issuing of any commission or letter of authority for or in respect to any such appointment or employment, shall be deemed a high misdemeanor, and every person guilty thereof shall be imprisoned not more than five years, or fined not more than ten thousand dollars, or both.

SEC. 1773. The President is authorized to make out and deliver, after the adjournment of the Senate, commissions for all officers whose appointments have been advised and consented to by the Senate.

SEC. 1774. Whenever the President, without the advice and consent of the Senate, designates, authorizes, or employs any person to perform the duties of any office, he shall forthwith notify the Secretary of the Treasury thereof; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall thereupon communicate such notice to all the proper accounting and disbursing officers of his Department.

SEC. 1775. The Secretary of the Senate shall, at the close of each session thereof, deliver to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to each of the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, and to each of the Auditors, and to each of the Comptrollers in the Treasury, and to the Treasurer, and to the Register of the Treasury, a full and complete list, duly certified, of all persons who have been nominated to and rejected by the Senate during such session, and a like list of all the offices to which nominations have been made and not confirmed and filled at such session. [R. S. 1760 to 1775.]

AN ACT TO REGULATE AND IMPROVE THE CIVIL SERVICE OF
THE UNITED STATES

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SEC. 10. That no recommendation of any person who shall apply for office or place under the provisions of this act which may be given by any Senator or Member of the House of Representatives, except as to the character or residence of the applicant, shall be received or considered

by any person concerned in making any examination or appointment under this act.

SEC. 11. That no Senator, or Representative, or Territorial Delegate of the Congress, or Senator, Representative, or Delegate elect, or any officer or employee of either of said Houses, and no executive, judicial, military, or naval officer of the United States, and no clerk or employee of any Department, branch, or bureau of the executive, judicial, or military or naval service of the United States, shall, directly or indirectly, solicit or receive, or be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving, any assessment, subscription, or contribution for any political purpose whatever, from any officer, clerk, or employee of the United States, or any Department, branch, or bureau thereof, or from any person receiving any salary or compensation from moneys derived from the Treasury of the United States.

* * * * *

SEC. 14. That no officer, clerk, or other person in the service of the United States shall, directly or indirectly, give or hand over to any other officer, clerk, or person in the service of the United States, or to any Senator or member of the House of Representatives, or Territorial Delegate, any money or other valuable thing on account of or to be applied to the promotion of any political object whatever.

SEC. 15. That any person who shall be guilty of violating any provision of the four foregoing sections shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or by such fine and imprisonment both, in the discretion of the court.

INDEX TO STANDING ORDERS OF THE SENATE

Academy:	Page
Board of Visitors to the Coast Guard.....	121
Board of Visitors for the Merchant Marine Academy.....	121
Board of Visitors to the Military.....	119
Board of Visitors to the Naval.....	120
Acceptance of paper and envelopes.....	155
Acceptance of work of art.....	143
Act providing for successors to President and Vice President..	200
Administration of oaths and the examination of witnesses before committees.....	115
Advance moneys to Sergeant-at-Arms.....	138
Advertisement for stationery.....	135
Advertisement published.....	135
Advertisements for paper.....	154
Advertising, purchases without.....	155
Age and length of service of Senate pages.....	113
Appointed or elected Senators, salaries of.....	128
Appropriations for contingent expenses.....	146
Appropriations, statement of.....	193
Art, work of, acceptance of.....	143
Articles manufactured in United States, purchase only.....	136
Articles purchasable, specification of classes of.....	136
Assemblages or parades; display of flags.....	140
Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, duties of the Committee to.....	145
Automobiles, purchase of.....	131
Balances, unexpended.....	142
Beginning of salaries.....	128
Binding and Printing Act of January 12, 1895, and amendments thereto, extracts from.....	149
Blank paper and envelopes, purchase of.....	154
Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.....	123
Board of Visitors:	
Coast Guard Academy.....	121
Merchant Marine Academy.....	121
Military Academy.....	119
Naval Academy.....	120

	Page
Bond.....	132
Books, privilege of using.....	144
Botanical Garden, employees of.....	143
Building, Senate Office.....	148
Buildings and grounds, police.....	140
Busts of Vice Presidents, marble.....	114
Capitol, defacement of the.....	139
Carpets and furniture.....	145
Cemetery, Congressional, interment in.....	141
Certification shall be conclusive.....	127
Chaplain of the Senate.....	113
Charges and fees, increases in certain.....	159
Civil offices, tenure of certain.....	202
Civil service of the United States, an act to regulate and im- prove the.....	204
Claims arising from Indian depredations.....	139
Classes of articles purchasable, specification of.....	136
Clerical assistance to Senators.....	129
Clerks to Senators-elect.....	131
Coast Guard Academy, Board of Visitors to the.....	120
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, directors of the.....	123
Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, directors of the..	122
Committee expenses.....	138
Committee reports.....	138
Committee on Printing, Joint.....	149
Committee on Rules, duties of.....	147
Engineers.....	147
Senate Office Building.....	148
Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, duties of the.....	145
Contingent fund.....	145
Furniture and carpets.....	145
Committees, administration of oaths and the examination of witnesses before.....	115
Compensation:	
For services, ascertained by law.....	126
Members of Congress.....	126
Beginning of salaries.....	128
Certification shall be conclusive.....	127
Compensation and mileage.....	126

Compensation—Continued.	
Members of Congress—Continued.	Page
Compensation and mileage shall be certified.....	126
Disbursements may be made by the Treasurer.....	129
Mileage for two sessions only.....	126
Postage.....	128
Salaries of Senators appointed or elected.....	128
Services, ascertained by law.....	126
Stationery.....	127
When mileage shall be paid.....	127
When paid.....	127
President pro tempore.....	129
Compensation and mileage.....	126
Compensation and mileage shall be certified.....	126
Congress:	
Compensation of Members of.....	126
Employees of, not to hire another to perform their duties..	131
Expenditures reported to.....	134
Expiration of a, pages to be classified.....	113
Members of:	
Compensation.....	126
Beginning of salaries.....	128
Certification shall be conclusive.....	127
Compensation and mileage.....	126
Compensation and mileage shall be certified.....	126
Disbursements may be made by the Treasurer.....	129
Expiration of service as trustees, etc.....	124
Mileage for two sessions only.....	126
Postage.....	128
Salaries of Senators appointed or elected.....	128
Services, ascertained by law.....	126
Stationery.....	127
When mileage shall be paid.....	127
When paid.....	127
Pages to be classified at expiration of.....	113
Congressional Cemetery, interment in.....	141
Congressional Record.....	177
Contingent expenses, appropriations for.....	146
Contingent fund.....	145
Contingent fund, expenditure of.....	133, 145, 146
Deaf and Dumb, Columbia Institution for the, directors of the..	122
December salary, payment of.....	130

	Page
Defacement of the Capitol.....	139
Depredations, Indian, claims arising from.....	139
Deputies, special.....	113
Directors:	
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum.....	123
Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	122
Disbursement to members and officers.....	131
Disbursements may be made by the Treasurer.....	129
Display of flags.....	140
Documents:	
Exchange of.....	143
Franking privilege.....	124
Double salaries restricted.....	147
Duties:	
Committee on Rules.....	147
Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.....	145
During recess.....	142
Imposed upon the Secretary of the Senate.....	131
Joint Committee on the Library.....	142
Sergeant-at-Arms.....	139
Elected or appointed Senators, salaries of.....	128
Election of United States Senators, method of conducting the..	202
Electoral votes for President and Vice President, regulations governing the counting of.....	196
Electors of President and Vice President, meeting of.....	193
Employees, persons not full-time.....	119
Employees of Botanical Garden.....	143
Employees of Congress not to hire another to perform their duties.....	131
Engineers.....	147
Envelopes and blank paper, purchase of.....	154
Envelopes and paper, acceptance of.....	155
Examination of witnesses before committees and administration of oaths.....	115
Exchange of documents.....	143
Expenditure of contingent fund.....	133, 145, 146
Expenditure of moneys for the Library.....	142
Expenditures in detail, statement showing.....	136
Expenditures reported to Congress.....	134

Expenses:	Page
Appropriations for contingent.....	146
Committee.....	138
Funeral.....	147
Inquiries and investigations.....	118
Expiration of a Congress, pages to be classified.....	113
Expiration of service of Members of Congress as trustees, etc..	124
Extracts from the Printing and Binding Act of January 12, 1895, and amendments thereto.....	149
Acceptance of paper and envelopes.....	155
Advertisements for paper.....	154
Congressional Record.....	177
Increases in certain charges and fees.....	159
Material purchased.....	156
Purchase of blank paper and envelopes.....	154
Purchase without advertising.....	155
Failure to pay sums due Senate or House.....	132
Farewell Address, Washington's, reading of.....	114
Fees, increases in certain charges and.....	159
Fiscal year.....	135
Flags, display of.....	140
Flowers in the Senate Chamber.....	115
Franking privilege.....	124
Documents.....	125
Mail matter.....	125
Seeds.....	124
Fund:	
Contingent.....	145
Expenditure of contingent.....	133, 145, 146
Funeral expenses.....	147
Furniture and carpets.....	145
Garden, Botanical, employees of.....	143
Grounds and buildings, police.....	140
Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, Columbia, directors of the.....	122
Improve and regulate the civil service of the United States, an act to.....	204
Increases in certain charges and fees.....	159
Indian depredations, claims arising from.....	139
Inquiries and investigations, expenses of.....	118
Interment in Congressional Cemetery.....	141

	Page
Investigations and inquiries, expenses of.....	118
Joint Committee on Printing.....	149
Joint Committee on the Library, duties of the.....	142
Acceptance of work of art.....	143
Duties during recess.....	142
Employees of Botanical Garden.....	143
Exchange of documents.....	143
Expenditure of moneys for the Library.....	142
Private studios.....	144
Privilege of using books.....	144
Regulations.....	143
Unexpended balances.....	142
Journal, transcribing the.....	137
Length of service and age of Senate pages.....	113
Library, expenditure of moneys for the.....	142
Library, Joint Committee on, duties of the.....	142
Library of Congress, publications for the.....	191
Mail matter, franking privilege.....	125
Marble busts of Vice Presidents.....	114
Material purchased.....	156
Meeting of electors of President and Vice President, issuance and transmission of certificates of their selection, and result of their determination.....	193
Members and officers, disbursement to.....	131
Members of Congress:	
Compensation of.....	124
Trustees, etc., expiration of service of.....	126
Merchant Marine Academy, Board of Visitors for the.....	121
Method of conducting the election of United States Senators..	202
Mileage and compensation.....	126
Mileage and compensation shall be certified.....	126
Mileage for two sessions only.....	126
Mileage, shall be paid when.....	127
Military Academy, Board of Visitors to the.....	119
Moneys, advance, to Sergeant-at-Arms.....	138
Moneys, receipts for.....	134
Naval Academy, Board of Visitors to the.....	120
Nominations rejected.....	137
Oath of office.....	115
Oaths, administration of, and the examination of witnesses before committees.....	115
Office, oath of.....	115

	Page
Officers and members, disbursement to.....	131
Offices, tenure of certain civil.....	202
Official Register.....	184
Pages of the Senate:	
Length of service and age of.....	113
To be classified at expiration of Congress.....	113
Paper, advertisements for.....	154
Paper and envelopes:	
Acceptance of.....	155
Purchase of blank.....	154
Paper, waste, sale of.....	141
Parades or assemblages; display of flags.....	140
Parts of supplies, purchase of separate.....	136
Pay sums due Senate or House, failure to.....	132
Payment of December salary.....	130
Payment of witnesses.....	118
Personnel of Senate, statement to show.....	133
Persons not full-time employees of Senate.....	119
Police buildings and grounds.....	140
Postage.....	128
President and Vice President:	
Act providing for successors to.....	200
Counting of the electoral votes for.....	196
Meeting of electors of.....	193
President pro tempore, compensation of.....	129
Printing and Binding Act of January 12, 1895, and amend- ments thereto, extracts from.....	149
Printing, Joint Committee on.....	149
Private studios.....	144
Privilege of franking.....	124
Privilege of using books.....	144
Procurement Division, payments to, from contingent fund.....	146
Proposals to be sealed.....	135
Protect grounds.....	140
Public Printer. (See Extracts from the Printing and Binding Act of January 12, 1895, and amendments thereto.)	
Publications for the Library of Congress.....	191
Purchase for separate parts of supplies.....	136
Purchase of automobiles.....	131
Purchase of blank paper and envelopes.....	154
Purchase only articles manufactured in United States.....	136

	Page
Purchases without advertising.....	155
Reading of Washington's Farewell Address.....	114
Receipts for moneys.....	134
Recess, duties during.....	142
Record, Congressional.....	177
Regents, Board of, Smithsonian Institution.....	123
Register, Official.....	184
Regulate and improve the civil service of the United States, an act to.....	204
Regulations.....	143
Regulations governing the counting of the electoral vote for President and Vice-President.....	196
Rejected nominations.....	137
Reporting expenditures to Congress.....	134
Reports, committee.....	138
Restricted, double salaries.....	147
Rules, Committee on, duties of.....	147
Salaries:	
Beginning of.....	128
Double, restricted.....	147
Senators appointed or elected.....	128
When paid.....	127
Salary, payment of December.....	130
Sale of waste paper.....	141
Seal of the Senate.....	139
Sealed proposals.....	135
Secretary of the Senate, duties imposed upon.....	131
Advance moneys to Sergeant-at-Arms.....	138
Advertisement for stationery.....	135
Advertisement published.....	135
Bond.....	132
Claims arising from Indian depredations.....	139
Committee expenses.....	138
Committee reports.....	138
Disbursement to members and officers.....	131
Expenditure of contingent fund.....	133, 145, 146
Expenditures reported to Congress.....	134
Failure to pay sums due Senate or House.....	132
Fiscal year.....	135
Proposals to be sealed.....	135
Purchase for separate parts of supplies.....	136

Secretary of the Senate—Continued.	Page
Purchase only articles manufactured in United States.....	136
Receipts for moneys.....	134
Rejected nominations.....	137
Seal of the Senate.....	139
Specification of classes of articles purchasable.....	136
Statement showing expenditures in detail.....	136
Statement to show personnel of Senate.....	133
Sums drawn.....	134
Transcribing the Journal.....	137
Seeds, franking privilege.....	124
Senate:	
Chamber, flowers in the.....	115
Chaplain.....	113
Office Building.....	148
Pages, length of service and age of.....	113
Persons not full-time employees.....	119
Seal of the.....	139
Secretary of the, duties imposed upon.....	131
Statement to show personnel of.....	133
Senate or House, failure to pay sums due.....	132
Senators:	
Appointed or elected, salaries of.....	128
Clerical assistance to.....	129
Elect, clerks to.....	131
Method of conducting the election of.....	202
Separate parts of supplies, purchase of.....	136
Sergeant-at-Arms:	
Advance moneys to.....	138
Duties of.....	139
Defacement of the Capitol.....	139
Interment in Congressional Cemetery.....	141
Parades or assemblages; display of flags.....	140
Police buildings and grounds.....	140
Protect grounds.....	140
Sale of waste paper.....	141
Service:	
Expiration of, Members of Congress as trustees, etc.....	124
Length of, and age of Senate pages.....	113
Smithsonian Institution, Board of Regents of the.....	123
Soldiers, Union.....	114
Special deputies.....	113

	Page
Specification of classes of articles purchasable.....	136
Statement of appropriations.....	193
Statement to show personnel of Senate.....	133
Statement showing expenditures in detail.....	136
Stationery.....	127
Stationery advertisement for.....	135
Studios, private.....	144
Successors to President and Vice-President, act providing for....	200
Sums drawn.....	134
Sums due Senate or House, failure to pay.....	132
Supplies, purchase of separate parts of.....	136
Tenure of certain civil offices.....	202
Transcribing the Journal.....	137
Treasurer, disbursements may be made by the.....	129
Trustees, etc., expiration of service of Members of Congress as..	124
Unexpended balances.....	142
Union soldiers.....	114
Vice Presidents, marble busts of.....	114
Visitors, Board of:	
Coast Guard Academy.....	121
Merchant Marine Academy.....	121
Military Academy.....	119
Naval Academy.....	120
Washington's Farewell Address, reading of.....	114
Waste paper, sale of.....	141
When mileage shall be paid.....	127
When paid, Members of Congress.....	127
Witnesses:	
Examination of, before committees and the administration of oaths.....	115
Payment of.....	118
Work of art, acceptance of.....	143

CLEAVES' MANUAL
OF
THE LAW AND PRACTICE
IN REGARD TO
CONFERENCES
AND CONFERENCE REPORTS

MANUAL OF THE LAW AND PRACTICE IN REGARD TO CONFERENCES AND CONFERENCE REPORTS ^a

[NOTE.—The figures in parentheses at the end of rules refer to sections of Hinds' Parliamentary Precedents (H. R. Doc. 355, 59-2), where decisions and proceedings may be found. The notes and references inserted are additional to those in the work, and not found therein.]

CONFERENCES

1. Parliamentary law relating to conferences as stated in Jefferson's Manual, Section XLVI:

It is on the occasion of amendments between the Houses that conferences are usually asked; but they may be asked in all cases of difference of opinion between the two Houses on matters depending between them. The request of a conference, however, must always be by the House which is possessed of the papers (3 Hats., 31; 1 Grey, 425.)

Conferences may either be simple or free. At a conference simply, written reasons are prepared by the House asking it, and they are read and delivered, without debate, to the managers of the other House at the conference, but are not then to be answered. (4 Grey, 144.) The other House then, if satisfied, vote the reasons satisfactory, or say nothing; if not satisfied, they resolve them not satis-

^a Collated and prepared by Thomas P. Cleaves, Clerk to the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, and reported to the Senate by Mr. Allison, First Session, Fifty-seventh Congress, under the following resolution of June 6, 1900:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations cause to be prepared for the use of the Senate a manual of the law and practice in regard to conferences and conference reports."

factory and ask a conference on the subject of the last conference, where they read and deliver, in like manner, written answers to those reasons. (3 Grey, 183.) They are meant chiefly to record the justification of each House to the nation at large and to posterity, and in proof that the miscarriage of a necessary measure is not imputable to them. (3 Grey, 255.) At free conferences the managers discuss, viva voce and freely, and interchange propositions for such modifications as may be made in a parliamentary way, and may bring the sense of the two Houses together. And each party reports in writing to their respective Houses the substance of what is said on both sides, and it is entered in their journals. (9 Grey, 220; 3 Hats., 280.) This report can not be amended or altered, as that of a committee may be. (Journal Senate, May 24, 1796.)

A conference may be asked before the House asking it has come to a resolution of disagreement, insisting or adhering. (3 Hats., 269, 341.) In which case the papers are not left with the other conferees, but are brought back to be the foundation of the vote to be given. And this is the most reasonable and respectful proceeding; for, as was urged by the Lords on a particular occasion, "it is held vain, and below the wisdom of Parliament, to reason or argue against fixed resolutions and upon terms of impossibility to persuade." (3 Hats., 226.) So the Commons, say, "an adherence is never delivered at a free conference, which implies debate." (10 Grey, 137.) And on another occasion the Lords made it an objection that the Commons had asked a free conference after they had made resolutions of adhering. It was then affirmed, however, on the part of the Commons,

that nothing was more parliamentary than to proceed with free conferences after adhering (3 Hats., 369), and we do in fact see instances of conference, or of free conference, asked after the resolution of disagreeing (3 Hats., 251, 253, 260, 286, 291, 316, 349); of insisting (*ib.*, 280, 296, 299, 319, 322, 355); of adhering (269, 270, 283, 300), and even of a second or final adherence. (3 Hats., 270.) And in all cases of conference asked after a vote of disagreement, etc., the conferees of the House asking it are to leave the papers with the conferees of the other; and in one case where they refused to receive them they were left on the table in the conference chamber. (*Ib.*, 271, 317, 323, 354; 10 Grey, 146.)

After a free conference the usage is to proceed with free conferences, and not to return again to a conference. (3 Hats., 270; 9 Grey, 229.)

After a conference denied a free conference may be asked. (1 Grey, 45.)

When a conference is asked the subject of it must be expressed or the conference not agreed to. (Ord. H. Com., 89; 1 Grey, 425; 7 Grey, 31.) They are sometimes asked to inquire concerning an offense or default of a member of the other House. (6 Grey, 181; 1 Chand., 204.) Or the failure of the other House to present to the King a bill passed by both Houses. (8 Grey, 302.) Or on information received and relating to the safety of the nation. (10 Grey, 171.) Or when the methods of Parliament are thought by the one House to have been departed from by the other a conference is asked to come to a right understanding thereon. (10 Grey, 148.) So when an unparliamentary message has been

sent, instead of answering it, they ask a conference. (3 Grey, 155.) Formerly an address or articles of impeachment, or a bill with amendments, or a vote of the House, or concurrence in a vote, or a message from the King, were sometimes communicated by way of conference. But this is not the modern practice. (1366.)

[Senate Manual, 1901, p. 137; House Manual, 56th Cong., 2d sess., p. 207.

CHARACTER OF CONFERENCES

2. Conferences may either be simple or free. (Jefferson's Manual, Section XLVI.)

[NOTE.—This rule and the definition and description of the two kinds of conferences are found in the foregoing section. Vice-President Hamlin, in ruling upon a question of order in the Senate in the Thirty-eighth Congress, stated the rule and the distinction between free and simple conferences as follows:

“Conferences are of two characters, free and simple. A free conference is that which leaves the committee of conference entirely free to pass upon any subject where the two branches have disagreed in their vote, not, however, including any action upon any subject where there has been a concurrent vote of both branches. A simple conference—perhaps it should more properly be termed a strict or a specific conference, though the parliamentary term is simple—is that which confines the committee of conference to the specific instructions of the body appointing it.” (Thirty-eighth Congress, first session, Congressional Globe, Part I, p. 900.)

Speaker Reed, in his Manual of General Parliamentary Law, chapter XV, section 242, states that “A free conference is one where the conferees meet and present not only the reasons of each House, but such arguments and reasons and persuasions as seem suitable to each member of the committee. Instead of being confined to reasons adopted by either House, each member may present his own. A conference may therefore be a free conference though each House may have instructed its members and limited them to the terms of the agreement. This method of conference is the only one known to our parliamentary law; at least, it is the only one now in practice. When two legislative bodies in this country have a conference, it is a free conference * * * .”]

REQUESTS FOR CONFERENCE

3. The request for a conference must always be made by the House in possession of the papers. (1366.)

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLVI.]

4. The motion to ask for a conference comes properly after the motion to disagree, insist, or adhere. (1367.)

5. A conference may be asked before there has been a disagreement. (1366.)

[48th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., pp. 623, 642-643; Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLVI.]

6. After one House has adhered the other may recede or ask a conference, which may be granted by the other House. (1358-1361.)

[23d Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., p. 112; Sen. Jour., vol. 2, pp. 70, 71; Sen. Jour., vol. 5, pp. 657, 661; Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLVI.]

7. The House may agree to a conference without reconsidering its vote to adhere. (1362.)

8. Instances have occurred where one House has adhered at once and has even refused a conference. (1363.)

[NOTE.—In Section XLV, Jefferson's Manual, it is stated that "Either House is free to pass over the term of insisting, and to adhere in the first instance, but it is not respectful to the other. In the ordinary parliamentary course there are two free conferences, at least, before an adherence."]

9. Where one House has voted at once to adhere, the other may insist and ask a conference; but the motion to recede has precedence. (1364.)

10. One House may disagree to the amendment of the other, leaving it for the latter House to ask for the conference as soon as the vote of disagreement is passed. (1368.)

11. The amending House may insist at once upon its amendments, and ask for a conference. (1370-1371.)

[48th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., pp. 623, 642, 643; Cong. Rec., pp. 3974-4098.]

12. The request of the other House for a conference may be referred to a committee. [19th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., p. 302; 49th Cong. 1st sess., Ho. Jour., pp. 2292, 2293; Cong. Rec., p. 7332.]

13. Where a conference committee is unable to agree, or where a report is disagreed to, another conference is usually asked for and agreed to. (1384-1388.)

14. Before the stage of disagreement has been reached, the request of the other House for a conference gives the bill no privilege over the other business of the House. (1374, 1375.)

15. The conference on a disagreement as to Senate amendments to a House bill having failed, the Senate reconsidered its action in amending and passing the bill, passed it with a new amendment, and asked a new conference. [55th Cong., 3rd sess., Cong. Rec., pp. 317, 439, 628, 631, 2303, 2360, 2362, 2770.]

16. The motion to insist and ask a conference has precedence of the motion to instruct conferees. (1376-1379.)

CONFEREES

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES

17. Statement of principles governing the selection of conferees on the part of the House (1383), namely:

[NOTE.—These principles and provisions are also applicable to the Senate and in harmony with its practice.]

The House members of conference committees, called the managers on the part of the House, are appointed by the Speaker.

[NOTE.—The Senate members of conference committees, called the managers on the part of the Senate, are appointed by the Presiding Officer, by unanimous consent, under the custom of the Senate. Rule XXIV, clause 1, provides that all committees of the Senate shall be appointed by ballot unless otherwise ordered.]

They are usually three in number, but on important measures the number is sometimes increased. In the selection of the managers the two large political parties are

usually represented, and, also, care is taken that there shall be a representation of the two opinions which almost always exist on subjects of importance. Of course the majority party and the prevailing opinion have the majority of the managers. * * *

It is also almost the invariable practice to select managers from the members of the committee which considered the bill. * * * But sometimes in order to give representation to a strong or prevailing sentiment in the House the Speaker goes outside the ranks of the committee. * * *

The managers of the two Houses while in conference vote separately, the majority determining the attitude to be taken toward the propositions of the other House. When the report is made the signatures of a majority of each board of managers are sufficient. The minority managers frequently refrain from signing the report, and it is not unprecedented for a minority manager to indorse his protest on the report.

18. When conferees have disagreed or a conference report has been rejected, the usual practice is to reappoint the managers, although it seems to have been otherwise in former years. (1383.)

19. Conferees having been appointed, it is too late to reconsider the vote whereby the House has disagreed to a Senate amendment. (1205.)

DISCHARGE OF CONFEREES

20. While a conference asked by the House was in progress on the House's disagreement to Senate amendments, by a special order the House discharged its conferees, re-

ceded from its disagreement, and agreed to the amendments. (1373.)

[NOTE.—Similar action was taken by the Senate under like circumstances in the Forty-second Congress (Forty-second Congress, second session, Senate Journal, p. 1028).]

INSTRUCTIONS TO CONFEREES

21. It is in order to instruct conferees, and the resolution of instruction should be offered after the House has voted to insist and ask a conference and before the conferees have been appointed. (1376–1379.) [38th Cong., 2d sess., Sen. Jour., p. 268; 39th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., p. 782, 784; 40th Cong., 2d sess., Sen. Jour., p. 119.

22. It is not the practice to instruct conferees before they have met and disagreed. (1380.)

23. It is not in order to give such instructions to conferees as would require changes in the text to which both Houses have agreed. (1380.)

24. The House having asked for a free conference, it is not in order to instruct the conferees. (1381.)

25. The motion to instruct conferees is amendable. (1390.) [40th Cong., 2d sess., Sen. Jour., p. 119.

26. A conference report may be received although it may be in violation of instructions given to the conferees. (1382.)

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES AND REPORTS

AUTHORITY OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

27. A conference committee is practically two distinct committees, each of which acts by a majority. (1401.)

28. Conference reports must be signed by a majority of the managers on the part of each House. They are made in duplicate for the managers to present to their respective

Houses, the signatures of the managers of each House appearing first on the report that is to be presented to the House they represent.

[NOTE.—See form of conference report appended.]

29. Conferees may not include in their report matters not committed to them by either House. (1414–1417.) [50th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., pp. 1064, 1065; 54th Cong., 2d sess., Sen. Jour., pp. 90, 91, 96.

In the House, in case such matter is included, the conference report may be ruled out on a point of order. (See Rule 50, below.)

In the Senate, in case such matter is included, the custom is to submit the question of order to the Senate.

[NOTE.—In the Fifty-fifth Congress, first session, Vice-President Hobart, in overruling a point of order made on this ground against a conference report during its reading in the Senate, stated that the report having been adopted by one House and being now submitted for discussion and decision in the form of concurrence or disagreement, it is not in the province of the Chair during the progress of its presentation to decide that matter has been inserted which is new or not relevant, but that such questions should go before the Senate when it comes to vote on the adoption or rejection of the report. (55th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., pp. 171, 172; Cong. Rec., pp. 2780–2787.) See also Cong. Rec., p. 2827, 56th Cong., 2d sess., when the Presiding Officer (Mr. Lodge in the chair) referred with approval to the foregoing decision of Vice-President Hobart, and stated that when a point of order is made on a conference report on the ground that new matter has been inserted, the Chair should submit the question to the Senate instead of deciding it himself, as has been the custom in the House. No formal ruling was made in this case, however, as the conference report, after debate, was, by unanimous consent, rejected. (56th Cong., 2d sess., Cong. Rec., pp. 2826–2883.)]

30. Conferees may not strike out in conference anything in a bill agreed to and passed by both Houses. (1321.)

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLV.

31. Conferees may include in their report matters which are germane modifications of subjects in disagreement

between the Houses and committed to the conference. (1418-1419.)

32. A disagreement to an amendment in the nature of a substitute having been referred to conferees, it was held to be in order for them to report a new bill on the same subject. (1420.)

33. A conference committee may report agreement as to some of the matters of difference, but inability to agree as to others. (1392.)

[29th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., pp. 523-524.]

34. In drafting a conference report care should be taken in stating the action of the conferees on amendments to observe the parliamentary rule that neither House can recede from or insist on its own amendment with an amendment; and in case pages and lines of the bill or amendments are referred to in the report, the engrossed bill and amendments only should be used.

PRESENTATION AND PRIVILEGE OF CONFERENCE REPORTS

35. A conference report is made first to the House agreeing to the conference.

[NOTE.—This rule seems to follow from the principle laid down by Jefferson (Manual, Sec. XLVI), that “in all cases of conference asked after a vote of disagreement, etc., the conferees of the House asking it are to leave the papers with the conferees of the other,” thus putting the agreeing House in possession of the papers, and has been the usual practice in Congress.]

36. Conference reports are in order in the Senate under Rule XXVII, as follows:

The presentation of reports of committees of conference shall always be in order, except when the Journal is being read or a question of order or motion to adjourn is pending, or while the Senate is dividing; and when received, the ques-

tion of proceeding to the consideration of the report, if raised, shall be immediately put, and shall be determined without debate.

[NOTE.—It has been held in the Senate that the presentation of a conference report includes its reading, unless by unanimous consent the reading is dispensed with (54th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., p. 334; Cong. Rec., p. 5511).]

37. Conference reports are in order in the House under Rule XXIX, as follows:

The presentation of reports of committees of conference shall always be in order except when the journal is being read, while the roll is being called, or the House is dividing on any proposition. And there shall accompany any such report a detailed statement sufficiently explicit to inform the House what effect such amendments or propositions shall have upon the measures to which they relate.

[NOTE.—This detailed statement is not required by the rules of the Senate, but the result of the conference is usually stated orally by the chairman of the Senate conferees.]

38. A conference report may not be received by the House if no statement accompanies it. (1404-1405.)

39. Whether or not the detailed statement accompanying a conference report is sufficient to comply with the rule (XXIX) is a question for the House, and not for the Speaker, to determine. (1402-1403.)

40. A conference report may be presented after a motion to adjourn has been made or when a Member is occupying the floor for debate, but the report need not be disposed of before the motion to adjourn is put. (1393-1395.)

41. A conference report is in order pending a demand for the previous question.

[55th Cong., 3d sess., Cong. Rec., p. 867]

[NOTE.—In the Senate the previous question is not in use.]

42. A conference report has been given precedence over a question of privilege. (1397.)

43. A conference report may be presented during the time set apart for a special order for the consideration of another measure. (1400.)

44. A conference report may be presented after a vote by tellers and pending the question on ordering the yeas and nays. (1399.)

45. A conference report has precedence of the question on the reference of a bill, even though the yeas and nays have been ordered. (1398.)

46. The consideration of a conference report may be interrupted by the arrival of the hour previously fixed for a recess. (1396.)

47. The question on the adoption of a final conference report has precedence of a motion to recede and concur in amendments of the other House. [55th Cong., 3d sess., Cong. Rec., p. 2927.]

REJECTION OF CONFERENCE REPORTS, EFFECT OF, ETC.

48. A bill and amendments having been once sent to conference, do not, upon the rejection of the conference report, return to their former state so that the amendments may be sent to the Committee of the Whole. (1389.)

49. The rejection of a conference report leaves the matter in the position it occupied before the conference was asked. (1390.)

50. When a conference report is ruled out on a point of order in the House it is equivalent to a negative vote on the report, and the Senate is informed by message that the House has "disagreed" to the report. (1417.)

AMENDMENT OF CONFERENCE REPORTS

51. It is not in order to amend a conference report, and it must be accepted or rejected as an entirety. (1366.)

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLVI; 4th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., p. 270.]

[NOTE.—Various instances are found where conference reports agreed to by both Houses were amended and corrected by concurrent resolution or order. (43d Cong., 2d sess., Sen. Jour., pp. 372, 373, Ho. Jour., p. 610; Cong. Rec., p. 1990; 44th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., pp. 581, 708, Ho. Jour., pp. 1087, 1252; 48th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., p. 859.)]

REFERENCE AND RECOMMITMENT OF CONFERENCE REPORTS

52. A conference report may not be referred to a standing committee. (1413.)

53. A conference report may not be referred to the Committee of the Whole, although in the earlier history of the House this was sometimes done. (1410, 1411.)

54. It is not in order in the House to recommit a conference report to the committee of conference. (1412.)

[NOTE.—This rule is founded upon the decision of Speaker Carlisle (49th Cong., 2d sess., Cong. Rec., p. 880), which has been affirmed by subsequent Speakers, but prior to that time many instances had occurred of recommitting conference reports to the committee of conference.]

55. It is in order in the Senate to recommit a conference report to the committee of conference, but not with instructions, according to the later decisions. [42d Cong., 3d sess., Sen. Jour., pp. 313, 554-557; 43d Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., p. 865; 44th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., p. 211; 49th Cong., 2d sess., Sen. Jour., p. 151; 55th Cong., 3d sess., Cong. Rec., pp. 2823, 2842-3.]

[NOTE.—Inasmuch as concurrent action is necessary for the recommitment of a conference report, the foregoing rule of the House has necessitated a change in the practice, and no effort has been made by the Senate in late years to recommit a conference report. The purpose of a recommitment can be attained, however, by a rejection of the report, when another conference would be ordered, and in accordance with usage the same conferees would be appointed.]

TABLING OF CONFERENCE REPORTS

56. The House has formally discarded the old practice of allowing conference reports to be laid on the table. (1407-1409.)

[NOTE.—The effect of the motion to lay on the table in the House defeats the proposition. It is never taken up again. Hence a conference report can not be laid on the table; otherwise a conference report might be put beyond the reach of either House. (Reed's Parliamentary Rules, Chap. VIII, sec. 115.)]

57. The Senate practice allows conference reports to be laid on the table. [43d Cong., 2d sess., Sen. Jour., p. 433; Cong. Rec., pp. 2205-2206.

[NOTE.—The effect of the motion to lay on the table in the Senate, unlike that in the House, is simply to suspend the consideration of a question during the pleasure of the Senate, which can be again taken up on motion.]

58. A motion to reconsider the vote on agreeing to a conference report may be laid on the table in the Senate without carrying the report. [44th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., p. 234; Cong. Rec., p. 1253, 1254; Senate Manual (1901), Rule XIII, clause 1, p. 13.

WITHDRAWAL OF CONFERENCE REPORTS

59. A conference report may be withdrawn in the Senate on leave, and in the House by unanimous consent.

[NOTE.—In the 32d Congress, a conference report having been agreed to in the Senate, the vote was reconsidered, the bill returned from the House on request of the Senate, and the committee of conference had leave to withdraw its report. (32d Cong., 2d sess., Sen. Jour., p. 420.)]

FORM OF CONFERENCE REPORT

—— Congress, —— Session. H. R. [or S., as may be] No. ——

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate [or House, as may be] to the Bill [or Resolution, as may be] (H. R. [or S., as may be] ——), [title here] having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate [or House, as may be] recede from its amendments numbered * * *.

That the House [or Senate, as may be] recede from its disagreements to the amendments of the Senate [or House, as may be] numbered * * * and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered ——:

That the House [or Senate, as may be] recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate [or House, as may be] numbered ——, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: * * * ; and the Senate [or House, as may be] agree to the same.

Amendment numbered ——:

That the Senate [or House, as may be] recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House [or Senate, as may be] to the amendment of the Senate [or House, as may be] numbered ——, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered ——:

That the Senate [or House, as may be] recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House [or Senate, as

may be] to the amendment of the Senate [or House, as may be] numbered ———, and agree to the same, with an amendment, as follows: * * * ; and the House [or Senate, as may be] agree to the same.

Amendments numbered ———:

On the amendments of the Senate [or House, as may be] numbered ———, the committee of conference have been unable to agree.

(Signatures here)

_____,
_____,
_____.

*Managers on the
part of the ———.*

(Signatures here)

_____,
_____,
_____.

*Managers on the
part of the ———.*

FORM OF STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY A CONFERENCE REPORT
REQUIRED BY HOUSE RULE XXIX

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate [or House, as may be] to the bill [or resolution] [number and title here] submit the following detailed statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the conference report, namely—

* * * * *

(Signatures here)

_____,
_____,
_____.

Managers on the part of the House

INDEX TO CLEAVES' MANUAL OF THE LAW AND PRACTICE IN REGARD TO CONFERENCES AND CONFERENCE REPORTS

	Page
After a conference denied.....	221
Amendment of conference report.....	231
Appointment of conferees.....	224
Asked, when a conference is.....	221
Authority of conference committees.....	226
Character of conference.....	222
Committees and reports, conference.....	226
Conferees:	
Appointment of.....	224
Discharge of.....	225
Instructions to.....	226
Conference, after a free.....	221
Conferences, either simple or free.....	222
Conferences and conference reports, the law and practice in re- gard to.....	219
Conferences as stated in Jefferson's Manual, parliamentary law relating to.....	219
Conferences, character of.....	222
Conferences may be asked.....	220
Conference:	
Free.....	222
Simple.....	222
Requests for.....	223
Conference committees, authority of.....	226
Conference committees and reports.....	226
Conference reports:	
Amendment of.....	231
Effects of, rejection of.....	230
Form of.....	233
Reference and recommitment of.....	231
Tabling of.....	232
Withdrawal of.....	232
Presentation and privilege of.....	228
Required by House Rule XXIX, form of statement to accompany a.....	234

236 INDEX TO CONFERENCES AND CONFERENCE REPORTS

	Page
Denied, after a conference.....	221
Discharge of conferees.....	225
Form of conference report.....	233
Form of statement to accompany a conference report required by House Rule XXIX.....	234
Free conference.....	222
House, conferences must always be asked for by House having the papers.....	223
House Rule XXIX, form of statement to accompany a confer- ence report required by.....	234
Instructions to conferees.....	226
Law and practice in regard to conferences and conference re- ports, the.....	219
Parliamentary law relating to conferences.....	219
Presentation and privilege of conference reports.....	228
Privilege of conference reports, presentation and.....	228
Practice in regard to conferees and conference reports, the law and.....	219
Recommitment of conference reports, reference and.....	231
Reference and recommitment of conference reports.....	231
Rejection of conference reports, effect of, etc.....	230
Report can not be amended, conference.....	231
Report, form of conference.....	233
Reports:	
Amendment of conference.....	231
Conference committee and.....	226
Effect of, etc., rejection of conference.....	230
Presentation and privilege of conference.....	228
Reference and recommitment of conference.....	231
Tabling of conference.....	232
The law and practice in regard to conference and confer- ence reports.....	219
Withdrawal of conference.....	232
Requests for conferences.....	223
Simple conference.....	222
Statement to accompany a conference report required by House Rule XXIX, form of.....	234
Tabling of conference reports.....	232
The request of a conference must always be asked by the House having the papers.....	223
When a conference is asked.....	221
Withdrawal of conference reports.....	232

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL
OF
PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE
WITH REFERENCES TO
ANALOGOUS SENATE RULES

PREFACE TO JEFFERSON'S MANUAL

The Constitution of the United States, establishing a legislature for the Union under certain forms, authorizes each branch of it "to determine the rules of its own proceedings." The Senate has accordingly formed some rules for its own government; but these going only to few cases, it has referred to the decision of its President, without debate and without appeal, all questions of order arising either under its own rules or where it has provided none. This places under the discretion of the President a very extensive field of decision, and one which, irregularly exercised, would have a powerful effect on the proceedings and determinations of the House. The President must feel, weightily and seriously, this confidence in his discretion, and the necessity of recurring, for its government, to some known system of rules, that he may neither leave himself free to indulge caprice or passion nor open to the imputation of them. But to what system of rules is he to recur, as supplementary to those of the Senate? To this there can be but one answer. To the system of regulations adopted for the government of some one of the parliamentary bodies within these States, or of that which has served as a prototype to most of them. This last is the model which we have all studied, while we are little acquainted with the modifications of it in our several States. It is deposited, too, in publications possessed by many and open to all. Its rules are probably as wisely constructed for governing the debates of a deliberative body, and obtaining its true sense, as any which can become known to us; and the acquiescence of the Senate, hitherto, under the references to them, has given them the sanction of its approbation.

Considering, therefore, the law of proceedings in the Senate as composed of the precepts of the Constitution, the regulations of the Senate, and, where these are silent, of the rules of Parliament, I have here endeavored to collect and digest so much of these as is called for in ordinary practice, collating the Parliamentary with the Senatorial rules, both where they agree and where they vary. I have done this as well to have them at hand for my own government as to deposit with the Senate the standard by which I judge and am willing to be judged. I could not doubt the necessity of quoting the sources of my information,

among which Mr. Hatsel's most valuable book is preeminent; but as he has only treated some general heads, I have been obliged to recur to other authorities in support of a number of common rules of practice to which his plan did not descend. Sometimes each authority cited supports the whole passage. Sometimes it rests on all taken together. Sometimes the authority goes only to a part of the text, the residue being inferred from known rules and principles. For some of the most familiar forms no written authority is or can be quoted; no writer having supposed it necessary to repeat what all were presumed to know. The statement of these must rest on their notoriety.

I am aware that authorities can often be produced in opposition to the rules which I lay down as Parliamentary. An attention to dates will generally remove their weight. The proceedings of Parliament in ancient times, and for a long while, were crude, multiform, and embarrassing. They have been, however, constantly advancing toward uniformity and accuracy, and have now attained a degree of aptitude to their object beyond which little is to be desired or expected.

Yet I am far from the presumption of believing that I may not have mistaken the Parliamentary practice in some cases, and especially in those minor forms, which, being practiced daily, are supposed known to everybody, and therefore have not been committed to writing. Our resources in this quarter of the globe for obtaining information on that part of the subject are not perfect. But I have begun a sketch, which those who come after me will successively correct and fill up till a code of rules shall be formed for the use of the Senate, the effects of which may be accuracy in business, economy of time, order, uniformity, and impartiality.

CONTENTS OF JEFFERSON'S MANUAL

	Sec.	Page
Preface.....	—	239
Rules, importance of.....	1	243
Legislature.....	2	244
Privilege.....	3	244
Elections.....	4	252
Qualifications.....	5	252
Quorum.....	6	256
Call of the House.....	7	256
Absence.....	8	257
Speaker.....	9	257
Address.....	10	258
Committees.....	11	259
Committee of the Whole.....	12	260
Examination of witnesses.....	13	262
Arrangement of business.....	14	263
Order.....	15	265
Order respecting papers.....	16	266
Order in debate.....	17	266
Orders of the House.....	18	271
Petitions.....	19	273
Motions.....	20	273
Resolutions.....	21	274
Bills:		
Reading.....	22	274
Leave to bring in.....	23	275
First reading.....	24	275
Second reading.....	25	275
Commitment.....	26	276
Report of committee.....	27	280
Recommitment.....	28	280
Report taken up.....	29	281
Quasi-committee.....	30	281
Second reading in the House.....	31	283
Reading papers.....	32	285
Privileged questions.....	33	286

Bills—Continued.	Sec.	Page
Previous question.....	34	293
Amendments.....	35	296
Division of question.....	36	300
Coexisting questions.....	37	302
Equivalent questions.....	38	302
The question.....	39	304
Third reading.....	40	304
Division of the House.....	41	306
Titles.....	42	211
Reconsideration.....	43	311
Sent to the other House.....	44	314
Amendments between the Houses.....	45	314
Conferences.....	46	316
Messages.....	47	319
Assent.....	48	321
Journals.....	49	322
Adjournment.....	50	323
Session.....	51	324
Treaties.....	52	326
Impeachment.....	53	328

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL OF PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE

IMPORTANCE OF RULES

SEC. I. IMPORTANCE OF ADHERING TO RULES

Mr. Onslow, the ablest among the Speakers of the House or Commons, used to say it was a maxim he had often heard when he was a young man, from old and experienced members, that nothing tended more to throw power into the hands of administration, and those who acted with the majority of the House of Commons, than a neglect of, or departure from, the rules of proceeding; that these forms, as instituted by our ancestors, operated as a check and control on the actions of the majority, and that they were, in many instances, a shelter and protection to the minority against the attempts of power. So far the maxim is certainly true, and is founded in good sense; that as it is always in the power of the majority, by their numbers, to stop any improper measures proposed on the part of their opponents, the only weapons by which the minority can defend themselves against similar attempts from those in power are the forms and rules of proceeding which have been adopted as they were found necessary, from time to time, and are become the law of the House, by a strict adherence to which the weaker party can only be protected from those irregularities and abuses which these forms were intended to check and which the wantonness of power is but too often apt to suggest to large and successful majorities. *2 Hats., 171, 172.*

And whether these forms be in all cases the most rational or not, is really not of so great importance. It is much more

material that there should be a rule to go by, than what that rule is; that there may be a uniformity of proceeding in business not subject to the caprice of the Speaker or capriciousness of the members. It is very material that order, decency, and regularity be preserved in a dignified public body. 2 Hats., 149.

SEC. II. LEGISLATURE

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. *Constitution of the United States, Art. I, sec. 1.*

The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. *Constitution of the United States, Art. I, sec. 6.*

For the powers of Congress, see the following articles and sections of the Constitution of the United States: I, 4, 7, 8, 9; II, 1, 2; III, 3; IV, 1, 3, 5, and all the amendments.

SEC. III. PRIVILEGE

The privileges of members of Parliament, from small and obscure beginnings, have been advancing for centuries with a firm and never-yielding pace. Claims seem to have been brought forward from time to time, and repeated, till some example of their admission enabled them to build law on that example. We can only, therefore, state the points of progression at which they now are. It is now acknowledged: 1. That they are at all times exempted from question elsewhere, for anything said in their own House; that during the time of privilege. 2. Neither a member himself, his¹ wife, nor his servants (*familiars sui*), for any matter of their own, may be² arrested on mesne process in any civil

¹ Order of the House of Commons, 1663, July 16.

² Elsynge, 217; 1 Hats., 21; 1 Grey's Deb., 133.

suit. 3. Nor be detained under execution, though levied before time of privilege. 4. Nor impleaded, cited, or subpoenaed in any court. 5. Nor summoned as a witness or juror. 6. Nor may their lands or goods be distrained. 7. Nor their persons assaulted or characters traduced. And the period of time covered by privilege, before and after the session, with the practice of short prorogations under the connivance of the Crown, amounts in fact to a perpetual protection against the course of justice. In one instance, indeed, it has been relaxed by the 10 G. III, c. 50, which permits judiciary proceedings to go on against them. That these privileges must be continually progressive seems to result from their rejecting all definition of them, the doctrine being that "their dignity and independence are preserved by keeping their privileges indefinite; and that 'the maxims upon which they proceed, together with the method of proceeding, rest entirely in their own breast, and are not defined and ascertained by any particular stated laws.'" 1 *Blackst.*, 163, 164.

It was probably from this view of the encroaching character of privilege that the framers of our Constitution, in their care to provide that the laws shall bind equally on all, and especially that those who make them shall not exempt themselves from their operation, have only privileged Senators and Representatives themselves from the single act of arrest in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same, and from being questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in either House. *Constitution United States, Art. I, sec. 6*. Under the general authority to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers given them (*Constitution United States, Art. I, sec. 8*), they may provide by law the details which may be necessary for giving full effect to the enjoyment of this privilege. No such

law being as yet made, it seems to stand at present on the following ground: 1. The act of arrest is void ab initio. (2 *Stra.*, 989.) 2. The member arrested may be discharged on motion (1 *Bl.*, 166; 2 *Stra.*, 990), or by habeas corpus, under the Federal or State authority, as the case may be; or by a writ of privilege out of the chancery (2 *Stra.*, 989) in those States which have adopted that part of the laws of England. (*Orders of the House of Commons, 1550, February 20.*) 3. The arrest, being unlawful, is a trespass for which the officer and others concerned are liable to action or indictment in the ordinary courts of justice, as in other cases of unauthorized arrest. 4. The court before which the process is returnable is bound to act as in other cases of unauthorized proceeding, and liable, also, as in other similar cases, to have their proceedings stayed or corrected by the superior courts.

The time necessary for going to and returning from Congress not being defined, it will, of course, be judged of in every particular case by those who will have to decide the case. While privilege was understood in England to extend, as it does here, only to exemption from arrest, eundo, morando, et redeundo, the House of Commons themselves decided that "a convenient time was to be understood." (1580.) 1 *Hats.*, 99, 100. Nor is the law so strict in point of time as to require the party to set out immediately on his return, but allows him time to settle his private affairs, and to prepare for his journey; and does not even scan his road very nicely, nor forfeit his protection for a little deviation from that which is most direct; some necessity perhaps constraining him to it. 2 *Stra.*, 986, 987.

This privilege from arrest, privileges, of course, against all process the disobedience to which is punishable by an attachment of the person, as a subpoena ad respondendum, or testificandum, or a summons on a jury; and with reason, because a member has superior duties to perform in another place. When a Representative is withdrawn from his

seat by summons, the 40,000 people whom he represents lose their voice in debate and vote, as they do on his voluntary absence; when a Senator is withdrawn by summons, his State loses half its voice in debate and vote, as it does on his voluntary absence. The enormous disparity of evil admits of no comparison.

So far there will probably be no difference of opinion as to the privileges of the two Houses of Congress; but in the following cases it is otherwise. In December, 1795, the House of Representatives committed two persons of the name of Randall and Whitney for attempting to corrupt the integrity of certain members, which they considered as a contempt and breach of the privileges of the House; and the facts being proved Whitney was detained in confinement a fortnight and Randall three weeks, and both were reprimanded by the Speaker. In March, 1796, the House of Representatives voted a challenge given to a member of their House to be a breach of the privileges of the House, but satisfactory apologies and acknowledgments being made no further proceeding was had. The editor of the *Aurora* having, in his paper of February 19, 1800, inserted some paragraphs defamatory of the Senate, and failed in his appearance, he was ordered to be committed. In debating the legality of this order it was insisted, in support of it, that every man, by the law of nature, and every body of men possesses the right of self-defense; that all public functionaries are essentially invested with the powers of self-preservation; that they have an inherent right to do all acts necessary to keep themselves in a condition to discharge the trusts confided to them; that whenever authorities are given, the means of carrying them into execution are given by necessary implication; that thus we see the British Parliament exercise the right of punishing contempts; all the State legislatures exercise the same power, and every court does the same; that, if we have it not, we sit at the mercy

of every intruder who may enter our doors or gallery, and, by noise and tumult, render proceeding in business impracticable; that if our tranquillity is to be perpetually disturbed by newspaper defamation, it will not be possible to exercise our functions with the requisite coolness and deliberation; and that we must therefore have a power to punish these disturbers of our peace and proceedings. To this it was answered that the Parliament and courts of England have cognizance of contempts by the express provisions of their law; that the State legislatures have equal authority, because their powers are plenary; they represent their constituents completely, and possess all their powers, except such as their constitutions have expressly denied them; that the courts of the several States have the same powers by the laws of their States, and those of the Federal Government by the same State laws adopted in each State, by a law of Congress; that none of these bodies, therefore, derive those powers from natural or necessary right, but from express law; that Congress have no such natural or necessary power, nor any powers but such as are given them by the Constitution; that that has given them, directly, exemption from personal arrest, exemption from question elsewhere for what is said in their House, and power over their own members and proceedings; for these no further law is necessary, the Constitution being the law; that, moreover, by that article of the Constitution which authorizes them "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by the Constitution in them," they may provide by law for an undisturbed exercise of their functions, e. g., for the punishment of contempts, of affrays or tumult in their presence, etc.; but, till the law be made, it does not exist, and does not exist from their own neglect; that, in the meantime, however, they are not unprotected, the ordinary magistrates and courts of law being open and competent to punish all unjustifiable dis-

turbances or defamations, and even their own sergeant, who may appoint deputies ad libitum to aid him (*§ Grey, 59, 147, 255*), is equal to small disturbances; that in requiring a previous law the Constitution had regard to the inviolability of the citizen, as well as of the member; as, should one House, in the regular form of a bill, aim at too broad privileges, it may be checked by the other, and both by the President; and also, as the law being promulgated, the citizen will know how to avoid offense. But if one branch may assume its own privileges without control, if it may do it on the spur of the occasion, conceal the law in its own breast, and, after the fact committed, make its sentence both the law and the judgment on that fact; if the offense is to be kept undefined and to be declared only *ex re nata* and according to the passions of the moment, and there be no limitation either in the manner or measure of the punishment, the condition of the citizen will be perilous indeed. Which of these doctrines is to prevail time will decide. Where there is no fixed law, the judgment on any particular case is the law of that single case only, and dies with it. When a new and even a similar case arises, the judgment which is to make and at the same time apply the law is open to question and consideration, as are all new laws. Perhaps Congress, in the meantime, in their care for the safety of the citizen, as well as that for their own protection, may declare by law what is necessary and proper to enable them to carry into execution the powers vested in them, and thereby hang up a rule for the inspection of all, which may direct the conduct of the citizen and at the same time test the judgments they shall themselves pronounce in their own case.

Privilege from arrest takes place by force of the election, and before a return be made a member elected may be named of a committee, and is to every extent a member except that he can not vote until he is sworn. *Memor., 107, 108; D'Ewes, 642, col. 2, 643, col. 1; Pet. Miscel. Parl., 119; Lex Parl., c. 23; 2 Hats., 22, 62.*

Every man must, at his peril, take notice who are members of either House returned of record. *Lex Parl.*, 23; 4 *Inst.*, 24.

On complaint of a breach of privilege, the party may either be summoned or sent for in custody of the sergeant. 1 *Grey*, 88, 95.

The privilege of a member is the privilege of the House. If the member waive it without leave, it is a ground for punishing him, but can not in effect waive the privilege of the House. 3 *Grey*, 140, 222.

For any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place. *Constitution United States*, I, 6; *S. P. protest of the Commons to James I*, 1621; 2 *Rapin*, No. 54, pp. 211, 212. But this is restrained to things done in the House in a parliamentary course. 1 *Rush*., 663. For he is not to have privilege contra morem parliamentarium to exceed the bounds and limits of his place and duty. *Com. p.*

If an offense be committed by a member in the House, of which the House has cognizance, it is an infringement of their right for any person or court to take notice of it till the House has punished the offender or referred him to a due course. *Lex Parl.*, 63.

Privilege is in the power of the House, and is a restraint to the proceeding of inferior courts, but not of the House itself. 2 *Nelson*, 450; 2 *Grey*, 399. For whatever is spoken in the House is subject to the censure of the House; and offenses of this kind have been severely punished by calling the person to the bar to make submission, committing him to the Tower, expelling the House, etc. *Scob.*, 72; *Lex Parl.*, c. 22.

It is a breach of order for the Speaker to refuse to put a question which is in order. 1 *Hats.*, 175-6; 5 *Grey*, 133.

And even in cases of treason, felony, and breach of the peace, to which privilege does not extend as to substance, yet in Parliament a member is privileged as to the mode of

proceeding. The case is first to be laid before the House, that it may judge of the fact and of the grounds of the accusation, and how far forth the manner of the trial may concern their privilege; otherwise it would be in the power of other branches of the Government, and even of every private man, under pretenses of treason, etc., to take any man from his service in the House, and so, as many, one after another, as would make the House what he pleaseth. *Dec'l of the Com. on the King's declaring Sir John Hotham a traitor. 4 Rushw., 586.* So, when a member stood indicted for felony, it was adjudged that he ought to remain of the House till conviction; for it may be any man's case, who is guiltless, to be accused and indicted of felony, or the like crime. *23 El., 1580; D'Ewes, 283, col. 1; Lex Parl., 133.*

When it is found necessary for the public service to put a member under arrest, or when, on any public inquiry, matter comes out which may lead to affect the person of a member, it is the practice immediately to acquaint the House, that they may know the reasons for such a proceeding, and take such steps as they think proper. *2 Hats., 259.* Of which see many examples. *Ib.; 256, 257, 258.* But the communication is subsequent to the arrest. *1 Blackst., 167.*

It is highly expedient, says Hatsel, for the due preservation of the privileges of the separate branches of the legislature, that neither should encroach on the other, or interfere in any matter depending before them, so as to preclude, or even influence, that freedom of debate which is essential to a free council. They are, therefore, not to take notice of any bills or other matters depending, or of votes that have been given, or of speeches which have been held, by the members of either of the other branches of the legislature, until the same have been communicated to them in the usual parliamentary manner. *2 Hats., 252; 4 Inst., 15; Seld. Jud., 53.* Thus the King's taking notice of the bill for suppressing soldiers, depending before the House; his proposing a provisional clause for a bill before it was presented to him by the

two Houses; his expressing displeasure against some persons for matters moved in Parliament during the debate and preparation of a bill, were breaches of privilege (*2 Nalson*, 748); and in 1783, December 17, it was declared a breach of fundamental privileges, etc., to report any opinion or pretended opinion of the King on any bill or proceeding depending in either House of Parliament, with a view to influence the votes of the members. *2 Hats.*, 251, 6.

SEC. IV. ELECTIONS

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators. *Constitution*, I, 4.

Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members. *Constitution*, I, 5.

SEC. V. QUALIFICATIONS

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof for six years, and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the end of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year, and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies. *Constitution*, I, 3.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be

an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen. *Constitution, I, §.*

The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature. *Constitution, I, 2.*

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen. *Constitution, I, 2.*

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers; [which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.]* The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative. *Constitution, I, 2.*

The provisional apportionments of Representatives made in the Constitution in 1787, and afterwards by Congress, were as shown in table on pages 240-241.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies. *Constitution, I, 2.*

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been

*The portion of this clause of the Constitution within brackets has been amended by sec. 2 of Article 14, 2d section.

Provisional apportionments of Representatives made in the Constitution in 1787, and afterwards by Congress

State	1787 ¹	1790 ²	1800 ³	1810 ⁴	1820 ⁵	1830 ⁶	1840 ⁷	1850 ⁸	1860 ⁹	1870 ¹⁰	1880 ¹¹	1890 ¹²	1900 ¹³	1910 ¹⁴	1920 ¹⁵	1940 ¹⁶
Alabama.....	---	---	---	1	3	5	7	7	6	8	8	9	9	10	9	9
Arizona.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	2
Arkansas.....	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	7	7
California.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	2	3	4	6	7	8	11	20	23
Colorado.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	2	3	4	4	4
Connecticut.....	5	7	7	7	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	6
Delaware.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Georgia.....	3	2	4	6	7	9	8	8	7	9	10	11	11	12	10	10
Idaho.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	2
Illinois.....	---	---	---	1	1	3	7	9	14	19	20	22	25	27	27	26
Indiana.....	---	---	---	1	3	7	10	11	11	13	13	13	13	13	12	11
Iowa.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	2	6	9	11	11	11	11	9	8
Kansas.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	3	7	8	8	8	7	6
Kentucky.....	---	2	6	10	12	13	10	10	9	10	11	11	11	11	9	9
Louisiana.....	---	---	---	1	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	6	7	8	8	8
Maine.....	---	---	---	7	7	8	7	6	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	3
Maryland.....	6	8	9	9	9	8	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Massachusetts.....	8	14	17	13	13	12	10	11	10	11	12	13	14	16	15	14
Michigan.....	---	---	---	---	---	1	3	4	6	9	11	12	12	13	17	17
Minnesota.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	2	3	5	7	9	10	9	9
Mississippi.....	---	---	---	1	1	2	4	5	5	6	7	7	8	8	7	7
Missouri.....	---	---	---	---	1	2	5	7	9	13	14	15	16	16	13	13
Montana.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	1	2	2	2
Nebraska.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	3	6	6	6	5	4
Nevada.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Hampshire.....	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
New Jersey.....	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	7	7	8	10	12	14	14
New Mexico.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	2
New York.....	6	10	17	27	34	40	34	33	31	33	34	34	37	43	45	45
North Carolina.....	5	10	12	13	13	13	9	8	7	8	9	9	10	10	11	12
North Dakota.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	2	3	2	2
Ohio.....	---	---	1	6	14	19	21	21	19	20	21	21	21	22	24	23
Oklahoma.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	8	9
Oregon.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	4
Pennsylvania.....	8	13	18	23	26	28	24	25	24	27	28	30	32	36	34	33
Rhode Island.....	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
South Carolina.....	5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6	4	5	7	7	7	7	6	6
South Dakota.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	2	2	3	2	2
Tennessee.....	---	1	3	6	9	13	11	10	8	10	10	10	10	10	9	10
Texas.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	2	4	6	11	13	16	18	21	21
Utah.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	2	2	2
Vermont.....	---	2	4	6	5	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1
Virginia.....	10	19	22	23	22	21	15	13	11	9	10	10	10	10	9	9
Washington.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	3	5	6	6
West Virginia.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	4	4	5	6	6	6
Wisconsin.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	3	6	8	9	10	11	11	10	10
Wyoming.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	65	106	142	186	213	242	232	237	243	293	332	357	391	435	435	435

NOTE.—See footnotes on opposite page.

¹ As per Constitution.

² As per act of April 14, 1792, one Representative for 33,000—First Census.

³ As per act of January 14, 1802, one Representative for 33,000—Second Census.

⁴ As per act of December 21, 1811, one Representative for 35,000—Third Census.

⁵ As per act of March 7, 1822, one Representative for 40,000—Fourth Census.

⁶ As per act of May 22, 1832, one Representative for 47,700—Fifth Census.

⁷ As per act of June 25, 1842, one Representative for 70,680—Sixth Census.

⁸ As per acts of May 23, 1850, and July 30, 1852, one Representative for 93,423—Seventh Census.

⁹ As per act of March 4, 1862, one Representative for 127,381—Eighth Census.

¹⁰ As per acts of February 2 and May 30, 1872, one Representative for 131,525—Ninth Census.

¹¹ As per act of February 25, 1882, one Representative for 151,911—Tenth Census.

¹² As per act of February 7, 1891, one Representative for 173,901—Eleventh Census.

¹³ As per act of January 16, 1901, one Representative for 194,182—Twelfth Census.

¹⁴ As per act of August 8, 1911, one Representative for 211,877—Thirteenth Census. No apportionment was made in 1920.

¹⁵ As per act of June 18, 1929, one representative for 279,712—Fifteenth Census.

¹⁶ As per act of November 15, 1941, the apportionment was made according to the method of equal proportions (see Note).—Sixteenth Census.

The following representation was added after the several census apportionments indicated and is included in the above table: First—Tennessee, 1. Second—Ohio, 1. Third—Alabama, 1; Illinois, 1; Indiana, 1; Louisiana, 1; Maine, 7; Mississippi, 1. Fifth—Arkansas, 1; Michigan, 1. Sixth—California, 2; Florida, 1; Iowa, 2; Texas, 2; Wisconsin, 2. Seventh—Massachusetts, 1; Minnesota, 2; Oregon, 1. Eighth—Illinois, 1; Iowa, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 1; Nebraska, 1; Nevada, 1; Ohio, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Vermont, 1. Ninth—Alabama, 1; Colorado, 1; Florida, 1; Indiana, 1; Louisiana, 1; New Hampshire, 1; New York, 1; Pennsylvania, 3; Tennessee, 1. Tenth—Idaho, 1; Montana, 1; North Dakota, 1; South Dakota, 2; Washington, 1; Wyoming, 1. Eleventh—Utah, 1. Twelfth—Oklahoma, 5. Thirteenth—Arizona, 1; New Mexico, 1.

The apportionment based on the Sixteenth Census (1940) distributes the 435 seats in the House among the States according to the method of equal proportions. By this method the percent difference between the average number of Representatives per million people in any 2 States is made as small as possible. Also, the percent difference between the average districts, i. e., the average number of persons per Representative, in any 2 States is made as small as possible. By equalizing the representation of all pairs of States, the method gives as nearly equal representation as possible to all States in proportion to their population.

created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office. *Constitution, I, 6.*

SEC. VI. QUORUM

A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide. *Constitution, I, 5.*

In general the chair is not to be taken till a quorum for business is present; unless, after due waiting, such a quorum be despaired of, when the chair may be taken and the House adjourned. And whenever, during business, it is observed that a quorum is not present, any member may call for the House to be counted, and being found deficient, business is suspended. *2 Hats., 125, 126.*

NOTE.—See Senate Rule III.

SEC. VII. CALL OF THE HOUSE

On a call of the House, each person rises up as he is called, and answereth; the absentees are then only noted, but no excuse to be made till the House be fully called over. Then the absentees are called a second time, and if still absent, excuses are to be heard. *Ord. House of Commons, 92.*

They rise that their persons may be recognized, the voice, in such a crowd, being an insufficient verification of their presence. But in so small a body as the Senate of the United States the trouble of rising can not be necessary.

Orders for calls on different days may subsist at the same time. *2 Hats., 72.*

NOTE.—See Senate Rule V, clause 2.

SEC. VIII. ABSENCE

No member shall absent himself from the service of the Senate without leave of the Senate first obtained. And in case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, they are hereby authorized to send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent members, as the majority of such members present shall agree, at the expense of such absent members, respectively, unless such excuse for nonattendance shall be made as the Senate, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient; and in that case the expense shall be paid out of the contingent fund. And this rule shall apply as well to the first convention of the Senate, at the legal time of meeting, as to each day of the session, after the hour is arrived to which the Senate stood adjourned.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule V.

SEC. IX. SPEAKER

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided. *Constitution, I, 3.*

The Senate shall choose their officers, and also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States. *Ib.*

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers. *Constitution, I, 2.*

When but one person is proposed, and no objection made, it has not been usual in Parliament to put any question to the House; but without a question the members proposing him conduct him to the chair. But if there be objection, or another proposed, a question is put by the Clerk. *2 Hats., 158.* As are also questions of adjournment. *6 Grey, 406.* Where the House debated and exchanged messages and answers with the King for a week without a Speaker, till they

were prorogued. They have done it *de die in diem* for fourteen days. 1 *Chand.*, 331, 335.

In the Senate a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, is proposed and chosen by ballot. His office is understood to be determined on the Vice-President's appearing and taking the chair, or at the meeting of the Senate after the first recess.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule I.

Where the Speaker has been ill, other Speakers pro tempore have been appointed. Instances of this are 1 *H.*, 4. Sir John Cheyney and Sir William Sturton, and in 15 *H.*, 6. Sir John Tyrrel, in 1656, January 27; 1658, March 9; 1659, January 13.

Sir Job Charlton ill, Seymour
chosen, 1673, February 18.

Seymour being ill, Sir Robert } Not merely pro tempore.
Sawyer chosen, 1678, April 15. } 1 *Chand.*, 169, 276, 277.

Sawyer being ill, Seymour
chosen.

Thorpe, in execution, a new Speaker chosen, 31 *H. VI*, 3 *Grey*, 11; and March 14, 1694, Sir John Trevor chosen. There have been no later instances. 2 *Hats.*, 161; 4 *Inst.*, 8; *L. Parl.*, 263.

A Speaker may be removed at the will of the House, and a Speaker pro tempore appointed. 2 *Grey*, 186; 5 *Grey*, 134.

SEC. X. ADDRESS

The President shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. *Constitution*, II, 3.

A joint address of both Houses of Parliament is read by the Speaker of the House of Lords. It may be attended by both Houses in a body, or by a committee from each House, or by the two Speakers only. An address of the House of

Commons only may be presented by the whole House, or by the Speaker, *9 Grey, 473; 1 Chandler, 298, 301*; or by such particular members as are of the privy council. *2 Hats., 278.*

SEC. XI. COMMITTEES

Standing committees, as of Privileges and Elections, etc., are usually appointed at the first meeting, to continue through the session. The person first named is generally permitted to act as chairman. But this is a matter of courtesy; every committee having a right to elect their own chairman who presides over them, puts questions, and reports their proceedings to the House. *4 Inst., 11, 12; Scob., 9; 1 Grey, 122.*

NOTE.—See Senate Rules XXIV and XXV.

At these committees the members are to speak standing, and not sitting; though there is reason to conjecture it was formerly otherwise. *D'Ewes, 630, col. 1; 4 Parl. Hist., 440; 2 Hats., 77.*

Their proceedings are not to be published, as they are of no force till confirmed by the House. *Rushw., part. 3, vol. 2, 74; 3 Grey, 401; Scob., 39.* Nor can they receive a petition but through the House. *9 Grey, 412.*

When a committee is charged with an inquiry, if a member prove to be involved, they can not proceed against him, but must make a special report to the House; whereupon the member is heard in his place, or at the bar, or a special authority is given to the committee to inquire concerning him. *9 Grey, 523.*

So soon as the House sits, and a committee is notified of it, the chairman is in duty bound to rise instantly, and the members to attend the service of the House. *2 Nals., 319.*

It appears that on joint committees of the Lords and Commons, each committee acted integrally in the following instances: *7 Grey, 261, 278, 285, 338; 1 Chandler, 357, 462.* In the following instances it does not appear whether they did or not: *6 Grey, 129; 7 Grey, 213, 229, 321.*

SEC. XII. COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

The speech, messages, and other matters of great concernment are usually referred to a Committee of the Whole House (6 *Grey*, 311), where general principles are digested in the form of resolutions, which are debated and amended till they get into a shape which meets the approbation of a majority. These being reported and confirmed by the House, are then referred to one or more select committees, according as the subject divides itself into one or more bills. *Scob.*, 36, 44. Propositions for any charge on the people are especially to be first made in a Committee of the Whole. 3 *Hats.*, 127. The sense of the whole is better taken in committee, because in all committees everyone speaks as often as he pleases. *Scob.*, 49. They generally acquiesce in the chairman named by the Speaker; but, as well as all other committees, have a right to elect one, some member, by consent, putting the question. *Scob.*, 36; 3 *Grey*, 301. The form of going from the House into committee, is for the Speaker, on motion, to put the question that the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to take into consideration such a matter, naming it. If determined in the affirmative, he leaves the chair and takes a seat elsewhere, as any other member, and the person appointed chairman seats himself at the Clerk's table. *Scob.*, 36. Their quorum is the same as that of the House; and if a defect happens, the chairman, on a motion and question, rises, the Speaker resumes the chair, and the chairman can make no other report than to inform the House of the cause of their dissolution. If a message is announced during a committee, the Speaker takes the chair and receives it, because the committee can not. 2 *Hats.*, 125, 126.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XXVIII.

In a Committee of the Whole, the tellers on a division differing as to numbers, great heats and confusion arose,

and danger of a decision by the sword. The Speaker took the chair, the mace was forcibly laid on the table; whereupon the members retiring to their places, the Speaker told the House "he had taken the chair without an order, to bring the House into order." Some excepted against it; but it was generally approved as the only expedient to suppress the disorder. And every member was required, standing up in his place, to engage that he would proceed no further in consequence of what had happened in the grand committee, which was done. *3 Grey, 128.*

A Committee of the Whole being broken up in disorder, and the chair resumed by the Speaker without an order, the House was adjourned. The next day the committee was considered as thereby dissolved, and the subject again before the House; and it was decided in the House without returning into committee. *3 Grey, 130.*

No previous question can be put in a committee; nor can this committee adjourn as others may; but if their business is unfinished, they rise, on a question, the House is resumed, and the chairman reports that the Committee of the Whole have, according to order, had under their consideration such a matter, and have made progress therein; but not having had time to go through the same, have directed him to ask leave to sit again. Whereupon a question is put on their having leave, and on the time the House will again resolve itself into a committee. *Scob., 38.* But if they have gone through the matter referred to them, a member moves that the committee may rise, and the chairman report their proceedings to the House; which being resolved, the chairman rises, the Speaker resumes the chair, the chairman informs him that the committee have gone through the business referred to them, and that he is ready to make report when the House shall think proper to receive it. If the House have time to receive it, there is usually a cry of "Now, now," whereupon he makes the report; but if it be late, the cry is

"To-morrow, to-morrow," or "Monday," etc., or a motion is made to that effect, and a question put that it be received to-morrow, etc. *Scob.*, 38.

In other things the rules of proceeding are to be the same as in the House. *Scob.*, 39.

SEC. XIII. EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES

Common fame is a good ground for the House to proceed by inquiry, and even to accusation. *Resolution House of Commons*, 1 *Car.*, 1, 1625; *Rush*, *L. Parl.*, 115; 1 *Grey*, 16-22, 92; 8 *Grey*, 21, 23, 27, 45.

Witnesses are not to be produced but where the House has previously instituted an inquiry (2 *Hats.*, 102), nor then are orders for their attendance given blank. 3 *Grey*, 51.

When any person is examined before a committee, or at the bar of the House, any member wishing to ask the person a question, must address it to the Speaker or chairman, who repeats the question to the person, or says to him, "You hear the question—answer it." But if the propriety of the question be objected to, the Speaker directs the witness, counsel, and parties to withdraw; for no question can be moved or put or debated while they are there. 2 *Hats.*, 108. Sometimes the questions are previously settled in writing before the witness enters. *Ib.*, 106, 107; 8 *Grey*, 64. The questions asked must be entered in the journals. 3 *Grey*, 81. But the testimony given in answer before the House is never written down; but before a committee it must be, for the information of the House, who are not present to hear it. 7 *Grey*, 52, 334.

If either House have occasion for the presence of a person in custody of the other, they ask the other their leave that he may be brought up to them in custody. 3 *Hats.*, 52.

A member, in his place, gives information to the House of what he knows of any matter under hearing at the bar. *Jour. H. of C.*, Jan. 22, 1744-45.

Either House may request, but not command, the attendance of a member of the other. They are to make the request by message of the other House, and to express clearly the purpose of attendance, that no improper subject of examination may be tendered to him. The House then gives leave to the member to attend if he choose it; waiting first to know from the member himself whether he chooses to attend, till which they do not take the message into consideration. But when the peers are sitting as a court of criminal judicature they may order attendance, unless where it be a case of impeachment by the Commons. There, it is to be a request. *3 Hats., 17; 9 Grey, 306, 406; 10 Grey, 133.*

Counsel are to be heard only on private, not on public bills, and on such points of law only as the House shall direct. *10 Grey, 61.*

SEC. XIV. ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS

The Speaker is not precisely bound to any rules as to what bills or other matter shall be first taken up; but it is left to his own discretion, unless the House on a question decide to take up a particular subject. *Hakew., 136.*

A settled order of business is, however, necessary for the government of the presiding person and to restrain individual members from calling up favorite measures, or matters under their special patronage out of their just turn. It is useful also for directing the discretion of the House, when they are moved to take up a particular matter to the prejudice of others having priority of right to their attention in the general order of business.

In the Senate the bills and other papers which are in possession of the House, and in a state to be acted on, are arranged every morning and brought on in the following order:

1. Bills ready for a second reading are read, that they may be referred to committees, and so be put under way. But

if, on their being read, no motion is made for commitment, they are then laid on the table in the general file, to be taken up in their just turn.

2. After 12 o'clock, bills ready for it are put on their passage.

3. Reports in possession of the House which offer grounds for a bill are to be taken up, that the bill may be ordered in.

4. Bills or other matters before the House, and unfinished on the preceding day, whether taken up in turn or on special order, are entitled to be resumed and passed on through their present stage.

5. These matters being dispatched, for preparing and expediting business the general file of bills and other papers is then taken up, and each article of it is brought on according to its seniority, reckoned by the date of its first introduction to the House. Reports on bills belong to the dates of their bills.

The arrangement of the business of the Senate is now as follows: ¹

1. Motions previously submitted.

2. Reports of committees previously made.

3. Bills from the House of Representatives, and those introduced on leave, which have been read the first time, are read the second time; and if not referred to a committee, are considered in Committee of the Whole, and proceeded with as in other cases.

4. After 12 o'clock, engrossed bills of the Senate and bills of the House of Representatives on third reading are put on their passage.

5. If the above are finished before 1 o'clock, the general file of bills, consisting of those reported from committees on the second reading and those reported from committees after having been referred, are taken up in the order in which

¹ This arrangement is changed by Senate Rules VII, VIII, and IX.

they were reported to the Senate by the respective committees.

6. At 1 o'clock, if no business be pending or if no motion be made to proceed to other business, the special orders are called, at the head of which stands the unfinished business of the preceding day.

In this way we do not waste our time in debating what shall be taken up. We do one thing at a time; follow up a subject while it is fresh, and till it is done with; clear the House of business gradatim as it is brought on, and prevent, to a certain degree, its immense accumulation toward the close of the session.

Arrangement, however, can only take hold of matters in possession of the House. New matter may be moved at any time when no question is before the House. Such are original motions and reports on bills. Such are bills from the other House, which are received at all times, and receive their first reading as soon as the question then before the House is disposed of; and bills brought in on leave, which are read first whenever presented. So messages from the other House respecting amendments to bills are taken up as soon as the House is clear of a question, unless they require to be printed, for better consideration. Orders of the day may be called for, even when another question is before the House.

SEC. XV. ORDER

Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings; punish its members for disorderly behavior; and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member. *Constitution, I, 5.*

In Parliament, "instances make order," per Speaker Onslow. 2 *Hats.*, 141. "But what is done only by one Parliament, can not be called custom of Parliament," by Prynne. 1 *Grey*, 52.

SEC. XVI. ORDER RESPECTING PAPERS

The Clerk is to let no journals, records, accounts, or papers be taken from the table or out of his custody. 2 *Hats.*, 193, 194.

Mr. Prynne, having in Committee of the Whole amended a mistake in a bill without order or knowledge of the committee, was reprimanded. *I Chand.*, 77.

A bill being missing, the House resolved that a protestation should be made and subscribed by the members "before Almighty God, and this honorable House, that neither myself nor any other to my knowledge have taken away, or do at this present conceal a bill entitled," etc. 5 *Grey*, 202.

After a bill is engrossed, it is put into the Speaker's hands, and he is not to let anyone have it to look into. *Town., col.* 209.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XXX.

SEC. XVII. ORDER IN DEBATE

When the Speaker is seated in his chair, every member is to sit in his place. *Scob.*, 6; *Grey*, 403.

When any member means to speak, he is to stand up in his place, uncovered, and to address himself, not to the House, or any particular member, but to the Speaker, who calls him by his name, that the House may take notice who it is that speaks. *Scob.* 6; *D'Ewes*, 487, *col.* 1; 2 *Hats.*, 77; 4 *Grey*, 66; 8 *Grey*, 108. But members who are indisposed may be indulged to speak sitting. 2 *Hats.*, 75, 77; 1 *Grey*, 143.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XIX.

When a member stands up to speak, no question is to be put, but he is to be heard unless the House overrule him. 4 *Grey*, 390; 5 *Grey*, 6, 143.

If two or more rise to speak nearly together, the Speaker determines who was first up, and calls him by name, whereupon he proceeds unless he voluntarily sits down and gives

way to the other. But sometimes the House does not acquiesce in the Speaker's decision, in which case the question is put, "Which member was first up?"* 2 *Hats.*, 76; *Scob.*, 7; *D'Ewes*, 434, col. 1, 2.

In the Senate of the United States the President's decision is without appeal.

No man may speak more than once on the same bill on the same day; or even on another day, if the debate be adjourned. But if it be read more than once in the same day, he may speak once at every reading. *Co.*, 12, 115; *Hakew.*, 148; *Scob.*, 58; 2 *Hats.*, 75. Even a change of opinion does not give a right to be heard a second time. *Smyth's Comw. L.*, 2, c. 3; *Arcan. Parl.*, 17.

But he may be permitted to speak again to clear a matter of fact (3 *Grey*, 357, 416), or merely to explain himself (2 *Hats.*, 73) in some material part of his speech (*Ib.*, 75), or to the manner or words of the question, keeping himself to that only, and not traveling into the merits of it (*Memorials in Hakew.*, 29), or to the orders of the House, if they be transgressed, keeping within that line, and not falling into the matter itself (*Mem. Hakew.*, 30, 31).

But if the Speaker rise to speak, the member standing up ought to sit down, that he may be first heard. *Town.*, col. 205; *Hale Parl.*, 133; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 30, 31. Nevertheless, though the Speaker may of right speak to matters of order, and be first heard, he is restrained from speaking on any other subject, except where the House have occasion for facts within his knowledge; then he may, with their leave, state the matter of fact. 3 *Grey*, 38.

No one is to speak impertinently or beside the question, superfluously, or tediously. *Scob.*, 31, 33; 2 *Hats.*, 166, 168; *Hale, Parl.*, 133.

No person is to use indecent language against the proceedings of the House; no prior determination of which is

*See Senate Rule XIX, clause 1, for present practice in the Senate.

to be reflected on by any member, unless he means to conclude with a motion to rescind it. *2 Hats.*, 169, 170; *Rushw.*, p. 3, v. 1, fol. 42. But while a proposition under consideration is still *in fieri*, though it has even been reported by a committee, reflections on it are no reflections on the House. *9 Grey*, 508.

No person, in speaking, is to mention a member then present by his name, but to describe him by his seat in the House, or who spoke last, or on the other side of the question, etc. (*Mem. in Hakew.*, 3; *Smyth's Comw. L.*, 2, c. 3); nor to digress from the matter to fall upon the person (*Scob.*, 31; *Hale Parl.*, 133; *2 Hats.*, 166) by speaking, reviling, nipping, or unmannerly words against a particular member. *Smyth's Comw. L.*, 2, c. 3. The consequences of a measure may be reprobated in strong terms, but to arraign the motives of those who propose to advocate it is a personality, and against order. *Qui digreditur a materia ad personam*, Mr. Speaker ought to suppress. *Ord. Com.*, 1604, Apr. 19.

No one is to disturb another in his speech by hissing, coughing, spitting (*6 Grey*, 332; *Scob.*, 8; *D'Ewes*, 332, col. 1, 640, col. 2), speaking or whispering to another (*Scob.*, 6; *D'Ewes*, 487, col. 1), nor stand up to interrupt him (*Town.*, col. 205; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 31); nor to pass between the Speaker and the speaking member, not to go across the House (*Scob.*, 6), or to walk up and down it, or to take books or papers from the table, or write there (*2 Hats.*, 171).

Nevertheless, if a member finds that it is not the inclination of the House to hear him, and that by conversation or any other noise they endeavor to drown his voice, it is his most prudent way to submit to the pleasure of the House, and sit down; for it scarcely ever happens that they are guilty of this piece of ill manners without sufficient reason, or inattentive to a member who says anything worth their hearing. *2 Hats.*, 77, 78.

If repeated calls do not produce order, the Speaker may call by his name any member obstinately persisting in

irregularity; whereupon the House may require the member to withdraw. He is then to be heard in exculpation, and to withdraw. Then the Speaker states the offense committed, and the House considers the degree of punishment they will inflict. *2 Hats.*, 167, 7, 8, 172.

For instances of assaults and affrays in the House of Commons, and the proceedings thereon, see *1 Pet., Misc.*, 82; *3 Grey*, 128; *4 Grey*, 328; *5 Grey*, 382; *6 Grey*, 254; *10 Grey*, 8. Whenever warm words or an assault have passed between members, the House, for the protection of their members, requires them to declare in their places not to prosecute any quarrel (*3 Grey*, 128, 293; *5 Grey*, 280), or orders them to attend the Speaker, who is to accommodate their differences, and report to the House (*3 Grey*, 419); and they are put under restraint if they refuse, or until they do (*9 Grey*, 234, 312).

Disorderly words are not to be noticed till the member has finished his speech. *5 Grey*, 356; *6 Grey*, 60. Then the person objecting to them, and desiring them to be taken down by the Clerk at the table, must repeat them. The Speaker then may direct the Clerk to take them down in his minutes; but if he thinks them not disorderly, he delays the direction. If the call becomes pretty general, he orders the Clerk to take them down, as stated by the objecting member. They are then a part of his minutes, and when read to the offending member, he may deny they were his words, and the House must then decide by a question whether they are his words or not. Then the member may justify them, or explain the sense in which he used them, or apologize. If the House is satisfied, no further proceeding is necessary. But if two members still insist to take the sense of the House, the member must withdraw before that question is stated, and then the sense of the House is to be taken. *2 Hats.*, 199; *4 Grey*, 170; *6 Grey*, 59. When any member has spoken, or other business intervened, after offensive words spoken, they can not be taken notice of for

censure. And this is for the common security of all, and to prevent mistakes which must happen if words are not taken down immediately. Formerly they might be taken down at any time the same day. *2 Hats.*, 196; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 71; *3 Grey*, 48; *9 Grey*, 514.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XIX, clauses 2 and 3.

Disorderly words spoken in a committee must be written down as in the House, but the committee can only report them to the House for animadversion. *6 Grey*, 46.

In Parliament, to speak irreverently or seditiously against the King, is against order. *Smyth's Comw.*, L. 2, c. 3; *2 Hats.*, 170.

It is a breach of order in debate to notice what has been said on the same subject in the other House, or the particular votes or majorities on it there, because the opinion of each House should be left to its own independency, not to be influenced by the proceedings of the other; and the quoting them might beget reflections leading to a misunderstanding between the two Houses. *8 Grey*, 22.

Neither House can exercise any authority over a member or officer of the other, but should complain to the House of which he is, and leave the punishment to them. Where the complaint is of words disrespectfully spoken by a member of another House, it is difficult to obtain punishment, because of the rules supposed necessary to be observed (as to the immediate noting down of words) for the security of members. Therefore it is the duty of the House, and more particularly of the Speaker, to interfere immediately, and not to permit expressions to go unnoticed which may give a ground of complaint to the other House and introduce proceedings and mutual accusations between the two Houses which can hardly be terminated without difficulty and disorder. *3 Hats.*, 51.

No member may be present when a bill or any business concerning himself is debating; nor is any member to

speak to the merits of it till he withdraws. *2 Hats.*, 219. The rule is, that if a charge against a member arise out of a report of a committee, or examination of witnesses in the House, as the member knows from that to what points he is to direct his exculpation, he may be heard to those points before any question is moved or stated against him. He is then to be heard, and withdraw before any question is moved. But if the question itself is the charge, as for breach of order or matter arising in the debate, then the charge must be stated (that is, the question must be moved), himself heard, and then to withdraw. *2 Hats.*, 121, 122.

Where the private interests of a member are concerned in a bill or question he is to withdraw. And where such an interest has appeared, his voice has been disallowed, even after a division. In a case so contrary, not only to the laws of decency, but to the fundamental principle of the social compact, which denies to any man to be a judge in his own cause, it is for the honor of the House that this rule of immemorial observance should be strictly adhered to. *2 Hats.*, 119, 121; *6 Grey*, 368.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XII.

No member is to come into the House with his head covered, nor to remove from one place to another with his hat on, nor is to put on his hat in coming in or removing, until he be set down in his place. *Scob.*, 6.

A question of order may be adjourned to give time to look into precedents. *2 Hats.*, 118.

In Parliament all decisions of the Speaker may be controlled by the House. *3 Grey*, 319.

SEC. XVIII. ORDERS OF THE HOUSE

Of right, the door of the House ought not to be shut, but to be kept by porters, or sergeants-at-arms, assigned for that purpose. *Mod. ten. Parl.*, 23.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XXXV.

The only case where a member has a right to insist on anything is where he calls for the execution of a subsisting order of the House. Here, there having been already a resolution, any person has a right to insist that the Speaker, or any other whose duty it is, shall carry it into execution; and no debate or delay can be had on it. Thus any member has a right to have the House or gallery cleared of strangers, an order existing for that purpose, or to have the House told when there is not a quorum present. *2 Hats.*, 87, 129. How far an order of the House is binding, see *Hakew.*, 392.

But where an order is made that any particular matter be taken up on a particular day, there a question is to be put, when it is called for, whether the House will now proceed to that matter. Where orders of the day are on important or interesting matter, they ought not to be proceeded on till an hour at which the House is usually full.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule X.

Orders of the day may be discharged at any time, and a new one made for a different day. *3 Grey*, 48, 313.

When a session is drawing to a close, and the important bills are all brought in, the House, in order to prevent interruption by further unimportant bills, sometimes comes to a resolution that no new bill be brought in, except it be sent from the other House. *3 Grey*, 156.

All orders of the House determine with the session; and one taken under such an order may, after the session is ended, be discharged on a habeas corpus. *Raym.*, 120; *Jacob's L. D. by Ruffhead*; *Parliament*, 1 *Lev.*, 165, *Pitchard's Case*.

Where the Constitution authorizes each House to determine the rules of its proceedings, it must mean in those cases (legislative, executive, or judiciary) submitted to them by the Constitution, or in something relating to these, and necessary toward their execution. But orders and resolutions are sometimes entered in the journals having no

relation to these, such as acceptances of invitations to attend orations, to take part in processions, etc. These must be understood to be merely conventional among those who are willing to participate in the ceremony, and are therefore, perhaps, improperly placed among the records of the House.

SEC. XIX. PETITION

A petition prays something. A remonstrance has no prayer. *1 Grey, 58.*

Petitions must be subscribed by the petitioners (*Scob., 87; L. Parl., c. 22; 9 Grey, 362*), unless they are attending (*1 Grey, 401*), or unable to sign, and averred by a member (*3 Grey, 418*). But a petition not subscribed, but which the member presenting it affirmed to be all in the handwriting of the petitioner, and his name written in the beginning, was on the question (March 14, 1800) received by the Senate. The averment of a member, or of somebody without doors, that they know the handwriting of the petitioners is necessary, if it be questioned. *6 Grey, 36.* It must be presented by a member—not by the petitioners—and must be opened by him, holding it in his hand. *10 Grey, 57.*

NOTE.—See Senate Rule VII, clauses 3, 4.

Regularly, a motion for receiving it must be made and seconded, and a question put, whether it shall be received. But a cry from the House of “received,” or even its silence, dispenses with the formality of this question. It is then to be read at the table and disposed of.

SEC. XX. MOTIONS

When a motion has been made, it is not to be put to the question or debated until it is seconded. *Scob., 21.*

It is then, and not till then, in possession of the House, and can not be withdrawn but by leave of the House. It

is to be put into writing, if the House or Speaker require it, and must be read to the House by the Speaker as often as any member desires it for his information. *2 Hats., 82.*

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XXI.

It might be asked whether a motion for adjournment or for the order of the day can be made by one member while another is speaking. It can not. When two members offer to speak, he who rose first is to be heard, and it is a breach of order in another to interrupt him, unless by calling him to order if he departs from it. And the question of order being decided, he is still to be heard through. A call for adjournment, or for the order of the day, or for the question, by gentlemen from their seats, is not a motion. No motion can be made without rising and addressing the Chair. Such calls are themselves breaches of order, which, though the member who has risen may respect as an expression of impatience of the House against further debate, yet, if he chooses, he has a right to go on.

SEC. XXI. RESOLUTIONS

When the House commands, it is by an "order." But fact, principles, and their own opinions and purposes are expressed in the form of resolutions.

A resolution for an allowance of money to the clerks being moved, it was objected to as not in order, and so ruled by the Chair; but on appeal to the Senate, i. e., a call for their sense by the President, on account of doubt in his mind, according to Rule XX, clause 2, the decision was overruled. *Jour. Senate, June 1, 1796.* I presume the doubt was whether an allowance of money could be made otherwise than by bill.

SEC. XXII. BILLS

Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its being passed, and the President shall give notice at each whether

it be first, second, or third, which readings shall be on three different days, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XIV, clause 2.

SEC. XXIII. BILLS, LEAVE TO BRING IN

When a member desires to bring in a bill on any subject, he states to the House in general terms the causes for doing it, and concludes by moving for leave to bring in a bill, entitled, etc. Leave being given on the question, a committee is appointed to prepare and bring in the bill. The mover and seconder are always appointed of this committee, and one or more in addition. *Hakew.*, 132; *Scob.*, 40. It is to be presented fairly written, without any erasure or interlineation, or the Speaker may refuse it. *Scob.*, 41; 1 *Grey*, 82, 84.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XIV, clause 1.

SEC. XXIV. BILLS, FIRST READING

When a bill is first presented, the Clerk reads it at the table and hands it to the Speaker, who, rising, stated to the House the title of the bill, that this is the first time of reading it, and the question will be whether it shall be read a second time, then sitting down to give an opening for objections. If none be made, he rises again and puts the question whether it shall be read a second time. *Hakew.*, 137, 141. A bill can not be amended on the first reading (6 *Grey*, 286) nor is it usual for it to be opposed then, but it may be done, and rejected. *D'Ewes*, 335, col. 1; 3 *Hats.*, 198.

SEC. XXV. BILLS, SECOND READING

The second reading must regularly be on another day. *Hakew.*, 143. It is done by the Clerk at the table, who then hands it to the Speaker. The Speaker, rising, states to the House the title of the bill; that this is the second

time of reading it; and that the question will be whether it shall be committed, or engrossed and read a third time. But if the bill came from the other House, as it always comes engrossed, he states that the question will be whether it shall be read a third time; and before he has so reported the state of the bill no one is to speak to it. *Hakew.*, 143, 146.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XIV. clause 3.

In the Senate of the United States, the President reports the title of the bill; that this is the second time of reading it; that it is now to be considered as in a Committee of the Whole; and the question will be whether it shall be read a third time, or that it may be referred to a special committee.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XIV. clauses 3-5.

SEC. XXVI. BILLS, COMMITMENT

If on motion and question it be decided that the bill shall be committed, it may then be moved to be referred to Committee of the Whole House, or to a special committee. If the latter, the Speaker proceeds to name the committee. Any member also may name a single person, and the Clerk is to write him down as of the committee. But the House have a controlling power over the names and number, if a question be moved against any one; and may in any case put in and put out whom they please.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XV. clause 1, and XXVI. clause 1.

Those who take exceptions to some particulars in the bill are to be of the committee, but none who speak directly against the body of the bill; for he that would totally destroy will not amend it (*Hakew.*, 146; *Town.*, col. 208; *D'Ewes*, 634, col. 2; *Scob.*, 47); or, as is said (5 *Grey*, 145), the child is not to be put to a nurse that cares not for it (6 *Grey*, 373). It is therefore a constant rule "that no man is to be employed in any matter who has declared himself against it." And when any member who is against the bill hears himself

named of its committee, he ought to ask to be excused. Thus, March 7, 1606, Mr. Hadley was, on the question being put, excused from being of a committee, declaring himself to be against the matter itself. *Scob.*, 46.

The Clerk may deliver the bill to any member of the committee (*Town.*, col. 138), but it is usual to deliver it to him who is first named.

In some cases the House has ordered a committee to withdraw immediately into the committee chamber, and act on and bring back the bill, sitting the House. *Scob.*, 48. A committee meet when and where they please, if the House has not ordered time and place for them (*6 Grey*, 370), but they can only act when together, and not by separate consultation and consent—nothing being the report of the committee but what has been agreed to in committee actually assembled.

A majority of the committee constitutes a quorum for business. *Elsynge's Method of Passing Bills*, 11.

Any member of the House may be present at any select committee, but can not vote, and must give place to all of the committee, and sit below them. *Elsynge*, 12; *Scob.*, 49.

The committee have full power over the bill or other paper committed to them, except that they can not change the title or subject. *8 Grey*, 228.

The paper before a committee, whether select or of the whole, may be a bill, resolutions, draft of an address, etc., and it may either originate with them or be referred to them. In every case the whole paper is read, first by the clerk and then by the chairman, by paragraphs (*Scob.*, 49), pausing at the end of each paragraph, and putting questions for amending, if proposed. In the case of resolutions on distinct subjects, originating with themselves, a question is put on each separately, as amended or unamended, and no final question on the whole (*3 Hats.*, 276), but if they relate to the same subject a question is put on the whole.

If it be a bill, draft of an address, or other paper originating with them, they proceed by paragraphs, putting questions for amending, either by insertion or striking out, if proposed; but no question on agreeing to the paragraphs separately. This is reserved to the close, when a question is put on the whole, for agreeing to it as amended or unamended. But if it be a paper referred to them they proceed to put questions of amendment, if proposed, but no final question on the whole; because all parts of the paper, having been adopted by the House, stand, of course, unless altered or struck out by a vote. Even if they are opposed to the whole paper, and think it can not be made good by amendments, they can not reject it, but must report it back to the House without amendments, and there make their opposition.

The natural order in considering and amending any paper is to begin at the beginning, and proceed through it by paragraphs; and this order is so strictly adhered to in Parliament that, when a latter part has been amended, you can not recur back and make any alteration in a former part. *2 Hats., 90.* In numerous assemblies this restraint is doubtless important, but in the Senate of the United States, though in the main we consider and amend the paragraphs in their natural order, recurrences are indulged; and they seem, on the whole, in that small body, to produce advantages overweighing their inconveniences.

To this natural order of beginning at the beginning there is a single exception found in parliamentary usage. When a bill is taken up in committee, or on its second reading, they postpone the preamble till the other parts of the bill are gone through. The reason is, that on consideration of the body of the bill such alterations may therein be made as may also occasion the alteration of the preamble. *Scob., 50; 7 Grey, 481.*

On this head the following case occurred in the Senate, March 6, 1800: A resolution which had no preamble having

been already amended by the House so that a few words only of the original remained in it, a motion was made to prefix a preamble, which having an aspect very different from the resolution, the mover intimated that he should afterwards propose a correspondent amendment in the body of the resolution. It was objected that a preamble could not be taken up till the body of the resolution is done with; but the preamble was received, because we are in fact through the body of the resolution; we have amended that as far as amendments have been offered, and, indeed, till little of the original is left. It is the proper time, therefore, to consider a preamble; and whether the one offered be consistent with the resolution is for the House to determine. The mover, indeed, has intimated that he shall offer a subsequent proposition for the body of the resolution; but the House is not in possession of it; it remains in his breast, and may be withheld. The rules of the House can only operate on what is before them. The practice of the Senate, too, allows recurrences backward and forward for the purpose of amendment, not permitting amendments in a subsequent to preclude those in a prior part, or *e converso*.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XXIII.

When the committee is through the whole, a member moves that the committee may rise and the chairman report the paper to the House, with or without amendments, as the case may be. 2 *Hats.*, 289, 292; *Scob.*, 53; 2 *Hats.*, 290; 8 *Scob.*, 50.

When a vote is once passed in a committee, it can not be altered but by the House, their votes being binding on themselves. 1607, June 4.

The committee may not erase, interline, or blot the bill itself; but must, in a paper by itself, set down the amendments, stating the words which are to be inserted or omitted (*Scob.*, 50), and where, by references to page, line, and word of the bill (*Scob.*, 50).

SEC. XXVII. REPORT OF COMMITTEE

The chairman of the committee, standing in his place, informs the House that the committee to whom was referred such a bill have, according to order, had the same under consideration, and have directed him to report the same without any amendment, or with sundry amendments (as the case may be), which he is ready to do when the House pleases to receive it. And he or any other may move that it be now received; but the cry of "Now, now," from the House generally dispenses with the formality of a motion and question. He then reads the amendments, with the coherence in the bill, and opens the alterations and the reasons of the committee for such amendments, until he has gone through the whole. He then delivers it at the Clerk's table, where the amendments reported are read by the Clerk without the coherence; whereupon the papers lie upon the table till the House, at its convenience, shall take up the report. *Scob.*, 52; *Hakew.*, 148.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XXVI, clause 2.

The report being made, the committee is dissolved, and can act no more without a new power. *Scob.*, 51. But it may be revived by a vote, and the same matter recommitted to them. 4 *Grey*, 361.

SEC. XXVIII. BILL, RECOMMITMENT

After a bill has been committed and reported, it ought not, in an ordinary course, to be recommitted; but in cases of importance, and for special reasons, it is sometimes recommitted, and usually to the same committee. *Hakew.*, 151. If a report be recommitted before agreed to in the House, what has passed in committee is of no validity; the whole question is again before the committee, and a new resolution must be again moved, as if nothing had passed. 3 *Hats.*, 131—note.

In Senate, January, 1800, the salvage bill was recommitted three times after the commitment.

A particular clause of a bill may be committed without the whole bill (*3 Hats.*, 131); or so much of a paper to one and so much to another committee.

SEC. XXIX. BILL, REPORTS TAKEN UP

When the report of a paper originating with a committee is taken up by the House, they proceed exactly as in committee. Here, as in committee, when the paragraphs have, on distinct questions, been agreed to *seriatim* (*5 Grey*, 366; *6 Grey*, 368; *8 Grey*, 47, 104, 360; *1 Torbuck's Deb.*, 125; *3 Hats.*, 348), no question needs be put on the whole report (*5 Grey*, 381).

On taking up a bill reported with amendments, the amendments only are read by the Clerk. The Speaker then reads the first, and puts it to the question, and so on till the whole are adopted or rejected, before any other amendment be admitted, except it be an amendment to an amendment. *Elsynge's Mem.*, 53. When through the amendments of the committee, the Speaker pauses, and gives time for amendments to be proposed in the House to the body of the bill, as he does also if it has been reported without amendments; putting no questions but on amendments proposed; and when through the whole, he puts the question whether the bill shall be read a third time.

SEC. XXX. QUASI-COMMITTEE

If on motion and question the bill be not committed, or if no proposition for commitment be made, then the proceedings in the Senate of the United States and in Parliament are totally different. The former shall be first stated.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XV, clauses 1 and 2.

The proceeding of the Senate as in a Committee of the Whole, or in quasi-committee, is precisely as in a real Com-

mittee of the Whole, taking no questions but on amendments. When through the whole, they consider the quasi-committee as risen, the House resumed without any motion, question, or resolution to that effect, and the President reports that "the House, acting as in a Committee of the Whole, have had under their consideration the bill entitled, etc., and have made sundry amendments, which he will now report to the House." The bill is then before them, as it would have been if reported from a committee, and the questions are regularly to be put again on every amendment; which being gone through, the President pauses to give time to the House to propose amendments to the body of the bill, and, when through, puts the question whether it shall be read a third time.

After progress in amending the bill in quasi-committee, a motion may be made to refer it to a special committee. If the motion prevails, it is equivalent in effect to the several votes that the committee rise, the House resume itself, discharge the Committee of the Whole, and refer the bill to a special committee. In that case, the amendments already made fall. But if the motion fails, the quasi-committee stands *in statu quo*.

How far does this XVth rule subject the House, when in quasi-committee, to the laws which regulate the proceedings of the Committees of the Whole? The particulars in which these differ from proceedings in the House are the following:

1. In a committee every member may speak as often as he pleases.
2. The votes of a committee may be rejected or altered when reported to the House.
3. A committee, even of the whole, can not refer any matter to another committee.
4. In a committee no previous question can be taken; the only means to avoid an improper discussion is to move that the committee rise; and if it be apprehended that the same discussion will be attempted on returning into committee, the

House can discharge them, and proceed itself on the business, keeping down the improper discussion by the previous question. 5. A committee can not punish a breach of order in the House or in the gallery. 9 *Grey*, 118. It can only rise and report it to the House, who may proceed to punish. The first and second of these peculiarities attach to the quasi-committee of the Senate, as every day's practice proves, and it seems to be the only ones to which the XVth rule meant to subject them; for it continues to be a House, and, therefore, though it acts in some respects as a committee, in others it preserves its character as a House. Thus (3) it is in the daily habit of referring its business to a special committee. 4. It admits of the previous question. If it did not, it would have no means of preventing an improper discussion; not being able, as a committee is, to avoid it by returning into the House, for the moment it would resume the same subject there the XVth rule declare it again a quasi-committee. 5. It would doubtless exercise its powers as a House on any breach of order. 6. It takes a question by yea and nay, as the House does. 7. It receives messages from the President and the other House. 8. In the midst of a debate it receives a motion to adjourn, and adjourns as a House, not as a committee.

SEC. XXXI. BILL, SECOND READING IN THE HOUSE

In Parliament, after the bill has been read a second time, if on the motion and question it be not committed, or if no proposition for commitment be made, the Speaker reads it by paragraphs, pausing between each, but putting no question but on amendments proposed; and when through the whole, he puts the question whether it shall be read a third time, if it came from the other House; or, if originating with themselves, whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time. The Speaker reads sitting, but rises to put questions. The Clerk stands while he reads.

*But the Senate of the United States is so much in the habit of making many and material amendments at the third reading that it has become the practice not to engross a bill till it has passed—an irregular and dangerous practice, because in this way the paper which passes the Senate is not that which goes to the other House, and that which goes to the other House as the act of the Senate, has never been seen in the Senate. In reducing numerous, difficult, and illegible amendments into the text, the Secretary may, with the most innocent intentions, commit errors which can never again be corrected.

The bill being now as perfect as its friends can make it, this is the proper stage for those fundamentally opposed to make their first attack. All attempts at earlier periods are with disjointed efforts, because many who do not expect to be in favor of the bill ultimately are willing to let it go on to its perfect state, to take time to examine it themselves and to hear what can be said for it, knowing that after all they will have sufficient opportunities of giving it their veto. Its two last stages, therefore, are reserved for this—that is to say, on the question whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time; and, lastly, whether it shall pass. The first of these is usually the most interesting contest, because then the whole subject is new and engaging, and the minds of the members having not yet been declared by any trying vote the issue is the more doubtful. In this stage, therefore, is the main trial of strength between its friends and opponents, and it behooves everyone to make up his mind decisively for this question, or he loses the main battle; and accident and management may, and often do, prevent a successful rallying on the next and last question, whether it shall pass.

*Under the present rules of the Senate (Rule XV, clause 2) no measure can be amended after it has been ordered to be read a third time, unless by unanimous consent, but as matter of fact the engrossment is not made until the measure has finally passed.

When the bill is engrossed, the title is to be indorsed on the back, and not within the bill. *Hakew.*, 250.

SEC. XXXII. READING PAPERS

Where papers are laid before the House or referred to a committee, every member has a right to have them once read at the table before he can be compelled to vote on them; but it is a great though common error to suppose that he has a right, *toties quoties*, to have acts, journals, accounts, or papers on the table read independently of the will of the House. The delay and interruption which this might be made to produce evince the impossibility of the existence of such a right. There is, indeed, so manifest a propriety of permitting every member to have as much information as possible on every question on which he is to vote that when he desires the reading, if it be seen that it is really for information and not for delay, the Speaker directs it to be read without putting a question, if no one objects; but if objected to a question must be put. 2 *Hats.*, 117, 118.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XI.

It is equally an error to suppose that any member has a right, without a question put, to lay a book or paper on the table, and have it read, on suggesting that it contains matter infringing on the privileges of the House. *Ib.*

For the same reason, a member has not a right to read a paper in his place, if it be objected to, without leave of the House. But this rigor is never exercised but where there is an intentional or gross abuse of the time and patience of the House.

A member has not a right even to read his own speech, committed to writing, without leave. This also is to prevent an abuse of time, and therefore is not refused but where that is intended. 2 *Grey*, 227.

A report of a committee of the Senate on a bill from the House of Representatives being under consideration: On

motion that the report of the committee of the House of Representatives on the same bill be read in the Senate, it passed in the negative. *Feb. 28, 1793.*

Formerly, when papers were referred to a committee, they used to be first read, but of late only the titles, unless a member insists they shall be read, and then nobody can oppose it. *2 Hats., 117.*

SEC. XXXIII. PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS

It is no possession of a bill unless it be delivered to the Clerk to read, or the Speaker reads the title.—*Lex Parl., 274; Elysinge Mem., 85; Ord. House of Commons, 64.*

It is a general rule that the question first moved and seconded shall be first put. *Scob., 22, 28; 2 Hats., 81.* But this rule gives way to what may be called privileged questions, and the privileged questions are of different grades among themselves.

A motion to adjourn simply takes place of all others, for otherwise the House might be kept sitting against its will and indefinitely. Yet this motion cannot be received after another question is actually put and while the House is engaged in voting.

NOTE.—See Senate Rules IX and XXII.

Orders of the day take place of all other questions, except for adjournment—that is to say, the question which is the subject of an order is made a privileged one, *pro hac vice*. The order is a repeal of the general rule as to this special case. When any member moves, therefore, for the order of the day to be read, no further debate is permitted on the question which was before the House; for if the debate might proceed, it might continue through the day and defeat the order. This motion, to entitle it to precedence, must be for the orders generally, and not for any particular one; and if it be carried on the question, “Whether the House will now proceed to the orders of the day?” they must be read and

proceeded on in the course in which they stand, *2 Hats.*, 83; for priority of order gives priority of right, which can not be taken away but by another special order.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule X.

After these there are other privileged questions, which will require considerable explanation.

It is proper that every parliamentary assembly should have certain forms of questions, so adapted as to enable them fitly to dispose of every proposition which can be made to them. Such are: 1. The previous question. 2. To postpone indefinitely. 3. To adjourn a question to a definite day. 4. To lie on the table. 5. To commit. 6. To amend. The proper occasion for each of these questions should be understood.

1. When a proposition is moved which it is useless or inexpedient now to express or discuss, the previous question has been introduced for suppressing for that time the motion and its discussion. *3 Hats.*, 188, 189.

2. But as the previous question gets rid of it only for that day, and the same proposition may recur the next day, if they wish to suppress it for the whole of that session, they postpone it indefinitely. *3 Hats.*, 183. This quashes the proposition for that session, as an indefinite adjournment is a dissolution, or the continuance of a suit *sine die* is a discontinuance of it.

3. When a motion is made which it will be proper to act on, but information is wanted, or something more pressing claims the present time, the question or debate is adjourned to such day within the session as will answer the views of the House. *2 Hats.*, 81. And those who have spoken before may not speak again when the adjourned debate is resumed. *2 Hats.*, 73. Sometimes, however, this has been abusively used by adjourning it to a day beyond the session, to get rid of it altogether, as would be done by an indefinite postponement.

principle of the "first moved first put" takes place among them? This will need explanation. Their competitions may be as follows:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. Previous question and postpone | } | In the first, second, and third classes, and the first member of the fourth class, the rule "first moved first put" takes place. |
| commit | | |
| amend | | |
| 2. Postpone and previous question | } | |
| commit | | |
| amend | } | |
| 3. Commit and previous question | | } |
| postpone | } | |
| amend | | } |
| 4. Amend and previous question | } | |
| postpone | | } |
| commit | } | |

In the first class, where the previous question is first moved, the effect is peculiar; for it not only prevents the after motion to postpone or commit from being put to question before it, but also from being put after it; for if the previous question be decided affirmatively, to wit, that the main question shall *now* be put, it would of course be against the decision to postpone or commit; and if it be decided negatively, to wit, that the main question shall not now be put, this puts the House out of possession of the main question, and consequently there is nothing before them to postpone or commit. So that neither voting for nor against the previous question will enable the advocates for postponing or committing to get at their object. Whether it may be amended shall be examined hereafter.

Second class. If postponement be decided affirmatively, the proposition is removed from before the House, and consequently there is no ground for the previous question, commitment, or amendment; but if decided negatively (that it shall not be postponed) the main question may then be suppressed by the previous question, or may be committed or amended.

The third class is subject to the same observations as the second.

The fourth class. Amendment of the main question first moved, and afterwards the previous question, the question of amendment shall be first put.

Amendment and postponement competing, postponement is first put, as the equivalent proposition to adjourn the main question would be in Parliament. The reason is that the question for amendment is not suppressed by postponing or adjourning the main question, but remains before the House whenever the main question is resumed; and it might be that the occasion for other urgent business might go by, and be lost by length of debate on the amendment, if the House had it not in their power to postpone the whole subject.

Amendment and commitment. The question for committing, though last moved, shall be first put; because, in truth, it facilitates and befriends the motion to amend. Scobell is express: "On motion to amend a bill, any one may, notwithstanding, move to commit it, and the question for commitment shall be first put." *Scob.*, 46.

We have hitherto considered the case of two or more of the privileged questions contending for privilege between themselves, when both are moved on the original or main question; but now let us suppose one of them to be moved, not on the original primary question, but on the secondary one, *e. g.*:

Suppose a motion to postpone, commit, or amend the main question, and that it be moved to suppress that motion by putting a previous question on it. This is not allowed; because it would embarrass questions too much to allow them to be piled on one another several stories high; and the same result may be had in a more simple way—by deciding against the postponement, commitment, or amendment. *2 Hats.*, 81, 2, 3, 4.

Suppose a motion for the previous question, or commitment or amendment of the main question, and that it be then

moved to postpone the motion for the previous question, or for commitment or amendment of the main question. 1. It would be absurd to postpone the previous question, commitment, or amendment alone, and thus separate the appendage from its principal; yet it must be postponed separately from its original, if at all; because the eighth rule of Senate says that when a main question is before the House, no motion shall be received but to commit, amend, or pre-question the original question, which is the parliamentary doctrine also. Therefore the motion to postpone the secondary motion for the previous question, or for committing or amending, can not be received. 2. This is a piling of questions one on another; which, to avoid embarrassment, is not allowed. 3. The same result may be had more simply by voting against the previous question, commitment, or amendment.

Suppose a commitment moved of a motion for the previous question, or to postpone or amend. The first, second, and third reasons, before stated, all hold good against this.

Suppose an amendment moved to a motion for the previous question. Answer: The previous question can not be amended. Parliamentary usage, as well as the IXth rule of the Senate, has fixed its form to be, "Shall the main question be now put?"—*i. e.*, at this instant; and as the present instant is but one, it can admit of no modification. To change it to to-morrow, or any other moment, is without example and without utility. But suppose a motion to amend a motion for postponement, as to one day instead of another, or to a special instead of a indefinite time. The useful character of amendment gives it a privilege of attaching itself to a secondary and privileged motion—that is, we may amend a postponement of a main question. So, we may amend a commitment of a main question, as by adding, for example, "with instructions to inquire," etc. In like manner, if an amendment be moved to an amendment, it is

admitted; but it would not be admitted in another degree, to wit, to amend an amendment to an amendment of a main question. This would lead to too much embarrassment. The line must be drawn somewhere, and usage has drawn it after the amendment to the amendment. The same result must be sought by deciding against the amendment to the amendment, and then moving it again as it was wished to be amended. In this form it becomes only an amendment to an amendment.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XXVI, clause 1.

[In filling a blank with a sum, the largest sum shall be first put to the question, by the XIIIth rule of the Senate,* contrary to the rule of Parliament, which privileges the smallest sum and longest time. 5 *Grey*, 179; 2 *Hats.*, 8, 83; 3 *Hats.*, 132, 133.] And this is considered to be not in the form of an amendment to the question, but as alternative or successive originals. In all cases of time or number, we must consider whether the larger comprehends the lesser, as in a question to what day a postponement shall be, the number of a committee, amount of a fine, term of an imprisonment, term of irredeemability of a loan, or the terminus in quem in any other case; then the question must begin a maximo. Or whether the lesser includes the greater, as in questions on the limitation of the rate of interest, on what day the session shall be closed by adjournment, on what day the next shall commence, when an act shall commence, or the terminus a quo in any other case where the question must begin a minimo; the object being not to begin at that extreme which, and more, being within every man's wish, no one could negative it, and yet, if he should vote in the affirmative, every question for more would be precluded; but at that extreme which would unite few, and then to advance or recede till you get to a number which will unite a bare majority. 3 *Grey*, 376, 384, 385. "The fair question in

*This rule was dropped in the last revision.

this case is not that to which, and more, all will agree, but whether there shall be addition to the question." *1 Grey, 365.*

Another exception to the rule of priority is when a motion has been made to strike out, or agree to, a paragraph. Motions to amend it are to be put to the question before a vote is taken on striking out or agreeing to the whole paragraph.

But there are several questions which, being incidental to every one, will take place of every one, privileged or not; to wit, a question of order arising out of any other question must be decided before that question. *2 Hats., 88.*

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XX.

A matter of privilege arising out of any question, or from a quarrel between two members, or any other cause, supersedes the consideration of the original question, and must be first disposed of. *2 Hats., 88.*

Reading papers relative to the question before the House. This question must be put before the principal one. *2 Hats., 88.*

Leave asked to withdraw a motion. The rule of Parliament being that a motion made and seconded is in the possession of the House, and can not be withdrawn without leave, the very terms of the rule imply that leave may be given, and, consequently, may be asked and put to the question.

SEC. XXXIV. THE PREVIOUS QUESTION

When any question is before the House, any member may move a previous question whether that question (called the main question) shall now be put. If it pass in the affirmative, then the main question is to be put immediately, and no man may speak anything further to it, either to add or alter. *Memor. in Hakew., 28; 4 Grey, 27.*

The previous question being moved and seconded, the question from the Chair shall be, "Shall the main question be now put?" And if the nays prevail, the main question shall not then be put.

This kind of question is understood by Mr. Hatsell to have been introduced in 1604. *2 Hats.*, 80. Sir Henry Vane introduced it. *2 Grey*, 113, 114; *3 Grey*, 384. When the question was put in this form, "Shall the main question be put?" a determination in the negative suppressed the main question during the session; but since the words "now put" are used, they exclude it for the present only; formerly, indeed, only till the present debate was over (*4 Grey*, 43), but now for that day and no longer (*2 Grey*, 113, 114).

Before the question whether the main question shall now be put, any person might formerly have spoken to the main question, because otherwise he would be precluded from speaking to it at all. *Mem. in Hakew.*, 28.

The proper occasion for the previous question is when a subject is brought forward of a delicate nature as to high personages, etc., or the discussion of which may call forth observations which might be of injurious consequences. Then the previous question is proposed; and in the modern usage, the discussion of the main question is suspended, and the debate confined to the previous question. The use of it has been extended abusively to other cases; but in these it has been an embarrassing procedure; its uses would be as well answered by other more simple parliamentary forms, and therefore it should not be favored, but restricted within as narrow limits as possible.

Whether a main question may be amended after the previous question on it has been moved and seconded? *2 Hats.*, 88, says if the previous question has been moved and seconded, and also proposed from the Chair (by which he means stated by the Speaker for debate), it has been doubted whether an amendment can be admitted to the main ques-

tion. He thinks it may, after the previous question moved and seconded, but not after it has been proposed from the Chair. In this case, he thinks the friends to the amendment must vote that the main question be not now put; and then move their amended question, which being made new by the amendment, is no longer the same which has been just suppressed, and therefore may be proposed as a new one. But this proceeding certainly endangers the main question by dividing its friends, some of whom may choose it unamended, rather than lose it altogether; while others of them may vote, as Hatsell advises, that the main question be not now put, with a view to move it again in an amended form. The enemies of the main question, by this maneuver to the previous question, get the enemies to the amendment added to them on the first vote, and throw the friends of the main question under the embarrassment of rallying again as they can. To support this opinion, too, he makes the deciding circumstance, whether an amendment may or may not be made, to be that the previous question has been proposed from the Chair. But, as the rule is that the House is in possession of a question as soon as it is moved and seconded, it can not be more than possessed of it by its being also proposed from the Chair. It may be said, indeed, that the object of the previous question being to get rid of a question, which it is not expedient should be discussed, this object may be defeated by moving to amend; and, in the discussion of that motion, involving the subject of the main question. But so may the object of the previous question be defeated by moving the amendment question, as Mr. Hatsell proposes, after the discussion against putting the original question. He acknowledges, too, that the practice has been to admit previous amendments, and only cites a few late instances to the contrary. On the whole, I should think it best to decide it *ab inconvenienti*, to wit: Which is

most inconvenient, to put it in the power of one side of the House to defeat a proposition by hastily moving the previous question, and thus forcing the main question to be put unamended, or to put it in the power of the other side to force on, incidentally at least, a discussion which would be better avoided? Perhaps the last is the least inconvenience, inasmuch as the Speaker, by confining the discussion rigorously to the amendment only, may prevent their going into the main question; and inasmuch, also, as so great a proportion of the cases in which the previous question is called for are fair and proper subjects of public discussion, and ought not to be obstructed by a formality introduced for questions of a peculiar character.

SEC. XXXV. AMENDMENTS ¹

On an amendment being moved, a member who has spoken to the main question may speak again to the amendment. *Scob.*, 23.

If an amendment be proposed inconsistent with one already agreed to, it is a fit ground for its rejection by the House, but not within the competence of the Speaker to suppress as if it were against order. For were he permitted to draw questions of consistence within the vortex of order, he might usurp a negative on important modifications, and suppress, instead of subserve, the legislative will.

Amendments may be made so as totally to alter the nature of the proposition; and it is a way of getting rid of a proposition by making it bear a sense different from what it was intended by the movers, so that they vote against it themselves. 2 *Hats.*, 79; 4, 82, 84. A new bill may be ingrafted, by way of amendment, on the words "Be it enacted," etc. 1 *Grey*, 190, 192.

If it be proposed to amend by leaving out certain words, it may be moved, as an amendment to this amendment, to

¹ [Note.—See Senate Rules XVI and XVII.]

leave out a part of the words of the amendment, which is equivalent to leaving them in the bill. *2 Hats., 80, 9.* The parliamentary question is, always, whether the words shall stand part of the bill.

When it is proposed to amend by inserting a paragraph, or part of one, the friends of the paragraph may make it as perfect as they can by amendments before the question is put for inserting it. If it be received, it can not be amended afterwards in the same stage, because the House has, on a vote, agreed to it in that form. In like manner, if it is proposed to amend by striking out a paragraph, the friends of the paragraph are first to make it as perfect as they can by amendments before the question is put for striking it out. If on the question it be retained, it can not be amended afterwards, because a vote against striking out is equivalent to a vote agreeing to it in that form.

When it is moved to amend by striking out certain words and inserting others, the manner of stating the question is first to read the whole passage to be amended as it stands at present, then the words proposed to be struck out, next those to be inserted, and lastly the whole passage as it will be when amended. And the question, if desired, is then to be divided, and put first on striking out. If carried, it is next on inserting the words proposed. If that be lost, it may be moved to insert others. *2 Hats., 80, 7.*

A motion is made to amend by striking out certain words and inserting others in their place, which is negatived. Then it is moved to strike out the same words, and to insert others of a tenor entirely different from those first proposed. It is negatived. Then it is moved to strike out the same words and insert nothing, which is agreed to. All this is admissible, because to strike out and insert A is one proposition. To strike out and insert B is a different proposition. And to strike out and insert nothing is still different. And the rejection of one proposition does not preclude the offer.

ing a different one. Nor would it change the case were the first motion divided by putting the question first on striking out, and that negatived; for, as putting the whole motion to the question at once would not have precluded, the putting the half of it can not do it.*

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XVIII.

But if it had been carried affirmatively to strike out the words and to insert A, it could not afterwards be permitted to strike out A and insert B. The mover of B should have notified, while the insertion of A was under debate, that he would move to insert B; in which case those who preferred it would join in rejecting A.

After A is inserted, however, it may be moved to strike out a portion of the original paragraph, comprehending A, provided the coherence to be struck out be so substantial as to make this effectively a different proposition; for then it is resolved into the common case of striking out a paragraph after amending it. Nor does anything forbid a new insertion instead of A and its coherence.

In Senate, January 25, 1798, a motion to postpone until the second Tuesday in February some amendments proposed to the Constitution; the words "until the second Tuesday in February" were struck out by way of amendment. Then it was moved to add, "until the first day of June." Objected that it was not in order, as the question should be first put on the longest time; therefore, after a shorter time decided against, a longer can not be put to

*In the case of a division of the question, and a decision against striking out, I advance doubtingly the opinion here expressed. I find no authority either way, and I know it may be viewed under a different aspect. It may be thought that, having decided separately not to strike out the passage, the same question for striking out can not be put over again, though with a view to a different insertion. Still, I think it more reasonable and convenient to consider the striking out and insertion as forming one proposition, but should readily yield to any evidence that the contrary is the practice in Parliament.

question. It was answered that this rule takes place only in filling blanks for time. But when a specific time stands part of a motion, that may be struck out as well as any other part of the motion; and when struck out, a motion may be received to insert any other. In fact, it is not until they are struck out, and a blank for the time thereby produced, that the rule can begin to operate, by receiving all the propositions for different times, and putting the question successively on the longest. Otherwise it would be in the power of the mover, by inserting originally a short time, to preclude the possibility of a longer; for till the short time is struck out, you can not insert a longer; and if, after it is struck out, you can not do it, then it can not be done at all. Suppose the first motion had been made to amend by striking out "the second Tuesday in February," and inserting instead thereof "the first of June," it would have been regular, then, to divide the question, by proposing first the question to strike out and then that to insert. Now, this is precisely the effect of the present proceeding; only, instead of one motion and two questions, there are two motions and two questions to effect it—the motion being divided as well as the question.

When the matter contained in two bills might be better put into one, the manner is to reject the one and incorporate its matter into another bill by way of amendment. So if the matter of one bill would be better distributed into two, any part may be struck out by way of amendment and put into a new bill. If a section is to be transposed, a question must be put on striking it out where it stands, and another for inserting it in the place desired.

A bill passed by the one House with blanks. These may be filled up by the other by way of amendments, returned to the first as such, and passed. *3 Hats., 83.*

The number prefixed to the section of a bill, being merely a marginal indication and no part of the text of the bill,

the Clerk regulates that; the House or committee is only to amend the text.

SEC. XXXVI. DIVISION OF THE QUESTION

If a question contain more parts than one, it may be divided into two or more questions. *Mem. in Hakew., 29.* But not as the right of an individual member, but with the consent of the House. For who is to decide whether a question is complicated or not—where it is complicated—into how many propositions it may be divided? The fact is that the only mode of separating a complicated question is by moving amendments to it; and these must be decided by the House, on a question, unless the House orders it to be divided; as, on the question, December 2, 1640, making void the election of the knights for Worcester, on a motion it was resolved to make two questions of it, to wit, one on each knight. *2 Hats., 85, 86.* So, wherever there are several names in a question, they may be divided and put one by one. *9 Grey, 444.* So, 1729, April 17, on an objection that a question was complicated, it was separated by amendment. *2 Hats., 79.*

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XVIII.

The soundness of these observations will be evident from the embarrassments produced by the XVIIIth rule of the Senate, which says, "If the question in debate contains several points, any member may have the same divided."

1798, May 30, the alien bill in quasi-committee. To a section and proviso in the original, had been added two new provisos by way of amendment. On a motion to strike out the section as amended, the question was desired to be divided. To do this it must be put first on striking out either the former proviso, or some distinct member of the section. But when nothing remains but the last member of the section and the provisos, they can not be divided so as to put the last member to question by itself, for the provisos might

thus be left standing alone as exceptions to a rule when the rule is taken away; or the new provisos might be left to a second question, after having been decided on once before at the same reading, which is contrary to rule. But the question must be on striking out the last member of the section as amended. This sweeps away the exceptions with the rule, and relieves from inconsistency. A question to be divisible must comprehend points so distinct and entire that one of them being taken away, the other may stand entire. But a proviso or exception, without an enacting clause, does not contain an entire point or proposition.

May 31.—The same bill being before the Senate. There was a proviso that the bill should not extend (1) To any foreign minister; nor (2) to any person to whom the President should give a passport; nor (3) to any alien merchant conforming himself to such regulations as the President shall prescribe; and a division of the question into its simplest elements was called for. It was divided into four parts, the fourth taking in the words "conforming himself," etc. It was objected that the words "any alien merchant," could not be separated from their modifying words, "conforming," etc., because these words, if left by themselves, contain no substantive idea, will make no sense. But admitting that the divisions of a paragraph into separate questions must be so made as that each part may stand by itself, yet the House having, on the question, retained the two first divisions, the words "any alien merchant" may be struck out, and their modifying words will then attach themselves to the preceding description of persons, and become a modification of that description.

When a question is divided, after the question on the first member, the second is open to debate and amendment; because it is a known rule that a person may rise and speak at any time before the question has been completely decided, by putting the negative as well as the affirmative side. But

the question is not completely put when the vote has been taken on the first member only. One-half of the question, both affirmative and negative, remains still to be put. See *Execut. Jour.*, June 25, 1795. The same decision by President Adams.

SEC. XXXVII. COEXISTING QUESTIONS

It may be asked whether the House can be in possession of two motions or propositions at the same time; so that, one of them being decided, the other goes to question without being moved anew? The answer must be special. When a question is interrupted by a vote of adjournment, it is thereby removed from before the House and does not stand *ipso facto* before them at their next meeting, but must come forward in the usual way. So, when it is interrupted by the order of the day. Such other privileged questions also as dispose of the main question (*e. g.*, the previous question, postponement, or commitment) remove it from before the House. But it is only suspended by a motion to amend, to withdraw, to read papers, or by a question of order or privilege, and stands again before the House when these are decided. None but the class of privileged questions can be brought forward while there is another question before the House, the rule being that when a motion has been made and seconded no other can be received except it be a privileged one.

SEC. XXXVIII. EQUIVALENT QUESTIONS

If, on a question for rejection, a bill be retained, it passes, of course, to its next reading. *Hakew.*, 141; *Scob.*, 42. And a question for a second reading determined negatively, is a rejection without further question. 4 *Grey*, 149. And see *Elsynge's Memor.*, 42, in what cases questions are to be taken for rejection.

Where questions are perfectly equivalent, so that the negative of the one amounts to the affirmative of the other, and leaves no other alternative, the decision of the one concludes necessarily the other. 4 *Grey*, 157. Thus the negative of striking out amounts to the affirmative of agreeing; and therefore to put a question on agreeing after that on striking out, would be to put the same question in effect twice over. Not so in questions of amendments between the two Houses. A motion to recede being negatived, does not amount to a positive vote to insist, because there is another alternative, to wit, to adhere.

A bill originating in one House is passed by the other with an amendment. A motion in the originating House to agree to the amendment is negatived. Does there result from this a vote of disagreement, or must the question on disagreement be expressly voted? The questions respecting amendments from another House are—1st, to agree; 2d, disagree; 3d, recede; 4th, insist; 5th, adhere.

1st. To agree.	}	Either of these concludes the other necessarily, for the positive of either is exactly the equivalent of the negative of the other, and no other alternative remains. On either motion amendments to the amendment may be proposed; <i>e. g.</i> , if it be moved to disagree, those who are for the amendment have a right to propose amendments, and to make it as perfect as they can, before the question of disagreeing is put.
2d. To disagree.		

3d. To recede.	}	You may then either insist or adhere.
4th. To insist.		You may then either recede or adhere.
5th. To adhere.		You may then either recede or insist.

Consequently the negative of these is not equivalent to a positive vote, the other

way. It does not raise so necessary an implication as may authorize the Secretary by inference to enter another vote; for two alternatives still remain, either of which may be adopted by the House.

SEC. XXXIX. THE QUESTION

The question is to be put first on the affirmative and then on the negative side.

After the Speaker has put the affirmative part of the question, any member who has not spoken before to the question may rise and speak before the negative be put; because it is no full question till the negative part be put. *Scob.*, 23; 2 *Hats.*, 73.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XIX.

But in small matters, and which are, of course, such as receiving petitions, reports, withdrawing motions, reading papers, &c., the Speaker most commonly supposes the consent of the House where no objection is expressed, and does not give them the trouble of putting the question formally. *Scob.*, 22; 2 *Hats.*, 2, 79, 87; 5 *Grey*, 129; 9 *Grey*, 301.

SEC. XL. BILLS, THIRD READING

To prevent bills from being passed by surprise, the House, by a standing order, directs that they shall not be put on their passage before a fixed hour, naming one at which the House is commonly full. *Hakew.*, 153.

The usage of the Senate is, not to put bills on their passage till noon.

A bill reported and passed to the third reading can not on that day be read the third time and passed; because this would be to pass on two readings in the same day.

At the third reading the Clerk reads the bill and delivers it to the Speaker, who states the title, that it is the third

time of reading the bill, and that the question will be whether it shall pass. Formerly the Speaker, or those who prepared a bill, prepared also a breviate or summary statement of its contents, which the Speaker read when he declared the state of the bill at the several readings. Sometimes, however, he read the bill itself, especially on its passage. *Hakew.*, 136, 137, 153; *Coke*, 22, 115. Latterly, instead of this, he, at the third reading, states the whole contents of the bill verbatim, only, instead of reading the formal parts, "Be it enacted," etc., he states that "the preamble recites so and so—the first section enacts that, etc.; the second section enacts," etc.

But in the Senate of the United States both of these formalities are dispensed with; the breviate presenting but an imperfect view of the bill, and being capable of being made to present a false one; and the full statement being a useless waste of time, immediately after a full reading by the Clerk, and especially as every member has a printed copy in his hand.

A bill on the third reading is not to be committed for the matter or body thereof, but to receive some particular clause or proviso it hath been sometimes suffered, but as a thing very unusual. *Hakew.*, 156. Thus (27 *El.*, 1584) a bill was committed on the third reading, having been formerly committed on the second, but is declared not usual (*D'Erves*, 337, col. 2; 414, col. 2).

When an essential provision has been omitted, rather than erase the bill and render it suspicious they add a clause on a separate paper, engrossed and called a rider, which is read and put to the question three times. *Elsynge's Memo.*, 59; 6 *Grey*, 335; 1 *Blackst.*, 183. For examples of riders, see 3 *Hats.*, 121, 122, 124, 156. Everyone is at liberty to bring in a rider without asking leave. 10 *Grey*, 52.

It is laid down as a general rule that amendments proposed at the second reading shall be twice read, and those proposed at the third reading thrice read; as also all amend-

ments from the other House. *Town., col. 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.*

It is with great and almost invincible reluctance that amendments are admitted at this reading which occasion erasures or interlineations. Sometimes a proviso has been cut off from a bill; sometimes erased. *9 Grey, 513.*

This is the proper stage for filling up blanks; for if filled up before, and now altered by erasure, it would be peculiarly unsafe.

At this reading the bill is debated afresh, and for the most part is more spoken to at this time than on any of the former readings. *Hakew., 153.*

The debate on the question whether it should be read a third time has discovered to its friends and opponents the arguments on which each side relies, and which of these appear to have influence with the House; they have had time to meet them with new arguments and to put their old ones into new shapes. The former vote has tried the strength of the first opinion and furnished grounds to estimate the issue; and the question now offered for its passage is the last occasion which is ever to be offered for carrying or rejecting it.

When the debate is ended, the Speaker, holding the bill in his hand, puts the question for its passage, by saying, "Gentlemen, all you who are of opinion that this bill shall pass, say aye;" and after the answer of the ayes, "All those of the contrary opinion, say no." *Hakew., 154.*

After the bill is passed, there can be no further alteration of it in any point. *Hakew., 159.*

SEC. XLI. DIVISION OF THE HOUSE

The affirmative and negative of the question having been both put and answered, the Speaker declares whether the yeas or nays have it by the sound, if he be himself satisfied and it stands as the judgment of the House. But if he be

not himself satisfied which voice is the greater, or if before any other member comes into the House, or before any new motion made (for it is too late after that), any member shall rise and declare himself dissatisfied with the Speaker's decision, then the Speaker is to divide the House. *Scob.*, 24; 2 *Hats.*, 140.

When the House of Commons is divided, the one party goes forth and the other remains in the House. This has made it important which go forth and which remain, because the latter gain all the indolent, the indifferent, and inattentive. Their general rule, therefore, is that those who give their vote for the preservation of the orders of the House shall stay in, and those who are for introducing any new matter or alteration, or proceeding contrary to the established course, are to go out. But this rule is subject to many exceptions and modifications (2 *Hats.*, 134; 1 *Rush.*, p. 3, fol. 92; *Scob.*, 43, 52; *Co.*, 12, 116; *D'Ewes*, 505, col. 1; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 25, 29), as will appear by the following statement of who go forth.

Petition, that it be received*-----	}	Ayes.
Read-----		
Petition, lie on the table-----	}	Noes.
Rejected after refusal to lie on table-----		
Referred to a committee, or further proceeding-----		Ayes.
Bill, that it be brought in-----	}	Ayes.
Read first or second time-----		
Engrossed or read third time-----		
Proceeding on every other stage-----		
Committed-----		
To Committee of the Whole-----		Noes.
To a select committee-----		Ayes.
Report of bill to lie on table-----		Noes.

*Noes. 9 Grey, 365.

Be <i>now</i> read.....	Ayes.	
Be taken into consideration three months hence.....	} 30, P. J. 251.	
Amendments to be read a second time.....		Noes.
Clause offered on report of bill be read second time.....	Ayes.	
For receiving a clause.....	} 334.	
With amendments be engrossed.....		395.
That a bill be <i>now</i> read a third time.....	Noes.	398.
Receive a rider.....	} Ayes.	260.
Pass.....		259.
Be printed.....		
Committees. That A take the chair.....	} Noes.	291.
To agree to the whole or any part of report.		
That the House do <i>now</i> resolve into com- mittee.....		
Speaker. That he now leave the chair, after order to go into committee.....	} Noes.	344.
That he issue warrant for a new writ.....		
Member. That none be absent without leave	} Ayes.	
Witness. That he be further examined....		
Previous question.....	Noes.	
Blanks. That they be filled with the largest sum.....	Ayes.	
Amendments. That words stand part of....	} Noes.	
Lords. That their amendment be read a second time.....		
Messenger be received.....	} Ayes.	
Orders of day to be now read, if before 2 o'clock.....		
If after 2 o'clock.....	Noes.	
Adjournment. Till the next sitting day, if before 4 o'clock.....	} Ayes.	
If after 4 o'clock.....		Noes.

Over a sitting day (unless a previous resolution)-----	} Ayes.
Over the 30th of January-----	
For sitting on Sunday, or any other day not being a sitting day-----	} Ayes.

The one party being gone forth, the Speaker names two tellers from the affirmative and two from the negative side, who first count those sitting in the House and report the number to the Speaker. Then they place themselves within the door, two on each side, and count those who went forth as they come in, and report the number to the Speaker. *Mem. in Hakew., 26.*

A mistake in the report of the tellers may be rectified after the report made. *2 Hats., 145, note.*

But in both Houses of Congress all these intricacies are avoided. The ayes first rise, and are counted standing in their places by the President or Speaker. Then they sit, and the noes rise and are counted in like manner.

In Senate, if they be equally divided, the Vice-President announces his opinion, which decides.

The Constitution, however, has directed that "the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the Journal." And again: That in all cases of reconsidering a bill disapproved by the President and returned with his objections, "the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the Journals of each House respectively."

When it is proposed to take the vote by yeas and nays, the President or Speaker states that "the question is whether, *e. g.*, the bill shall pass—that it is proposed that the yeas and nays shall be entered on the Journal. Those, therefore, who desire it, will rise." If he finds and declares that one-fifth have risen, he then states that "those who are of opinion

that the bill shall pass are to answer in the affirmative; those of the contrary opinion in the negative." The Clerk then calls over the names alphabetically, notes the yea or nay of each, and gives the list to the President or Speaker, who declares the result. In the Senate, if there be an equal division, the Secretary calls on the Vice-President and notes his affirmative or negative, which becomes the decision of the House.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XII, clause 1.

In the House of Commons, every member must give his vote the one way or the other (*Scob.*, 24), as it is not permitted to any one to withdraw who is in the House when the question is put, nor is any one to be told in the division who was not in when the question was put (2 *Hats.*, 140).

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XII, clause 2.

This last position is always true when the vote is by yeas and nays; where the negative as well as affirmative of the question is stated by the President at the same time, and the vote of both sides begins and proceeds *pari passu*. It is true also when the question is put in the usual way, if the negative has also been put; but if it has not, the member entering, or any other member may speak, and even propose amendments, by which the debate may be opened again, and the question be greatly deferred. And as some who have answered aye may have been changed by the new arguments, the affirmative must be put over again. If, then, the member entering may, by speaking a few words, occasion a repetition of a question, it would be useless to deny it on his simple call for it.

While the House is telling, no member may speak or move out of his place; for if any mistake be suspected, it must be told again. *Mem. in Hakew.*, 26; 2 *Hats.*, 143.

If any difficulty arises in point of order during the division, the Speaker is to decide peremptorily, subject to the future censure of the House if irregular. He sometimes permits old

experienced members to assist him with their advice, which they do sitting in their seats, covered, to avoid the appearance of debate; but this can only be with the Speaker's leave, else the division might last several hours. *2 Hats.*, 143.

The voice of the majority decides; for the *lex majoris partis* is the law of all councils, elections, etc., where not otherwise expressly provided. *Hakew.*, 93. But if the House be equally divided, *semper presumatur pro negante*; that is, the former law is not to be changed but by a majority. *Towns.*, col. 134.

But in the Senate of the United States the Vice-President decides when the House is divided. *Constitution United States*, I, 3.

When from counting the House on a division it appears that there is not a quorum, the matter continues exactly in the state in which it was before the division, and must be resumed at that point on any future day. *2 Hats.*, 126.

1606, May 1, on a question whether a member having said yea may afterwards sit and change his opinion, a precedent was remembered by the Speaker, of Mr. Morris, attorney of the wards, in *39 Eliz.*, who in like case changed his opinion. *Mem. in Hakew.*, 27.

SEC. XLII. TITLES

After the bill has passed, and not before, the title may be amended, and is to be fixed by a question; and the bill is then sent to the other House.

SEC. XLIII. RECONSIDERATION

1798, January—A bill on its second reading being amended, and on the question whether it shall be read a third time negatived, was restored by a decision to reconsider that question. Here the votes of negative and reconsideration, like positive and negative quantities in equation, destroy one

another, and are as if they were expunged from the journals. Consequently the bill is open for amendment just so far as was the moment preceding the question for the third reading; that is to say, all parts of the bill are open for amendment except those on which votes have been already taken in its present stage. So, also, it may be recommitted.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XIII.

*The rule permitting a reconsideration of a question affixing to it no limitation of time or circumstance, it may be asked whether there is no limitation? If, after the vote, the paper on which it is passed has been parted with, there can be no reconsideration, as if a vote has been for the passage of a bill, and the bill has been sent to the other House. But where the paper remains, as on a bill rejected, when, or under what circumstances, does it cease to be susceptible of reconsideration? This remains to be settled; unless a sense that the right of reconsideration is a right to waste the time of the House in repeated agitations of the same question, so that it shall never know when a question is done with, should induce them to reform this anomalous proceeding.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XIII.

In Parliament a question once carried can not be questioned again at the same session, but must stand as the judgment of the House. *Towns., col. 67; Mem. in Hakew., 33.* And a bill once rejected, another of the same substance can not be brought in again the same session. *Hakew., 158; 6 Grey, 392.* But this does not extend to prevent putting the same question in different stages of a bill; because every stage of a bill submits the whole and every part of it to the opinion of the House, as open for amendment, either by insertion or omission, though the same amendment has been accepted or rejected in a former stage. So in reports of committees, *e. g.*, report of an address, the same question is before the House, and open for free discussion. *Towns., col.*

*The rule now fixes a limitation.

26; 2 *Hats.*, 98, 100, 101. So orders of the House, or instructions to committees, may be discharged. So a bill, begun in one House, and sent to the other, and there rejected, may be renewed again in that other, passed and sent back. *Ib.*, 92; 3 *Hats.*, 161. Or if, instead of being rejected, they read it once and lay it aside or amend it, and put it off a month, they may order in another to the same effect, with the same or a different title. *Hakew.*, 97, 98.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XXVI.

Divers expedients are used to correct the effects of this rule; as, by passing an explanatory act, if anything has been omitted or ill expressed (3 *Hats.*, 278), or an act to enforce, and make more effectual an act, etc., or to rectify mistakes in an act, etc., or a committee on one bill may be instructed to receive a clause to rectify the mistakes of another. Thus, June 24, 1685, a clause was inserted in a bill for rectifying a mistake committed by a clerk in engrossing a bill of supply. 2 *Hats.*, 194, 6. Or the session may be closed for one, two, three, or more days, and a new one commenced. But then all matters depending must be finished, or they fall, and are to begin de novo. 2 *Hats.*, 94, 98. Or a part of the subject may be taken up by another bill, or taken up in a different way. 6 *Grey*, 304, 316.

And in cases of the last magnitude, this rule has not been so strictly and verbally observed as to stop indispensable proceedings altogether. 2 *Hats.*, 92, 98. Thus when the address on the preliminaries of peace in 1782 had been lost by a majority of one, on account of the importance of the question, and smallness of the majority, the same question in substance, though with some words not in the first, and which might change the opinion of some Members, was brought on again and carried, as the motives for it were thought to outweigh the objection of form. 2 *Hats.*, 99, 100.

A second bill may be passed to continue an act of the same session, or to enlarge the time limited for its execution. 2 *Hats.*, 95, 98. This is not in contradiction to the first act.

SEC. XLIV. BILLS SENT TO THE OTHER HOUSE

A bill from the other House is sometimes ordered to lie on the table. *2 Hats.*, 97.

When bills, passed in one House and sent to the other, are grounded on special facts requiring proof, it is usual, either by message or at a conference, to ask the grounds and evidence; and this evidence, whether arising out of papers, or from the examination of witnesses, is immediately communicated. *3 Hats.*, 48.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XV.

SEC. XLV. AMENDMENTS BETWEEN THE HOUSES

When either House, *e. g.*, the House of Commons, sends a bill to the other, the other may pass it with amendments. The regular progression in this case is, that the Commons disagree to the amendment; the Lords insist on it; the Commons insist on their disagreement; the Lords adhere to their amendment; the Commons adhere to their disagreement. The term of insisting may be repeated as often as they choose to keep the question open. But the first adherence by either renders it necessary for the other to recede or adhere also; when the matter is usually suffer to fall. *10 Grey*, 148. Latterly, however, there are instances of their having gone to a second adherence. There must be an absolute conclusion of the subject somewhere, or otherwise transactions between the Houses would become endless. *3 Hats.*, 268, 270. The term of insisting, we are told by Sir John Trevor, was then (1679) newly introduced into parliamentary usage, by the Lords. *7 Grey*, 94. It was certainly a happy innovation, as it multiplies the opportunities of trying modifications which may bring the Houses to a concurrence. Either House, however, is free to pass over the term of insisting, and to adhere in the first instance (*10 Grey*, 146), but it is not respectful to the other. In the

ordinary parliamentary course, there are two free conferences, at least, before an adherence. *10 Grey, 147.*

Either House may recede from its amendment and agree to the bill; or recede from its disagreement to the amendment, and agree to the same absolutely, or with an amendment; for here the disagreement and receding destroy one another, and the subject stands as before the disagreement. *Elysng, 23, 27; 9 Grey, 476.*

But the House can not recede from or insist on its own amendment with an amendment, for the same reason that it can not send to the other House an amendment to its own act after it has passed the act. They may modify an amendment from the other House by ingrafting an amendment on it, because they have never assented to it; but they can not amend their own amendment, because they have, on the question, passed it in that form. *9 Grey, 363; 10 Grey, 240.* In Senate, March 29, 1798. Nor where one House has adhered to their amendment, and the other agrees with an amendment, can the first House depart from the form which they have fixed by an adherence.

In the case of a money bill, the Lords proposed amendments, become, by delay, confessedly necessary. The Commons, however, refused them, as infringing on their privilege as to money bills; but they offered themselves to add to the bill a proviso to the same effect, which had no coherence with the Lords' amendments; and urged that it was an expedient warranted by precedent, and not unparliamentary in a case become impracticable and irremediable in any other way. *3 Hats., 256, 266, 270, 271.* But the Lords refused, and the bill was lost. *1 Chand., 288.* A like case, *1 Chand., 311.* So the Commons resolved that it is unparliamentary to strike out, at a conference, anything in a bill which hath been agreed and passed by both Houses. *6 Grey, 274; 1 Chand., 312.*

A motion to amend an amendment from the other House takes precedence of a motion to agree or disagree.

A bill originating in one House is passed by the other with an amendment.

The originating House agrees to their amendment with an amendment. The other may agree to their amendment with an amendment, that being only in the second and not the third degree; for, as to the amending House, the first amendment with which they passed the bill is a part of its text; it is the only text they have agreed to. The amendment to that text by the originating House, therefore, is only in the first degree, and the amendment to that again by the amending House is only in the second—to wit, an amendment to an amendment—and so admissible. Just so, when, on a bill from the originating House, the other, at its second reading, makes an amendment. On the third reading this amendment is become the text of the bill, and if an amendment to it be moved, an amendment to that amendment may also be moved, as being only in the second degree.

SEC. XLVI. CONFERENCES

It is on the occasion of amendments between the Houses that conferences are usually asked; but they may be asked in all cases of difference of opinion between the two Houses on matters depending between them. The request of a conference, however, must always be by the House which is possessed of the papers. *3 Hats., 31; 1 Grey, 425.*

Conferences may be either simple or free. At a conference simply, written reasons are prepared by the House asking it, and they are read and delivered, without debate, to the managers of the other House at the conference; but are not then to be answered. *4 Grey, 144.* The other House then, if satisfied, vote the reasons satisfactory, or say nothing; if not satisfied, they resolve them not satisfactory and ask a conference on the subject of the last conference, where they

read and deliver, in like manner, written answers to those reasons. *3 Grey, 183*. They are meant chiefly to record the justification of each House to the nation at large, and to posterity, and in proof that the miscarriage of a necessary measure is not imputable to them. *3 Grey, 255*. At free conferences, the managers discuss, viva voce and freely, and interchange propositions for such modifications as may be made in a parliamentary way, and may bring the sense of the two Houses together. And each party reports in writing to its respective House the substance of what is said on both sides, and it is entered in its Journal. *9 Grey, 220; 3 Hats., 280*. This report can not be amended or altered, as that of a committee may be. *Journal Senate, May 24, 1796*.

A conference may be asked before the House asking it has come to a resolution of disagreement, insisting or adhering.* *3 Hats., 269, 341*. In which case the papers are not left with the other conferees, but are brought back to be the foundation of the vote to be given. And this is the most reasonable and respectful proceeding; for, as was urged by the Lords on a particular occasion, "it is held vain and below the wisdom of Parliament to reason or argue against fixed resolutions, and upon terms of impossibility to persuade." *3 Hats., 226*. So the Commons say, "an adherence is never delivered at a free conference, which implies debate." *10 Grey, 137*. And on another occasion the Lords made it an objection that the Commons had asked a free conference after they had made resolutions of adhering. It was then affirmed, however, on the part of the Commons, that noth-

*Several instances have arisen in the Senate where a conference has been asked immediately upon the passage of a House bill with amendments, and before the House had come to a disagreeing vote upon the Senate amendments. See Senate Journal, second session, Forty-second Congress, pages 851 and 1003; Senate Journal, third session, Forty-fifth Congress, page 433; Senate Journal, first session, Forty-eighth Congress, pages 628 and 643. See also Congressional Record, vol. 15, part 4, pages 3975 and 4100 (first session, Forty-eighth Congress), where the principle involved was discussed.

ing was more parliamentary than to proceed with free conferences after adhering (*3 Hats.*, 269), and we do in fact see instances of conference, or of free conference, asked after the resolution of disagreeing (*3 Hats.*, 251, 253, 260, 286, 291, 316, 349); of insisting (*ib.*, 280, 296, 299, 319, 322, 355); of adhering (*ib.*, 269, 270, 283, 300), and even of a second or final adherence (*3 Hats.*, 270). And in all cases of conference asked after a vote of disagreement, etc., the conferees of the House asking it are to leave the papers with the conferees of the other; and in one case where they refused to receive them they were left on the table in the conference chamber. *Ib.*, 271, 317, 323, 354; *10 Grey*, 146.

After a free conference, the usage is to proceed with free conferences, and not to return again to a conference. *3 Hats.*, 270; *9 Grey*, 229.

After a conference is denied, a free conference may be asked. *1 Grey*, 45.

When a conference is asked, the subject of it must be expressed, or the conference not agreed to. *Ord. H. Com.*, 89; *1 Grey*, 425; *7 Grey*, 31. They are sometimes asked to inquire concerning an offense or default of a member of the other House. *6 Grey*, 181; *1 Chand.*, 304. Or the failure of the other House to present to the King a bill passed by both Houses. *8 Grey*, 302. Or on information received, and relating to the safety of the nation. *10 Grey*, 171. Or when the methods of Parliament are thought by the one House to have been departed from by the other, a conference is asked to come to a right understanding thereon. *10 Grey*, 148. So when an unparliamentary message has been sent, instead of answering it they ask a conference. *3 Grey*, 155. Formerly an address or articles of impeachment, or a bill with amendments, or a vote of the House, or concurrence in a vote, or a message from the King, were sometimes communicated by way of conference. *6 Grey*, 128, 300, 387; *7 Grey*, 80; *8 Grey*, 210, 255; *1 Torbuck's*

Deb., 278; 10 *Grey*, 293; 1 *Chan.*, 49, 287. But this is not the modern practice. 8 *Grey*, 255.

A conference has been asked after the first reading of a bill. 1 *Grey*, 194. This is a singular instance.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XXVII.

SEC. XLVII. MESSAGES

Messages between the Houses are to be sent only while both Houses are sitting. 3 *Hats.*, 15. They are received during a debate without adjourning the debate. 3 *Hats.*, 22.

In the Senate the messengers are introduced in any state of business, except (1) while a question is being put; (2) while the yeas and nays are being called; (3) while the ballots are being counted. The first case is short; the second and third are cases where any interruption might occasion errors difficult to be corrected. So arranged June 15, 1798.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XXVIII.

In the House of Representatives, as in Parliament, if the House be in committee when a messenger attends, the Speaker takes the chair to receive the message, and then quits it to return into committee, without any question or interruption. 4 *Grey*, 226.

Messengers are not saluted by the members, but by the Speaker for the House. 2 *Grey*, 253, 274.

If messengers commit an error in delivering their message, they may be admitted or called in to correct their message. 4 *Grey*, 41. Accordingly, March 13, 1800, the Senate having made two amendments to a bill from the House of Representatives, their Secretary, by mistake, delivered one only; which, being inadmissible by itself, that House disagreed, and notified the Senate of their disagreement. This produced a discovery of the mistake. The Secretary was sent to the other House to correct his mistake, the correction was received, and the two amendments acted on *de novo*.

As soon as the messenger who has brought bills from the other House has retired, the Speaker holds the bills in his

hand and acquaints the House that "the other House have by their messenger sent certain bills," and then reads their titles and delivers them to the Clerk, to be safely kept till they shall be called for to be read. *Hakew.*, 178.

It is not the usage for one House to inform the other by what numbers a bill is passed. *10 Grey*, 150. Yet they have sometimes recommended a bill, as of great importance, to the consideration of the House to which it is sent. *3 Hats.*, 25. Nor when they have rejected a bill from the other House do they give notice of it; but it passes sub silentio, to prevent unbecoming altercations. *1 Blackst.*, 183.

But in Congress the rejection is notified by message to the House in which the bill originated.

A question is never asked by the one House of the other by way of message, but only at a conference; for this is an interrogatory, not a message. *3 Grey*, 151, 181.

When a bill is sent by one House to the other and is neglected, they may send a message to remind them of it. *3 Hats.*, 25; *5 Grey*, 154. But if it be mere inattention it is better to have it done informally by communications between the Speakers or members of the two Houses.

Where the subject of a message is of a nature that it can properly be communicated to both Houses of Parliament, it is expected that this communication should be made to both on the same day. But where a message was accompanied with an original declaration, signed by the party to which the message referred, its being sent to one House was not noticed by the other, because the declaration, being original, could not possibly be sent to both Houses at the same time. *2 Hats.*, 260, 261, 262.

The King having sent original letters to the Commons, afterwards desires they may be returned, that he may communicate them to the Lords. *1 Chan.*, 303.

SEC. XLVIII. ASSENT

The House which has received a bill and passed it may present it for the King's assent, and ought to do it, though they have not by message notified to the other their passage of it. Yet the notifying by message is a form which ought to be observed between the two Houses from motives of respect and good understanding. *2 Hats., 242.* Were the bill to be withheld from being presented to the King, it would be an infringement of the rules of Parliament. *Ib.*

When a bill has passed both Houses of Congress, the House last acting on it notifies its passage to the other, and delivers the bill to the Joint Committee of Enrollment, who see that it is truly enrolled in parchment. When the bill is enrolled, it is not to be written in paragraphs, but solidly, and all of a piece, that the blanks between the paragraphs may not give room for forgery. *9 Grey, 143.* It is then put into the hands of the Clerk of the House of Representatives to have it signed by the Speaker. The Clerk then brings it by way of message to the Senate to be signed by their President. The Secretary of the Senate returns it to the Committee of Enrollment, who present it to the President of the United States. If he approve, he signs, and deposits it among the rolls in the office of the Secretary of State, and notifies by message the House in which it originated that he has approved and signed it; of which that House informs the other by message. If the President disapproves, he is to return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated; who are to enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the President's objections to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days

(Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law. *Constitution, I, 7.*

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and, before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill. *Constitution, I, 7.*

SEC. XLIX. JOURNALS

Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy. *Constitution, I, 5.*

NOTE.—See Senate Rule IV.

If a question is interrupted by a vote to adjourn, or to proceed to the orders of the day, the original question is never printed in the journal, it never having been a vote, nor introductory to any vote; but when suppressed by the previous question, the first question must be stated, in order to introduce and make intelligible the second. *2 Hats., 83.*

So, also, when a question is postponed, adjourned, or laid on the table, the original question, though not yet a vote, must be expressed in the journals, because it makes part of the vote of postponement, adjournment, or laying it on the table.

Where amendments are made to a question, those amendments are not printed in the journals, separated from the question; but only the question as finally agreed to by the House. The rule of entering in the journals only what the House has agreed to, is founded in great prudence and good sense, as there may be many questions proposed which it

may be improper to publish to the world in the form in which they are made. *2 Hats.*, 85.

In both Houses of Congress all questions whereon the yeas and nays are desired by one-fifth of the members present, whether decided affirmatively or negatively, must be entered in the journals. *Constitution*, I, 5.

The first order for printing the votes of the House of Commons was October 30, 1685. *1 Chandler*, 387.

Some judges have been of opinion that the journals of the House of Commons are no records, but only remembrances. But this is not law. *Hob.*, 110, 111; *Lex Parl.*, 114, 115; *Jour. H. C.*, Mar. 17, 1592; *Hale, Parl.*, 105. For the Lords, in their House, have power of judicature, the Commons, in their House, have power of judicature, and both Houses together have power of judicature; and the book of the clerk of the House of Commons is a record, as is affirmed by act of Parliament (6 H. 8, c. 16; 4 Inst., 23, 24), and every member of the House of Commons hath a judicial place. *4 Inst.*, 15. As records they are open to every person, and a printed vote of either House is sufficient ground for the other to notice it. Either may appoint a committee to inspect the journals of the other and report what has been done by the other in any particular case. *2 Hats.*, 261; *3 Hats.*, 27-30. Every member has a right to see the journals and to take and publish votes from them. Being a record, everyone may see and publish them. *6 Grey*, 118, 119.

On information of a mis-entry or omission of an entry in the journal, a committee may be appointed to examine and rectify it, and report it to the House. *2 Hats.*, 194, 195.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule III.

SEC. L. ADJOURNMENT

The two Houses of Parliament have the sole, separate, and independent power of adjourning each their respective Houses. The King has no authority to adjourn them; he

can only signify his desire, and it is in the wisdom and prudence of either House to comply with his requisition, or not, as they see fitting. *2 Hats.*, 232; *1 Blackst.*, 186; *5 Grey*, 122.

By the Constitution of the United States, a smaller number than a majority may adjourn from day to day. *Constitution*, I, 5. But "neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting." *Constitution*, I, 5. And in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, the President may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. *Constitution*, II, 3.

A motion to adjourn simply can not be amended, as by adding "to a particular day;" but must be put simply "that this House do now adjourn;" and if carried in the affirmative, it is adjourned to the next sitting day, unless it has come to a previous resolution "that at its rising it will adjourn to a particular day," and then the House is adjourned to that day. *2 Hats.*, 82.

Where it is convenient that the business of the House be suspended for a short time, as for a conference presently to be held, etc., it adjourns during pleasure; *2 Hats.*, 305; or for a quarter of an hour. *5 Grey*, 331.

If a question be put for adjournment, it is no adjournment till the Speaker pronounces it. *5 Grey.*, 137. And from courtesy and respect, no member leaves his place till the Speaker has passed on.

SEC. LI. A SESSION

Parliament have three modes of separation, to wit, by adjournment, by prorogation or dissolution by the King, or by the efflux of the term for which they were elected. Prorogation or dissolution constitutes there what is called a session, provided some act was passed. In this case all

matters depending before them are discontinued, and at their next meeting are to be taken up de novo, if taken up at all. 1 *Blackst.*, 186. Adjournment, which is by themselves, is no more than a continuance of the session from one day to another, or for a fortnight, a month, etc., ad libitum. All matters depending remain in statu quo, and when they meet again, be the term ever so distant, are resumed, without any fresh commencement, at the point at which they were left. 1 *Lev.*, 165; *L. Parl.*, c. 2, 1 *Ro. Rep.*, 29; 4 *Inst.*, 7, 27, 28; *Hutt.*, 61; 1 *Mod.*, 252; *Ruffh. Jac.*, *L. Dict. Parliament*; 1 *Blackst.*, 186. Their whole session is considered in law but as one day, and has relation to the first day thereof. *Bro. Abr. Parliament*, 86.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XXXII.

Committees may be appointed to sit during a recess by adjournment, but not by prorogation. 5 *Grey*, 374; 9 *Grey*, 350; 1 *Chand.*, 50. Neither House can continue any portion of itself in any parliamentary function beyond the end of the session without the consent of the other two branches. When done, it is by a bill constituting them commissioners for the particular purpose.

Congress separate in two ways only, to wit, by adjournment, or dissolution by the efflux of their time. What, then, constitutes a session with them? A dissolution certainly closes one session, and the meeting of the new Congress begins another.

The Constitution authorizes the President "on extraordinary occasions, to convene both Houses, or either of them." *Constitution*, I, 3. If convened by the President's proclamation, this must begin a new session, and of course determine the preceding one to have been a session. So if it meets under the clause of the Constitution, which says, "the Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day" *Constitution* (I, 4),

this must begin a new session; for even if the last adjournment was to this day, the act of adjournment is merged in the higher authority of the Constitution, and the meeting will be under that, and not under their adjournment. So far we have fixed landmarks for determining sessions. In other cases it is declared by the joint vote authorizing the President of the Senate and the Speaker to close the session on a fixed day, which is usually in the following form: "Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to close the present session by adjourning their respective Houses on the — day of —."

When it was said above that all matters depending before Parliament were discontinued by the determination of the session, it was not meant for judiciary cases depending before the House of Lords, such as impeachments, appeals, and writs of error. These stand continued, of course, to the next session. *Raym.*, 120, 381; *Ruffh. Jac.*, L. D. *Parliament*.

Impeachments stand, in like manner, continued before the Senate of the United States.

SEC. LII. TREATIES

The President of the United States has power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur. *Constitution*, II, 2.

NOTE.—See Senate Rules XXXVI and XXXVII, clauses and 3.

Treaties are legislative acts. A treaty is the law of the land. It differs from other laws only as it must have the consent of a foreign nation, being but a contract with respect to that nation. In all countries, I believe, except England, treaties are made by the legislative power; and there, also, if they touch the laws of the land, they must be approved by Parliament. *Ware v. Hylton*, 3 *Dallas's*

Rep. 223. It is acknowledged, for instance, that the King of Great Britain can not by a treaty make a citizen of an alien. *Vattel*, b. 1, c. 19, sec. 214. An act of Parliament was necessary to validate the American treaty of 1783. And abundant examples of such acts can be cited. In the case of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1712, the commercial articles required the concurrence of Parliament; but a bill brought in for that purpose was rejected. France, the other contracting party, suffered these articles, in practice, to be not insisted on, and adhered to the rest of the treaty. 4 *Russel's Hist. Mod. Europe*, 457; 2 *Smollet*, 242, 246.

By the Constitution of the United States this department of legislation is confined to two branches only of the ordinary legislature—the President originating and the Senate having a negative. To what subjects this power extends has not been defined in detail by the Constitution; nor are we entirely agreed among ourselves. 1. It is admitted that it must concern the foreign-nation party to the contract, or it would be a mere nullity, *res inter alias acta*. 2. By the general power to make treaties, the Constitution must have intended to comprehend only those subjects which are usually regulated by treaty, and can not be otherwise regulated. 3. It must have meant to except out of these the rights reserved to the States, for surely the President and Senate can not do by treaty what the whole Government is interdicted from doing in any way. 4. And also to except those subjects of legislation in which it gave a participation to the House of Representatives. This last exception is denied by some on the ground that it would leave very little matter for the treaty power to work on. The less the better, say others. The Constitution thought it wise to restrain the Executive and Senate from entangling and embroiling our affairs with those of Europe. Besides, as the negotiations are carried on by the Executive alone, the

subjecting to the ratification of the Representatives such articles as are within their participation is no more inconvenient than to the Senate. But the ground of this exception is denied as unfounded. For examine, *e. g.*, the treaty of commerce with France, and it will be found that, out of thirty-one articles, there are not more than small portions of two or three of them which would not still remain as subjects of treaties, untouched by these exceptions.

Treaties being declared, equally with the laws of the United States, to be the supreme law of the land, it is understood that an act of the legislature alone can declare them infringed and rescinded. This was accordingly the process adopted in the case of France in 1798.

It has been the usage for the Executive, when it communicates a treaty to the Senate for their ratification, to communicate also the correspondence of the negotiators. This having been omitted in the case of the Prussian treaty, was asked by a vote of the House of February 12, 1800, and was obtained. And in December, 1800, the convention of that year between the United States and France, with the report of the negotiations by the envoys, but not their instructions, being laid before the Senate, the instructions were asked for and communicated by the President.

The mode of voting on questions of ratification is by nominal call.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XXXVII.

SEC. LIII. IMPEACHMENT

The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. *Constitution, I, 3.*

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds

of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States. But the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law. *Constitution, I, 3.*

The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors. *Constitution, II, 4.*

The trial of crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury. *Constitution, III, 2.*

These are the provisions of the Constitution of the United States on the subject of impeachments. The following is a sketch of some of the principles and practices of England on the same subject:

Jurisdiction. The Lords can not impeach any to themselves, nor join in the accusation, because they are the judges. *Seld. Judic. in Parl., 12, 63.* Nor can they proceed against a commoner but on complaint of the Commons. *Ib., 84.* The Lords may not, by the law, try a commoner for a capital offense, on the information of the King or a private person, because the accused is entitled to a trial by his peers generally; but on accusation by the House of Commons, they may proceed against the delinquent, of whatsoever degree, and whatsoever be the nature of the offense; for there they do not assume to themselves trial at common law. The Commons are then instead of a jury, and the judgment is given on their demand, which is instead of a verdict. So the Lords do only judge, but not try the delinquent. *Ib., 6, 7.* But Wooddeson denies that a commoner can now be charged capitally before the Lords, even by the Commons; and cites Fitzharris's case, 1681, impeached of high treason, where the Lords remitted the prosecution to the inferior

court. 8 *Grey's Deb.*, 325-7; 2 *Wooddeson*, 576, 601; 3 *Seld.*, 1604, 1610, 1618, 1619, 1641; 4 *Blackst.*, 25; 9 *Seld.*, 1656; 73 *Seld.*, 1604-18.

Accusation. The Commons, as the grand inquest of the nation, become suitors for penal justice. 2 *Wood.*, 597; 6 *Grey*, 356. The general course is to pass a resolution containing a criminal charge against the supposed delinquent, and then to direct some member to impeach him by oral accusation, at the bar of the House of Lords, in the name of the Commons. The person signifies that the articles will be exhibited, and desires that the delinquent may be sequestered from his seat, or be committed, or that the peers will take order for his appearance. *Sachv. Trial*, 325; 2 *Wood.*, 602, 605; *Lords' Journ.*, 3 June, 1701; 1 *Wms.*, 616; 6 *Grey*, 324.

Process. If the party do not appear, proclamations are to be issued giving him a day to appear. On their return they are strictly examined. If any error be found in them, a new proclamation issues, giving a short day. If he appear not, his goods may be arrested, and they may proceed. *Seld. Jud.*, 98, 99.

Articles. The accusation (articles) of the Commons is substituted in place of an indictment. Thus, by the usage of Parliament, in impeachment for writing or speaking, the particular words need not be specified. *Sach. Tr.*, 325; 2 *Wood.*, 602, 605; *Lords' Journ.*, 3 June, 1701; 1 *Wms.*, 616.

Appearance. If he appear, and the case be capital he answers in custody; though not if the accusation be general. He is not to be committed but on special accusations. If it be for a misdemeanor only, he answers, a lord in his place, a commoner at the bar, and not in custody, unless, on the answer, the Lords find cause to commit him till he finds sureties to attend and lest he should fly. *Seld. Jud.*, 98, 99. A copy of the articles is given him and a day fixed for his answer. *T. Ray.*; 1 *Rushw.*, 268; *Fost.*, 232; 1 *Clar. Hist.*

of the *Reb.*, 379. On a misdemeanor his appearance may be in person or he may answer in writing, or by attorney. *Seld. Jud.*, 100. The general rule on accusation for a misdemeanor is that in such a state of liberty or restraint as the party is when the Commons complains of him, in such he is to answer. *Ib.*, 101. If previously committed by the Commons he answers as a prisoner. But this may be called in some sort *judicium parium suorum*. *Ib.* In misdemeanors the party has a right to counsel by the common law, but not in capital cases. *Seld. Jud.*, 102, 105.

Answer. The answer need not observe great strictness of form. He may plead guilty as to part and defend as to the residue; or, saving all exceptions, deny the whole, or give a particular answer to each article separately. 1 *Rush.*, 274; 2 *Rush.*, 1374; 12 *Parl. Hist.*, 442; 3 *Lords' Journ.*, 13 Nov., 1643; 2 *Wood.*, 607. But he can not plead a pardon in bar to the impeachment. 2 *Wood.*, 615; 2 *St. Tr.*, 735.

Replication, rejoinder, etc. There may be a replication, rejoinder, etc. *Seld. Jud.*, 114; 8 *Grey's Deb.*, 233; *Sach. Tr.*, 15; *Journ. House of Commons*, 6 March, 1640-41.

Witnesses. The practice is to swear the witnesses in open House, and then examine them there; or a committee may be named who shall examine them in committee, either on interrogatories agreed on in the House or such as the committee in their discretion shall demand. *Seld. Jud.*, 120, 123.

Jury. In the case of Alice Pierce (1 *R.*, 2), a jury was impaneled for her trial before a committee. *Seld. Jud.*, 123. But this was on a complaint, not on impeachment by the Commons. *Seld. Jud.*, 163. It must also have been for a misdemeanor only, as the Lords spiritual sat in the case, which they do on misdemeanors, but not in capital cases. *Id.*, 148. The judgment was a forfeiture of all her lands and goods. *Id.*, 188. This, Selden says, is the only jury he finds recorded in Parliament for misdemeanors; but he makes no doubt, if the delinquent doth put himself on the trial of his

country, a jury ought to be impaneled, and he adds that it is not so on impeachment by the Commons; for they are in loco proprio, and there no jury ought to be impaneled. *Id.*, 124. The *Ld. Berkeley* (6 *E.*, 3) was arraigned for the murder of *L. 2*, on an information on the part of the King, and not on impeachment of the Commons; for then they had been *patria sua*. He waived his peerage, and was tried by a jury of Gloucestershire and Warwickshire. *Id.*, 126. In 1 *H.* 7, the Commons protest that they are not to be considered as parties to any judgment given, or hereafter to be given, in Parliament. *Id.*, 133. They have been generally and more justly considered, as is before stated, as the grand jury; for the conceit of Selden is certainly not accurate, that they are the *patria sua* of the accused, and that the Lords do only judge, but not try. It is undeniable that they do try; for they examine witnesses as to the facts, and acquit or condemn, according to their own belief of them. And Lord Hale says, "the peers are judges of law as well as of fact" (2 *Hale*, *P. C.*, 275) consequently of fact as well as of law.

Presence of Commons. The Commons are to be present at the examination of witnesses. *Seld. Jud.*, 124. Indeed, they are to attend throughout, either as a committee of the whole House, or otherwise, at discretion, appoint managers to conduct the proofs. *Rushw. Tr. of Straff.*, 37; *Com. Journ.*, 4 Feb., 1709-10; 2 *Wood.*, 614. And judgment is not to be given till they demand it. *Seld. Jud.* 124. But they are not to be present on impeachment when the Lords consider of the answer or proofs and determine of their judgment. Their presence, however, is necessary at the answer and judgment in cases capital (*Id.* 58, 158) as well as not capital, 162. The Lords debate the judgment among themselves. Then the vote is first taken on the question of guilty or not guilty; and if they convict, the question, or particular sentence, is out of that which seemeth to be most generally agreed on. *Seld. Jud.*, 167; 2 *Wood.*, 612.

Judgment. Judgments in Parliament, for death, have been strictly guided *per legem terræ*, which they can not alter; and not at all according to their discretion. They can neither omit any part of the legal judgment, nor add to it. Their sentence must be *secundum, non ultra legem*. *Seld. Jud.*, 168, 171. This trial, though it varies in external ceremony, yet differs not in essentials from criminal prosecutions before inferior courts. The same rules of evidence, the same legal notions of crimes and punishments, prevailed; for impeachments are not framed to alter the law, but to carry it into more effectual execution against too powerful delinquents. The judgment, therefore, is to be such as is warranted by legal principles or precedents. *6 Sta. Tr.*, 14; *2 Wood.*, 611. The Chancellor gives judgment in misdemeanors; the Lord High Steward formerly in cases of life and death. *Seld. Jud.*, 180. But now the Steward is deemed not necessary. *Fost.*, 144; *2 Wood.*, 613. In misdemeanors the greatest corporal punishment hath been imprisonment. *Seld. Jud.*, 184. The King's assent is necessary in capital judgments (but *2 Wood.*, 614, *contra*), but not in misdemeanors. *Seld. Jud.*, 136.

Continuance. An impeachment is not discontinued by the dissolution of Parliament, but may be resumed by the new Parliament. *T. Ray.*, 383; *4 Com. Journ.*, 23 Dec., 1790; *Lords' Journ.*, May 15, 1791; *2 Woods.*, 618.

INDEX TO JEFFERSON'S MANUAL

A

	Page
<i>Absence</i> not allowed without leave.....	257
provision in cases of.....	257
<i>Accusation.</i> Common fame a good ground to proceed by inquiry, and even by.....	262
<i>Address</i> , how presented.....	258
<i>Adhere</i> , question discussed.....	303
effect of a vote to.....	303
question shall be: 1st, to agree; 2d, to disagree; 3d, to recede; 4th, to insist; 5th, to adhere.....	303
one House adhering, the other must recede or also.....	303
where both Houses adhere the matter must fall.....	303
there are instances of having gone to a second adherence.....	303
the form fixed by adherence can not be departed from by the House which adheres.....	303
should be two conferences before vote to.....	303
<i>Adjournment</i> , motion for, can not be amended.....	324
rules and regulations in respect to.....	323
a question is removed by.....	302
of the session, all unfinished business falls.....	313, 325
of the session, modes and manner discussed.....	323
to be declared by the Speaker.....	324
for more than three days, to be by concurrent votes.....	324
provision for disagreement respecting.....	324
effect of, on business depending.....	324
must be announced by the Chair.....	324
<i>Amendment to bills.</i> (See also <i>Bills</i>).....	278
proceedings in relation to and order of proposing.....	278
how to be reported.....	280
fall on recommitment.....	282
on reading of amendments to bills.....	281
in the third degree not admissible.....	292
discussion of the nature and coherence of.....	296

<i>Amendment to bills</i> , the House can not recede from or insist on its own amendment with amendment...	Page 315
Speaker can not refuse to receive, because inconsistent.....	296
<i>Amendment</i> , may totally change the subject.....	296
if House refuse to strike out a paragraph, it can not be amended.....	297
if an amendment be agreed to it can not be afterwards amended.....	297
a new bill may be ingrafted on another.....	296
mode of proceeding on amendments between the Houses.....	314
a motion to amend an amendment of the other House takes precedence of a motion to agree or disagree.....	316
an amendment of one House to a bill of the other becomes the text of the bill, and may be amended in the second degree.....	316
on amendments between the Houses, question is: 1st, to agree; 2d, disagree; 3d, recede; 4th, insist; 5th, adhere.....	303
made in Committee of the Whole falls by a reference.....	282
proposed, inconsistent with one adopted, may be put.....	296
may be amended <i>prior</i> to adoption, but not <i>after</i> (proposed) by <i>striking out</i> , and lost, the paragraph proposed to be stricken out can not be amended.....	297
not identical or equivalent to one lost may be proposed.....	297
by insertion, how far liable to further amendment.....	296
<i>Apportionment</i> of Representatives, table of, from 1787 to 1940.....	254
<i>Appropriation</i> may be made by resolution.....	274
<i>Arrest</i> , discussion of privilege from.....	245
terminates with the session.....	245
<i>Assault and affrays</i> in the House, how settled.....	269
<i>Assent</i> to bills by the Executive, regulations respecting.....	321
<i>Ayes and noes</i> , how questions are determined by.....	306
no Member to vote if not present.....	310

B

	Page
<i>Bills</i> , engrossed, must not be looked into.....	266
mistakes not to be corrected without the knowledge of the committee.....	266
not to be taken away or concealed.....	266
to be fairly written, or Speaker may refuse them.....	275
introduction, reading, and commitment.....	275
amendments fall if recommitted.....	282
a particular clause may be recommitted.....	281
can not be amended on the first reading.....	275
amendments, how proceeded with.....	296
proceedings on second reading.....	275
if second reading refused, the bill is rejected.....	302
time for attacking or opposing.....	284, 306
one bill may be ingrafted on another.....	296
one House may pass with blanks to be filled in the other.....	299
on third reading, forms observed.....	304
on third reading, may be committed for certain action.....	305
on third reading, amended by riders.....	305
on third reading, blanks filled.....	306
preamble to be last considered.....	278
can not be altered after passage.....	306
at the close of session no new bill, unless sent from the other House, to be brought in.....	272
to receive three readings, etc.....	274
how brought in on notice and leave.....	275
forms in introducing.....	275
proceedings on second reading.....	275
how and to whom committed.....	277
shall be read twice before commitment.....	276
not to be referred to avowed opponents.....	276
referred, may be delivered to any of the committee.....	277
amendments between the Houses, mode of proceeding.....	314
by whom to be taken from House to House.....	319
may be specially commended to notice of the other House.....	320
if one House neglects a bill, the other may remind of it.....	320
how to be enrolled, signed, and presented to the Presi- dent.....	321
not to be enrolled in paragraphs, but solidly.....	321
amendments to, can not be receded from or insisted on by the amending House with a further amendment.....	315
dangerous practice of passing bills before being engrossed.....	284

<i>Bills</i> , amendments to amendments between the Houses, how far admissible.....	Page 316
amendment to an amendment of the other House takes precedence of a motion to agree or disagree.....	316
proceedings upon, in Committee of the Whole, etc....	276
titles, when made.....	311
reconsideration, when and how the question may be moved.....	311
reconsideration, at what time to be moved.....	312
reconsideration, effect of a vote for.....	311
either House may recede from its amendment and agree to the bill.....	315
originating in one House, rejected in the other, may be renewed in the rejecting House.....	313
expedients for remedying omissions in.....	313
mode of proceeding when founded on facts requiring explanation.....	313
effect of a vote to insist or adhere.....	314
conferences must be asked by House possessed of the papers.....	316
papers relating to, to be left with the conferees of the House granting the conference.....	318
report to be made first in the House granting the conference.....	316
report can not be amended or altered as the report of a committee may be.....	317
can not strike out at a conference anything in a bill which has been agreed to by the two Houses.....	315
proceedings when disapproved.....	321
not returned in ten days to be laws, unless an adjournment intervene.....	321
<i>Blanks</i> , longest time, largest sum, first put.....	292, 298
bills may be passed with, and be filled in other House.....	299
may be filled in engrossed bills.....	306
construction of the rule for filling.....	299
<i>Breach of privilege</i> , mode of proceeding on charge of.....	250
case of the editor of the Aurora.....	247
<i>Bribery</i> (Randall and Whitney's case), breach of privilege..	247
<i>Business</i> , order of, in Senate.....	263
a settled order in its arrangement useful.....	263

C

	Page
<i>Call of the House</i> , proceedings in case of.....	256
<i>Chairman</i> of a committee is usually the first person named..	259
of Committee of the Whole may be elected.....	260
<i>Challenge</i> , breach of privilege.....	247
<i>Change of vote</i> , right to.....	311
<i>Clerk</i> puts questions before election of Speaker.....	257
to read standing.....	283
numbers the sections.....	299
may correct his errors in delivering messages.....	319
<i>Coexisting questions</i> discussed.....	302
<i>Committees</i> can not inquire concerning their members.....	259
must not sit when House is in session.....	259
the person first named may act as chairman, but	
they may elect a chairman.....	259
manner of appointing the members and control	
over them by the House.....	259, 276
manner of proceeding in.....	259, 276, 279
can not erase, interline, or blot a bill.....	279
can not reconsider or alter their own votes.....	279
how they report amendments.....	279
may be appointed to sit in the recess after adjourn-	
ment.....	325
can not receive a petition except through the House..	259
a member elect, though not returned, may be ap-	
pointed on (<i>in Parliament</i>).....	249
standing.....	259
forms and proceedings in.....	259, 276, 279
joint, how they act.....	259
when notified that the House is sitting they are	
bound to attend.....	259
who shall compose.....	276, 277
How appointed.....	259
time and place of meeting, when and where they	
please.....	277
should not be unfriendly to a subject referred to them	276
when a member is hostile to a measure referred to	
the committee, he should ask to be excused.....	276
the child should not be put to a nurse that cares	
not for it.....	276
majority of, to constitute a quorum.....	277
they must act together and not by separate con-	
sultations.....	277

<i>Committees</i> , members of the House may be present at their sittings.....	Page 277
their power over a bill.....	277
manner of reporting from a committee.....	280
have entire control of a report recommitted.....	280
dissolved by a report.....	280
may be revived by a vote.....	280
may be discharged from instructions.....	313
when they may sit during recess.....	325
effect of a reference to, when a bill has been amended in Committee of the Whole.....	282
<i>Committee of the Whole</i> , great matters usually referred to....	260
may elect their chairman.....	260
Speaker may resume chair if great disorder.....	261
manner of doing business in, in Senate.....	281
proceedings in.....	259, 276
broken up in disorder.....	261
can not adjourn.....	261
report proceedings.....	261
a bill amended in quasi Committee of the Whole, may be referred to a special committee.....	282
in which case the amendments made to it fall.....	282
particulars which attach to.....	282
<i>Common fame</i> a ground for proceeding.....	262
<i>Conferees</i> , free, to have two, before vote to adhere.....	315
must be asked by the House possessed of the papers.....	316
can not alter anything on which the Houses have agreed.....	315
discussion of the nature and occasion of.....	316
report of, can not be amended or altered.....	317
papers left with conferees of House granting....	317
when, by which House, and what stages to be asked.....	316
<i>Counsel</i> may be heard on private bills and law points as the House directs.....	263
<i>Count of the House</i> may be called. (See <i>Division of House</i>)..	256
<i>Covered</i> , when members are not to be.....	271

D

<i>Debate</i> , no one to speak impertinently, superfluously, or tediously.....	Page 267
not cut off till both sides of the question be put.....	304
forms and proprieties to be observed in.....	266
the Speaker not allowed to engage in, except on points of order.....	267
if he rise to speak he must be first heard.....	267
the Speaker may call a member by name for persistent violations of order in.....	268
indecent language against the proceedings of the House not to be used in.....	267
reviling, nipping, or unmannerly words against a member not to be used in.....	268
a member may speak at every reading of a bill.....	267
where warm words or an assault has passed between members they may be required to declare in their places not to prosecute the quarrel.....	269
proceedings of the House not to be censured.....	267
a member not to be called by his name in.....	268
personalities to be prohibited.....	268
motives not to be arraigned.....	268
violation of order in, to be suppressed by the Speaker.....	268
disorderly words not to be noticed until the member has finished.....	269
disorderly words to be taken down immediately.....	269
proceedings of the other House not to be noticed in... speeches or votes in one House on the same subject not to be noticed in the other.....	270
the Speaker to interfere promptly to arrest disrespectful language toward the other House.....	270
where the private interests of a member are concerned in a question, he is to withdraw.....	270
<i>Decorum</i> . (See <i>Debate</i>).....	266
<i>Defamatory publications</i> breach of privilege.....	247
<i>Disorder in Committee of the Whole</i> , Speaker to resume chair if great.....	260
members creating, proceedings in cases of...	265
<i>Disorderly words</i> , how and when taken down.....	269
<i>Division of the House</i> , practice in ascertaining.....	306
<i>Division of questions</i> , discussed.....	300

	Page
<i>Doors</i> , rule respecting their being closed.....	271
should not be shut, but be kept by persons appointed..	271
<i>Duel</i> , challenge to, breach of privilege.....	247
E	
<i>Elections</i> , time, place, and manner of holding.....	252
of members to be judged by each House.....	252
<i>Engrossed bills</i> not to be looked into while in Speaker's hands..	266
<i>Equivalent questions</i> discussed.....	302
<i>Errors</i> in a bill can not be corrected in Committee of the Whole	
without order of the committee.....	266
may be corrected by a clause in another bill, or by a	
new bill.....	313
Secretary may correct an error in delivering a message..	319
<i>Execution of subsisting order:</i>	
A member has a right to insist on the.....	272
No debate or delay shall be had on the.....	272
F	
<i>Felony</i> , mode of proceeding on charge of treason, breach of the	
peace, or.....	250
G	
<i>Gallery</i> , clearing of.....	272
Committee of the Whole can not punish for disorder	
in.....	283
H	
<i>Hats</i> , when to be taken off.....	271
<i>House</i> , division of, how ascertained.....	306
<i>House of Representatives.</i> (See <i>Representatives.</i>)	
I	
<i>Impeachment</i>	328
<i>Inconsistent</i> or incongruous amendments not suppressed.....	296
<i>Inquiry</i> or accusation, common fame a ground for.....	262
<i>Insist</i> , question discussed upon amendments between the	
Houses.....	314
effect of vote to.....	314
on execution of a <i>subsisting</i> order, a member may.....	272
<i>Interests are concerned</i> , no member is to be present when a bill	
is under debate in which his private.....	270

J		Page
<i>Journal</i> shall be kept by each House.....		322
of each House to be published.....		322
shall show every vote.....		323
titles of bills and parts affected by amendments to be inserted on.....		322
what questions shall be entered on.....		322
a record in law.....		323
subject to examination.....		323
directions as to making up.....		322
either House may notice and inspect Journal of the other.....		323
how it may be amended.....		323
L		
<i>Largest sum</i> , question first put, in filling blanks.....		292
<i>Lie on table</i> , may be called up at any time, matters that.....		288
<i>Longest time</i> , question first put, in filling blanks.....	292,	298
M		
<i>Majority</i> decides on general questions.....		311
<i>Members</i> and officers of one House not amenable to the other.....		270
must vote when question is put.....		310
not to vote unless present when question was put.....		310
must withdraw when questions concerning them- selves or their private interests are debated.....		270
may be heard, but must withdraw before a question is moved.....		271
<i>Memorial</i> . (See <i>Petition</i> .)		
<i>Messages</i> can not be received in Committee of the Whole....		260
between the Houses, subject of, discussed.....		319
Executive, to be made to both Houses at same time.....		320
when they may be received.....		319
forms in receiving.....		319
errors in their delivery may be corrected.....		319
bills not acted on, the House may be reminded of them.....		320
<i>Minority</i> , protected by adherence to rules.....		243
<i>Mistakes</i> . (See <i>Errors</i>).....	266, 313,	319
<i>Motion</i> not to be put or debated until seconded.....		273
to be put in writing, if desired.....		274
to be read for information as often as desired by a member.....		274
to adjourn not in order when a member has the floor....		274
privileged, what shall be, discussed.....		286
removed from before House by adjournment, etc. (See <i>Questions</i>).....		302

N

<i>Newspaper publications</i> , defamatory, breach of privilege.....	Page 247
<i>Nipping</i> , reviling, or unmannerly words not permitted in debate.....	268

O

<i>Officers</i> of either House, forms of nomination or election.....	257
of one House not amenable to the other.....	270
<i>Onslow</i> , Mr., his opinion of importance of rules.....	243
<i>Opposition to bill</i> , proper time to make.....	284, 306
<i>Order</i> , violated by Speaker by not putting question.....	250
in Parliament "instances make order".....	265
respecting papers. (See <i>Papers</i>).....	266
in debate. (See <i>Debate</i>).....	266
disorderly words in committee to be taken down and re- ported to the House.....	270
a member's name may be called by the Speaker for dis- order.....	268
questions of, may be adjourned.....	271
decision of the Speaker on points of, may be controlled.....	271
motives of members not to be called in question.....	268
Committee of the Whole can not punish breach of.....	283
if point arise while question is putting, Speaker to decide it peremptorily.....	310
<i>Order of business</i> , propriety of adhering to the.....	263
for the Senate.....	263
<i>Order of the day</i> , how and when to be called up.....	272
may be discharged at any time.....	272
can not be moved while member is speaking.....	274
takes precedence of all questions except ad- journalment.....	286
<i>Order of the House</i> , determined with the session.....	272
a member of the House may insist on the execution of a subsisting.....	272
and without debate or delay.....	272
<i>Order</i> , question of, to supersede a question depending.....	293
<i>Order and resolution</i> , distinction between.....	274
<i>Order</i> , special, rules upon subject of.....	271, 286

	P	Page
<i>Papers and journals</i> not to be removed from Clerk's table.....		266
<i>Papers</i> , rules respecting their preservation.....		266
reading of, how far they may be called for.....		285
reading of, to be put before the principal question....		293
referred, usually read by title.....		286
to be left with conferees of the House granting the conference.....		318
relating to bills or amendments sent to the other House..		314
<i>Parliament</i> , each House of, may adjourn independently of the other.....		323
<i>Petition and remonstrance</i> , distinction.....		273
<i>Petition</i> to be presented by a member—its form, etc.....		273
to be subscribed or written by petitioner.....		273
must be disposed of through the House.....		273
question as to receiving.....		273
<i>Postpone indefinitely</i> , quashes a question for the session....		287
<i>Postpone beyond session</i> , effect of.....		287
<i>Preamble</i> last considered.....		278
<i>President of the Senate</i> provided by the Constitution.....		257
<i>President of the United States</i> , forms in presenting bills to....		321
<i>President pro tempore</i> to be chosen in the absence of the Vice-President.....		258
at what time his office shall determine.....		258
<i>Previous question</i> , its intention and effect.....		293
can not be amended.....		291
can an amendment be moved to main question after the previous question has been moved and seconded?.....		291
can not be put in Committee of the Whole.....		261
may be put in quasi-committee.....		283
discussed.....		293
<i>Priority and precedence of motions</i> , discussed.....		286
<i>Privilege</i> of Parliament has gradually increased.....		244
of members of Parliament.....		244
of Senators and Representatives.....		245
of Senators, constructive extent.....		245
of the two Houses, cases of alleged breach of.....		245
of a member takes place by force of his election....		249
of members must be ascertained at the peril of the party violating.....		250
of a member is the privilege of the House.....		250
a member can not waive his.....		250

<i>Privilege</i> is violated by Speaker not putting a question which is in order.....	Page 250
of one House in relation to the other, or in relation to a coordinate branch of the legislature.....	251, 270
breach of, party summoned or sent for.....	246
breach of, by members, punishable by House only..	250
breach of, by the King or Executive.....	251
members of one House can not be summoned by the other.....	263
neither House can exercise authority over members or officers of the other.....	270
of a member where he is charged or interested, etc..	271
question of, takes precedence of the original question.....	293
<i>Privileged questions.</i> (See <i>Questions</i>).....	286
Q	
<i>Qualification</i> of Senators.....	252
<i>Quarrel</i> in committee must be settled in House.....	261
members must declare they will not prosecute.....	269
question of privilege arising from, must first be disposed of.....	293
<i>Questions</i> , general rule for putting.....	286
the priority of certain, considered.....	286
removed from before House by adjournment.....	302
may be debated between the count of affirmative and negative.....	304
manner of putting.....	304
members are not to speak or move about when putting.....	310
must be decided peremptorily if difficulty arise...	310
one House can not question the other except by conference.....	320
<i>Questions, privileged</i> , what shall be.....	286
in filling blanks.....	292, 299
in reference to commitment.....	290
to amend an amendment of the other	
House takes precedence of a motion	
to agree or disagree.....	316
motion to amend has precedence over	
motion to strike out a paragraph....	293
<i>Questions of order</i> (incidental), how far they shall supersede any other.....	293

	Page
<i>Question, division of, how made</i>	300
what are divisible.....	300
when divided, it must be so that each part may stand by itself.....	301
when divided, each point open to debate and amendment.....	301
<i>Questions (coexisting) what suspends and what removes from the House an existing question</i>	302
<i>Questions, equivalent, what is considered</i>	302
how determined by ayes and noes.....	310
to be resumed in <i>statu quo</i> when suspended by the want of a quorum.....	311
<i>Question, previous. (See Previous question)</i>	293
<i>Quorum only shall do business</i>	256
what number shall be a.....	256
how the attendance of, may be compelled.....	256
any member may call for a count for the purpose of ascertaining.....	256, 272
not present suspends the question.....	256, 311

R

<i>Randall and Whitney, reference to case, breach of privilege</i>	247
<i>Reading of papers, question on, first put</i>	293
a speech is not a right without leave.....	285
a report of one House not of right in the other House.....	285
<i>Recede, question discussed</i>	303
on amendments between the Houses the question shall be: 1st, to agree; 2d, disagree; 3d, recede; 4th, insist; 5th, adhere	303
one House adhering, the other must recede or adhere also..	314
the House can not recede from its own amendment with an amendent.....	315
<i>Recommitment, amendments made in quasi-committee fall on</i> ..	282
<i>Reconsideration of bills, orders, instructions, etc</i>	311
<i>Remonstrance and petition, distinction</i>	273
<i>Report of committee, how to proceed in House</i>	281
<i>Report of one House not to be read in the other if objected to</i> ..	285
<i>Representatives, apportionment of, from 1787 to 1940</i>	254
qualifications of.....	253

	Page
<i>Representatives, House of</i> , of whom composed.....	253
shall choose their Speaker and other officers.....	257
powers of, in relation to its rules and the conduct of members.....	265
<i>Resolutions</i> , facts, principles, and opinions may be expressed in..	274
money may be paid by.....	274
when to be presented for approval.....	322
<i>Reiling</i> , nipping, or unmannerly words not to be used in debate..	268
<i>Riders</i> , engrossed bills may be amended by.....	305
<i>Rules</i> , an adherence to, importance of.....	243
<i>Rules and orders of each House</i> , to what cases they shall apply..	271
the execution of a subsisting order may be insisted on....	272
all orders determine with the session.....	272
S	
<i>Sections</i> of bills may be numbered by Clerk.....	299
<i>Senate</i> , of whom composed and how classed.....	252
the Vice-President to be the President of the.....	257
shall choose their officers, etc.....	257
power of, in relation to rules and the conduct of members..	265
equal division to be determined by the vote of the Vice-President.....	310
adjournment of. (See <i>Adjournment</i>).....	323
session of, what constitutes.....	324
<i>Speaker</i> , the House shall choose their.....	257
absence of, from sickness, another chosen.....	258
violates order by not putting question.....	250
Clerk puts the question before election of.....	257
may be removed at will of the House.....	258
not to speak unless to order, and to be first heard....	267
reads sitting, rises to put question.....	283
can not refuse an amendment, inconsistent.....	296
to decide point of order that arises in putting question peremptorily, and may ask advice of old members..	310
<i>Special orders</i> . (See <i>Orders</i>).....	271, 286
<i>Speech</i> can not be read of right, a written.....	285
<i>Strike out</i> , paragraph may be perfected before question to.....	297
<i>Strike out and insert</i> , discussed.....	297
<i>Sum</i> , largest, first put in filling blanks.....	292

T

	Page
<i>Tellers</i> to count on division of the House.....	309
their errors rectified.....	309
<i>Time</i> , longest, first put in filling blanks.....	292
<i>Title</i> to be on the back of the bill when engrossed.....	285
when to be amended.....	311
<i>Transposing</i> of sections, rule respecting.....	299
<i>Treason</i> , mode of proceeding on charge of.....	250
<i>Treaties</i> may be made by the President and Senate.....	326
are legislative acts.....	326
extent of the power to make.....	326
may be rescinded by an act of the legislature.....	328
papers to be communicated with.....	328
ratified by nominal call.....	328
proceedings upon.....	326

V

<i>Vote</i> , a member can not vote till sworn.....	249
every member must.....	310
must not vote if not present.....	310
change of.....	310

W

<i>Warm words</i> or quarrel, adjustment of.....	269, 293
<i>Whitney and Randall</i> bribery case, reference to.....	247
<i>Withdraw</i> , members can not, when question is putting.....	310
<i>Withdraw motions</i> , rule of Parliament.....	293
<i>Witnesses</i> , how summoned, examined, etc.....	262

Y

<i>Yeas and nays</i> may be required by one-fifth.....	309
to be taken alphabetically.....	310
all present shall vote, unless excused.....	310
when called and decision announced, no member allowed to vote.....	310
no member to vote unless present.....	310

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—IN CONGRESS
JULY 4, 1776

THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA

WHEN in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn,

that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

WE, THEREFORE, the REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN GENERAL CONGRESS, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly PUBLISH and DECLARE, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that

all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

(The foregoing declaration was, by order of Congress, engrossed, and signed by the following members:)

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire

JOSIAH BARTLETT,
WM. WHIPPLE,

MATTHEW THORNTON.

Massachusetts Bay

SAML. ADAMS,
JOHN ADAMS,

ROBT. TREAT PAINE,
ELBRIDGE GERRY.

Rhode Island, etc

STEP. HOPKINS,

WILLIAM ELLERY.

Connecticut

ROGER SHERMAN,
SAM'EL HUNTINGTON,

WM. WILLIAMS,
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

New York

WM. FLOYD,
PHIL. LIVINGSTON,

FRANS. LEWIS,
LEWIS MORRIS.

New Jersey

RICHD. STOCKTON,
JNO. WITHERSPOON,
FRAS. HOPKINSON,

JOHN HART,
ABRA CLARK.

Pennsylvania

ROBT. MORRIS,	JAS. SMITH,
BENJAMIN RUSH,	GEO. TAYLOR,
BENJA. FRANKLIN.	JAMES WILSON,
JOHN MORTON,	GEO. ROSS.
GEO. CLYMER,	

Delaware

CAESAR RODNEY,	THO M'KEAN.
GEO. READ,	

Maryland

SAMUEL CHASE,	THOS. STONE,
WM. PACA,	CHARLES CARROLL OF
	CARROLLTON.

Virginia

GEORGE WYTHE,	THOS. NELSON, jr.
RICHARD HENRY LEE,	FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE,
TH JEFFERSON,	CARTER BRAXTON.
BENJA. HARRISON,	

North Carolina

WM. HOOPER,	JOHN PENN.
JOSEPH HEWES,	

South Carolina

EDWARD RUTLEDGE,	THOMAS LYNCH, junr.,
THOS. HEYWARD, junr.,	ARTHUR MIDDLETON.

Georgia

BUTTON GWINNETT,	GEO. WALTON.
LYMAN HALL,	

Resolved, That copies of the Declaration be sent to the several assemblies, conventions, and committees or councils of safety, and to the several commanding officers of the Continental Troops: That it be PROCLAIMED in each of the UNITED STATES, and at the HEAD of the ARMY.—*Jour. Cong., vol. 1, p. 396.*]

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

[While the Declaration of Independence was under consideration in the Continental Congress, and before it was finally agreed upon, measures were taken for the establishment of a constitutional form of government; and on the 11th of June, 1776, it was "*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to prepare and digest the form of a confederation to be entered into between these Colonies;" which committee was appointed the next day, June 12, and consisted of a member from each Colony, namely: Mr. Bartlett, Mr. S. Adams, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Sherman, Mr. R. R. Livingston, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. McKean, Mr. Stone, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Hewes, Mr. E. Rutledge, and Mr. Gwinnett. On the 12th of July, 1776, the committee reported a draught of the Articles of Confederation, which was printed for the use of the members under the strictest injunctions of secrecy.

This report underwent a thorough discussion in Congress, from time to time, until the 15th of November, 1777; on which day, "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union" were finally agreed to in form, and they were directed to be proposed to the legislatures of all the United States, and if approved by them, they were advised to authorize their delegates to ratify the same in the Congress of the United States; and in that event they were to become conclusive. On the 17th of November, 1777, the Congress agreed upon the form of a circular letter to accompany the Articles of Confederation, which concluded with a recommendation to each of the several legislatures "to invest its delegates with competent powers, ultimately, and in the name and behalf of the State, to subscribe articles of confederation and perpetual union of the United States, and to attend Congress for that purpose on or before the 10th day of March next." This letter was signed by the President of Congress and sent, with a copy of the articles, to each State legislature.

On the 26th of June, 1778, Congress agreed upon the form of a ratification of the Articles of Confederation, and directed a copy of the articles and the ratification to be engrossed on parchment; which, on the 9th of July, 1778, having been examined and the blanks filled, was signed by the delegates of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and South Carolina. Congress then directed

that a circular letter be addressed to the States whose delegates were not present, or being present, conceived they were not authorized to sign the ratification, informing them how many and what States had ratified the Articles of Confederation, and desiring them, with all convenient dispatch, to authorize their delegates to ratify the same. Of these States, North Carolina ratified on the 21st and Georgia on the 24th of July, 1778; New Jersey on the 26th of November following; Delaware on the 5th of May, 1779; Maryland on the 1st of March, 1781; and on the 2d of March, 1781, Congress assembled under the new form of government.]

ACT OF CONFEDERATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, WE THE
UNDERSIGNED DELEGATES OF THE STATES AFFIXED TO OUR
NAMES, SEND GREETING

Whereas the Delegates of the United States of America in Congress assembled did on the 15th day of November in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy seven, and in the Second Year of the Independence of America agree to certain articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the states of Newhampshire, Massachusetts-bay, Rhodeisland and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia in the Words following, viz.

“ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION AND PERPETUAL UNION
BETWEEN THE STATES OF NEWHAMPSHIRE, MASSACHU-
SETTS-BAY, RHODEISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS,
CONNECTICUT, NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA,
DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH
CAROLINA AND GEORGIA

ARTICLE I. The Stile of this confederacy shall be “The United States of America.”

ARTICLE II. Each State retains its Sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every Power, Jurisdiction and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled.

ARTICLE III. The said states hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defence, the security of their Liberties, and their mutal and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other, against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretence whatever.

ARTICLE IV. The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different states in this union, the free inhabitants of each of these states, paupers, vagabonds and fugitives from Justice excepted, shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several states; and the people of each state shall have free ingress and regress to and from any other state, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions and restrictions as the inhabitants thereof respectively, provided that such restrictions shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of property imported into any state, to any other state of which the Owner is an inhabitant; provided also that no imposition, duties or restriction shall be laid by any state, on the property of the united states, or either of them.

If any Person guilty of, or charged with treason, felony, or other high misdemeanor in any state, shall flee from Justice, and be found in any of the united states, he shall upon demand of the Governor or executive power, of the state from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the state having jurisdiction of his offence.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each of these states to the records, acts and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other state.

ARTICLE v. For the more convenient management of the general interest of the united states, delegates shall be annually appointed in such manner as the legislature of each state shall direct, to meet in Congress on the first Monday in November, in every year, with a power reserved to each state, to recal its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead, for the remainder of the Year.

No state shall be represented in Congress by less than two, nor by more than seven Members; and no person shall be capable of being a delegate for more than three years in any term of six years; nor shall any person, being a delegate, be capable of holding any office under the united states, for which he, or another for his benefit receives any salary, fees or emolument of any kind.

Each state shall maintain its own delegates in a meeting of the states, and while they act as members of the committee of the states.

In determining questions in the united states, in Congress assembled, each state shall have one vote.

Freedom of speech and debate in Congress shall not be impeached or questioned in any Court, or place out of Congress, and the members of congress shall be protected in their persons from arrests and imprisonments, during the time of their going to and from, and attendance on congress, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

ARTICLE vi. No state without the Consent of the united states in congress assembled, shall send any embassy to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into any conference, agreement, alliance or treaty with any King prince or state; nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under the

united states, or any of them, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign state; nor shall the united states in congress assembled, or any of them, grant any title of nobility.

No two or more states shall enter into any treaty, confederation or alliance whatever between them, without the consent of the united states in congress assembled, specifying accurately the purposes for which the same is to be entered into, and how long it shall continue.

No state shall lay any imposts or duties, which may interfere with any stipulations in treaties, entered into by the united states in congress assembled with any king, prince or state, in pursuance of any treaties already proposed by congress to the courts of France and Spain.

No vessels of war shall be kept up in time of peace by any state, except such number only, as shall be deemed necessary by the united states in congress assembled, for the defence of such state, or its trade; nor shall any body of forces be kept up by any state, in time of peace, except such number only, as in the judgment of the united states, in congress assembled, shall be deemed requisite to garrison the forts necessary for the defence of such state; but every state shall always keep up a well regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutred, and shall provide and constantly have ready for use, in public stores, a due number of field-pieces and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, ammunition and camp equipage.

No state shall engage in any war without the consent of the united states in congress assembled, unless such state be actually invaded by enemies, or shall have received certain

advice of a resolution being formed by some nation of Indians to invade such state, and the danger is so imminent as not to admit of a delay, till the united states in congress assembled can be consulted: nor shall any state grant commissions to any ships or vessels of war, nor letters of marque or reprisal, except it be after a declaration of war by the united states in Congress assembled, and then only against the kingdom or state and the subjects thereof, against which war has been so declared, and under such regulations as shall be established by the united states in congress assembled, unless such state be infested by pirates, in which case vessels of war may be fitted out for that occasion, and kept so long as the danger shall continue, or until the united states in congress assembled shall determine otherwise.

ARTICLE VII. When land-forces are raised by any state for the common defence, all officers of or under the rank of colonel, shall be appointed by the legislature of each state respectively by whom such forces shall be raised, or in such manner as such state shall direct, and all vacancies shall be filled up by the state which first made the appointment.

ARTICLE VIII. All charges of war, and all other expences that shall be incurred for the common defence or general welfare, and allowed by the united states in congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several states, in proportion to the value of all land within each state, granted to or surveyed for any Person, as such land and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated according to such mode as the united states in congress assembled, shall from time to time direct and appoint.

The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the several states within the time agreed upon by the united states in congress assembled.

ARTICLE IX. The united states in congress assembled, shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war, except in the cases mentioned in the sixth article—of sending and receiving ambassadors—entering into treaties and alliances, provided that no treaty of commerce shall be made whereby the legislative power of the respective states shall be restrained from imposing such imposts and duties on foreigners, as their own people are subjected to, or from prohibiting the exportation or importation of any species of goods or commodities whatsoever—of establishing rules for deciding in all cases, what captures on land or water shall be legal, and in what manner prizes taken by land or naval forces in the service of the united states shall be divided or appropriated—of granting letters of marque and reprisal in times of peace—appointing courts for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and establishing courts for receiving and determining finally appeals in all cases of captures, provided that no member of congress shall be appointed a judge of any of the said courts.

The united states in congress assembled shall also be the last resort on appeal in all disputes and differences now subsisting or that hereafter may arise between two or more states concerning boundary, jurisdiction or any other cause whatever; which authority shall always be exercised in the manner following. Whenever the legislative or executive authority or lawful agent of any state in controversy with

another shall present a petition to congress stating the matter in question and praying for a hearing, notice thereof shall be given by order of congress to the legislative or executive authority of the other state in controversy, and a day assigned for the appearance of the parties by their lawful agents, who shall then be directed to appoint by joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining the matter in question: but if they cannot agree, congress shall name three persons out of each of the united states, and from the list of such persons each party shall alternately strike out one, the petitioners beginning, until the number shall be reduced to thirteen; and from that number not less than seven, nor more than nine names as congress shall direct, shall in the presence of congress be drawn out by lot, and the persons whose names shall be so drawn or any five of them, shall be commissioners or judges, to hear and finally determine the controversy, so always as a major part of the judges who shall hear the cause shall agree in the determination: and if either party shall neglect to attend at the day appointed, without showing reasons, which congress shall judge sufficient, or being present shall refuse to strike, the congress shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each State, and the secretary of congress shall strike in behalf of such party absent or refusing; and the judgment and sentence of the court to be appointed, in the manner before prescribed, shall be final and conclusive; and if any of the parties shall refuse to submit to the authority of such court, or to appear or defend their claim or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce sentence, or judgment, which shall in like manner be final and decisive,

the judgment or sentence and other proceedings being in either case transmitted to congress, and lodged among the acts of congress for the security of the parties concerned: provided that every commissioner, before he sits in judgment, shall take an oath to be administered by one of the judges of the supreme or superior court of the state, where the cause shall be tried, "well and truly to hear and determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgment, without favour, affection or hope of reward:" provided also that no state shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the united states.

All controversies concerning the private right of soil claimed under different grants of two or more states, whose jurisdictions as they may respect such lands, and the states which passed such grants are adjusted, the said grants or either of them being at the same time claimed to have originated antecedent to such settlement of jurisdiction, shall on the petition of either party to the congress of the united states, be finally determined as near as may be in the same manner as is before prescribed for deciding disputes respecting territorial jurisdiction between different states.

The united states in congress assembled shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority, or by that of the respective states—fixing the standard of weights and measures throughout the united states—regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians, not members of any of the states, provided that the legislative right of any state within its own limits be not infringed or violated—establishing and regulating post-offices from one

state to another, throughout all the united states, and exacting such postage on the papers passing thro' the same as may be requisite to defray the expences of the said office—appointing all officers of the land forces, in the service of the united states, excepting regimental officers—appointing all the officers of the naval forces, and commissioning all officers whatever in the service of the united states—making rules for the government and regulation of the said land and naval forces, and directing their operations.

The united states in congress assembled shall have authority to appoint a committee, to sit in the recess of congress, to be denominated “A Committee of the States,” and to consist of one delegate from each state; and to appoint such other committees and civil officers as may be necessary for managing the general affairs of the united states under their direction—to appoint one of their number to preside, provided that no person be allowed to serve in the office of president more than one year in any term of three years; to ascertain the necessary sums of Money to be raised for the service of the united states, and to appropriate and apply the same for defraying the public expences—to borrow money, or emit bills on the credit of the united states, transmitting every half year to the respective states an account of the sums of moneys so borrowed or emitted,—to build and equip a navy—to agree upon the number of land forces, and to make requisitions from each state for its quota, in proportion to the number of white inhabitants in such state; which requisitions shall be binding, and thereupon the legislature of each state shall appoint the regimental officers, raise the men and cloath, arm and equip them in a soldier

like manner, at the expence of the united states; and the officers and men so cloathed, armed and equipped shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the united states in congress assembled: But if the united states in congress assembled shall, on consideration of circumstances judge proper that any state should not raise men, or should raise a smaller number than its quota, and that any other state should raise a greater number of men than the quota thereof, such extra number shall be raised, officered, cloathed, armed and equipped in the same manner as the quota of such state, unless the legislature of such state shall judge that such extra number cannot be safely spared out of the same, in which case they shall raise officer, cloath, arm and equip as many of such extra number as they judge can be safely spared. And the officers and men so cloathed, armed and equipped, shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the united states in congress assembled.

The united states in congress assembled shall never engage in a war, nor grant letters of marque and reprisal in time of peace, nor enter into any treaties or alliances, nor coin money, nor regulate the value thereof, nor ascertain the sums and expences necessary for the defence and welfare of the united states, or any of them, nor emit bills, nor borrow money on the credit of the united states, nor appropriate money, nor agree upon the number of vessels of war, to be built or purchased, or the number of land or sea forces to be raised, nor appoint a commander-in-chief of the army or navy, unless nine states assent to the same; nor shall a question on any other point, except for adjourning from day to

day be determined, unless by the votes of a majority of the united states in congress assembled.

The Congress of the united states shall have power to adjourn to any time within the year, and to any place within the united states, so that no period of adjournment be for a longer duration than the space of six Months, and shall publish the Journal of their proceedings monthly, except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances or military operations as in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the delegates of each state on any question shall be entered on the Journal, when it is desired by any delegate; and the delegates of a state, or any of them, at his or their request shall be furnished with a transcript of the said Journal, except such parts as are above excepted, to lay before the legislatures of the several states.

ARTICLE X. The committee of the states, or any nine of them, shall be authorized to execute, in the recess of congress, such of the powers of congress as the united states in congress assembled, by the consent of nine states, shall from time to time think expedient to vest them with; provided that no power be delegated to the said committee, for the exercise of which, by the articles of confederation, the voice of nine states in the congress of the united states assembled is requisite.

ARTICLE XI. Canada acceding to this confederation, and joining in the measures of the united states, shall be admitted into, and entitled to all the advantages of this union: but no other colony shall be admitted into the same, unless such admission be agreed to by nine states.

ARTICLE XII. All bills of credit emitted, monies borrowed and debts contracted by, or under the authority of congress,

before the assembling of the united states, in pursuance of the present confederation, shall be deemed and considered as a charge against the united states, for payment and satisfaction whereof the said united states, and the public faith are hereby solemnly pledged.

ARTICLE XIII. Every state shall abide by the determinations of the united states in congress assembled, on all questions which by this confederation are submitted to them. And the Articles of this confederation shall be inviolably observed by every state, and the union shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them; unless such alteration be agreed to in a congress of the united states, and be afterwards confirmed by the legislatures of every state.

AND WHEREAS it has pleased the Great Governor of the World to incline the hearts of the legislatures we respectively represent in congress, to approve of, and to authorize us to ratify the said articles of confederation and perpetual union. KNOW YE that we the undersigned delegates, by virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose, do by these presents, in the name and in behalf of our respective constituents, fully and entirely ratify and confirm each and every of the said articles of confederation and perpetual union, and all and singular the matters and things therein contained: And we do further solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective constituents, that they shall abide by the determinations of the united states in congress assembled, on all questions, which by the said confederation are submitted to them. And that the articles thereof shall be inviolably observed by the states we respectively represent, and that the union shall be perpetual.

IN WITNESS whereof we have hereunto set our hands in Congress. DONE at Philadelphia in the state of Pennsylvania the ninth Day of July in the Year of our Lord one Thousand seven Hundred and Seventy-eight, and in the third year of the independence of America.

On the part and behalf of the State of New Hampshire.

JOSIAH BARTLETT,

JOHN WENTWORTH, JUN^R. August
8, 1778.

On the part and behalf of the State of Massachusetts Bay.

JOHN HANCOCK,

FRANCIS DANA,

SAMUEL ADAMS,

JAMES LOVELL,

ELBRIDGE GERRY,

SAMUEL HOLTEN.

*On the part and in behalf of the State of Rhode Island and Providence
Plantations.*

WILLIAM ELLERY,

JOHN COLLINS.

HENRY MARCHANT,

On the part and behalf of the State of Connecticut.

ROGER SHERMAN,

TITUS HOSMER,

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON,

ANDREW ADAMS.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

On the part and behalf of the State of New York.

JAS DUANE,

WILLIAM DUER,

FRAS LEWIS,

GOUVR MORRIS.

On the part and in behalf of the State of New Jersey.

JNO WITHERSPOON,

NATHL SCUDDER, Nov. 26, 1778.

On the part and behalf of the State of Pennsylvania.

ROBT. MORRIS,

WILLIAM CLINGAN,

DANIEL ROBERDEAU,

JOSEPH REED, July 22nd, 1778.

JON^A BAYARD SMITH,

On the part and behalf of the State of Delaware.

JOHN DICKINSON, May 5, 1779, THO. M'KEAN, Feb. 12, 1779.
NICHOLAS VAN DYKE,

On the part and behalf of the State of Maryland.

JOHN HANSON, March 1, 1781,
DANIEL CARROLL Do

On the part and behalf of the State of Virginia.

RICHARD HENRY LEE, JNO HARVIE,
JOHN BANISTER, FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE:
THOMAS ADAMS,

On the part and behalf of the State of North Carolina.

JOHN PENN, July 21, 1778, JNO. WILLIAMS.
CORN. HARNETT,

On the part and behalf of the State of South Carolina.

HENRY LAURENS, RICHARD HUTSON,
WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON, THOS. HEYWARD, JUN^R
JNO MATHEWS,

On the part and behalf of the State of Georgia.

JNO WALTON, 24th July, 1778, EDW^D. LANGWORTHY.
EDW^D TELFAIR,

ORDINANCE OF 1787

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES NORTHWEST OF THE RIVER OHIO

[THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS, JULY 13, 1787]

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled*, That the said Territory, for the purpose of temporary government, be one district, subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

SEC. 2. *Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid*, That the estates both of resident and non-resident proprietors in the said territory, dying intestate, shall descend to, and be distributed among, their children and the descendants of a deceased child in equal parts, the descendants of a deceased child or grandchild to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them; and where there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin, in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have, in equal parts among them, their deceased parents' share; and there shall, in no case, be a distinction between kindred of the whole and half blood; saving in all cases to the widow of the intestate, her third part of the real estate for life, and one-third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descents and dower, shall remain in full force until altered

by the legislature of the district. And until the governor and judges shall adopt laws as hereinafter mentioned, estates in the said territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her in whom the estate may be, (being of full age,) and attested by three witnesses; and real estates may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed, sealed, and delivered by the person, being of full age, in whom the estate may be, and attested by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved, and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts, and registers, shall be appointed for that purpose; and personal property may be transferred by delivery, saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers of the Kaskaskies, Saint Vincents, and the neighboring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

SEC. 3. *Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid,* That there shall be appointed, from time to time, by Congress, a governor whose commission shall continue in force for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in one thousand acres of land, while in the exercise of his office.

SEC. 4. There shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a secretary, whose commission shall continue in force for four years, unless sooner revoked; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of his office. It

shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the governor in his executive department, and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings every six months to the Secretary of Congress. There shall also be appointed a court, to consist of three judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common-law jurisdiction, and reside in the district, and have each therein a freehold estate, in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of their offices; and their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior.

SEC. 5. The governor and judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as may be necessary, and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress from time to time, which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the general assembly therein, unless disapproved of by Congress; but afterwards the legislature shall have authority to alter them as they shall think fit.

SEC. 6. The governor, for the time being, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same below the rank of general officers, all general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

SEC. 7. Previous to the organization of the general assembly the governor shall appoint such magistrates, and other civil officers, in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same. After the general assembly shall be

organized the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said assembly; but all magistrates and other civil officers, not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the governor.

SEC. 8. For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal and civil, the governor shall make proper divisions thereof, and he shall proceed, from time to time, as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the legislature.

SEC. 9. So soon as there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants, of full age, in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the governor, they shall receive authority, with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the general assembly: *Provided*, That for every five hundred free male inhabitants there shall be one representative, and so on, progressively, with the number of free male inhabitants, shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five; after which the number and proportion of representatives shall be regulated by the legislature: *Provided*, That no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative, unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years, and, in either case, shall likewise hold in his own

right, in fee-simple, two hundred acres of land within the same: *Provided also*, That a freehold in fifty acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the States, and being resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years' residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

SEC. 10. The representatives thus elected shall serve for the term of two years; and in case of the death of a representative, or removal from office, the governor shall issue a writ to the county or township, for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

SEC. 11. The general assembly, or legislature, shall consist of the governor, legislative council, and a house of representatives. The legislative council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress; any three of whom to be a quorum; and the members of the council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit: As soon as representatives shall be elected the governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and, when met they shall nominate ten persons, resident in the district, and each possessed of a freehold in five hundred acres of land, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as aforesaid; and whenever a vacancy shall happen in the council, by death or removal from office, the house of representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress, one of whom Congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of

the term; and every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of the council, the said house shall nominate ten persons, qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the council five years, unless sooner removed. And the governor, legislative council, and house of representatives shall have authority to make laws in all cases for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this ordinance established and declared. And all bills, having passed by a majority in the house, and by a majority in the council, shall be referred to the governor for his assent; but no bill or legislative act whatever, shall be of any force without his assent. The governor shall have power to convene, prorogue, and dissolve the general assembly, when, in his opinion, it shall be expedient.

SEC. 12. The governor, judges, legislative council, secretary, and such other officers as Congress shall appoint in the district, shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity, and of office; the governor before the President of Congress, and all other officers before the governor. As soon as a legislature shall be formed in the district, the council and house assembled, in one room, shall have authority, by joint ballot, to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting, during this temporary government.

SEC. 13. And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions, are erected; to

fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions, and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in the said territory; to provide, also, for the establishment of States, and permanent government therein, and for their admission to a share in the Federal councils on an equal footing with the original States, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest:

SEC. 14. It is hereby ordained and declared, by the authority aforesaid, That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact, between the original States and the people and States in the said territory, and forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent, to wit:

ARTICLE I

No person, demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship, or religious sentiments, in the said territories.

ARTICLE II

The inhabitants of the said territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writs of *habeas corpus*, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law. All persons shall be bailable, unless for capital offences, where the proof shall be evident, or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate; and no cruel or unusual punishments shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land, and should the public exigencies make it necessary,

for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same. And, in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared, that no law ought ever to be made or have force in the said territory, that shall, in any manner whatever, interfere with or affect private contracts, or engagements, *bona fide*, and without fraud previously formed.

ARTICLE III

Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government, and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights, and liberty they never shall be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity shall, from time to time, be made, for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

ARTICLE IV

The said territory, and the States which may be formed therein, shall forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the Articles of Confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made; and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled, conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in the said territory shall be subject to pay a part of the Federal debts, contracted,

or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of government to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other States; and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the district, or districts, or new States, as in the original States, within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled. The legislatures of those districts, or new States, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the *bona-fide* purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and Saint Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said territory as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other States that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor.

[Sands v. Manistee River Imp. Co., 123 U. S. 288.]

ARTICLE V

There shall be formed in the said territory not less than three nor more than five States; and ~~the~~ boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia shall alter ~~her~~ act of cession and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to wit: The western State, in the said territory, shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the

Wabash Rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post Vincents, due north, to the territorial line between the United States and Canada; and by the said territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle State shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post Vincents to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said territorial line, and by the said territorial line. The eastern State shall be bounded by the last-mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the said territorial line: *Provided, however,* And it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of these three States shall be subject so far to be altered that, if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said States shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted, by its delegates, into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever; and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government: *Provided,* The constitution and government, so to be formed, shall be republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles, and, so far as it can be consistent with the general interests of the Confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the State than sixty thousand.

ARTICLE VI

There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: *Provided always*, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the resolutions of the 23d of April, 1784, relative to the subject of this ordinance, be, and the same are hereby, repealed, and declared null and void.

Done by the United States, in Congress assembled, the 13th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1787, and of their sovereignty and independence the 12th.

CHARLES THOMSON,
Sec'y.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA*

WE THE PEOPLE of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I

SECTION 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. ¹ The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

*In May, 1785, a committee of Congress made a report recommending an alteration in the Articles of Confederation, but no action was taken on it, and it was left to the State Legislatures to proceed in the matter. In January, 1786, the Legislature of Virginia passed a resolution providing for the appointment of five commissioners, who, or any three of them, should meet such commissioners as might be appointed in the other States of the Union, at a time and place to be agreed upon, to take into consideration the trade of the United States; to consider how far a uniform system in their commercial regulations may be necessary to their common interest and their permanent harmony; and to report to the several States such an act, relative to this great

² No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

³ ***[**Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.**]** The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plan-

object, as, when ratified by them, will enable the United States in Congress effectually to provide for the same. The Virginia commissioners, after some correspondence, fixed the first Monday in September as the time, and the city of Annapolis as the place for the meeting, but only four other States were represented, viz.: Delaware, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; the commissioners appointed by Massachusetts, New Hampshire, North Carolina, and Rhode Island failed to attend. Under the circumstances of so partial a representation, the commissioners present agreed upon a report, (drawn by Mr. Hamilton, of New York,) expressing their unanimous conviction that it might essentially tend to advance the interests of the Union if the States by which they were respectively delegated

*The part included in heavy brackets was repealed by section 2 of amendment XIV, page 418.

tations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

The apportionment based on the Sixteenth Census, 1940 (Public No. 291, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) distributes the 435 seats in the House among the States according to the method of equal proportions. (See table on pp. 254-255.)

⁴ When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

⁵ The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

¹ SECTION 3. *The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, [chosen by the Legislature] thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

² Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first

would concur, and use their endeavors to procure the concurrence of the other States, in the appointment of commissioners to meet at Philadelphia on the second Monday of May following, to take into consideration the situation of the United States; to devise such further provisions as should appear to them necessary to render the Constitution of the Federal Government adequate to the exigencies of the Union; and to report such an act for that purpose to the United States in Congress assembled as, when agreed to by them and afterwards confirmed by the Legislatures of every State, would effectually provide for the same.

Congress, on the 21st of February, 1787, adopted a resolution in favor of a convention, and the Legislatures of those States which had not already done so (with the exception of Rhode Island) promptly ap-

*The part included in heavy brackets was changed by clause 1 of amendment XVII, page 422.

Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the Second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one-third may be chosen every second Year; [and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies].*

³ No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

⁴ The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

⁵ The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

⁶ The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Per-

pointed delegates. On the 25th of May, seven States having convened, George Washington, of Virginia, was unanimously elected President, and the consideration of the proposed constitution was commenced. On the 17th of September, 1787, the Constitution as engrossed and agreed upon was signed by all the members present, except Mr. Gerry, of Massachusetts, and Messrs. Mason and Randolph, of Virginia. The president of the convention transmitted it to Congress, with a resolution stating how the proposed Federal Government should be put in

*The part included in heavy brackets was changed by clause 2 of amendment XVII, page 422.

son shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two-thirds of the Members present.

⁷ Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust, or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment, and Punishment, according to Law.

SECTION 4. ¹ The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

² The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall [be on the first Monday in December,] unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.*

SECTION 5. ¹ Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns, and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members,

operation, and an explanatory letter. Congress, on the 28th of September, 1787, directed the Constitution so framed, with the resolutions and letter concerning the same, to "be transmitted to the several Legislatures in order to be submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each State by the people thereof, in conformity to the resolves of the convention."

On the 4th of March, 1789, the day which had been fixed for commencing the operations of Government under the new Constitution, it had been ratified by the conventions chosen in each State to consider it, as follows: Delaware, December 7, 1787; Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787; New Jersey, December 19, 1787; Georgia, January 2, 1788; Connecticut, January 9, 1788; Massachusetts, February 6, 1788;

*The part included in heavy brackets was changed by Section 2 of amendment XX, page 426.

in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

² Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behavior, and, with the Concurrence of two third, expel a Member.

³ Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

⁴ Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6. ¹ The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or De-

Maryland, April 28, 1788; South Carolina, May 23, 1788; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788; Virginia, June 25, 1788; and New York, July 26, 1788.

The President informed Congress, on the 28th of January, 1790, that North Carolina had ratified the Constitution November 21, 1789; and he informed Congress on the 1st of June, 1790, that Rhode Island had ratified the Constitution May 29, 1789. Vermont, in convention, ratified the Constitution January 10, 1791, and was, by an act of Congress approved February 18, 1791, "received and admitted into this Union as a new and entire member of the United States."

bate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

² No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

SECTION 7. ¹ All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

² Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Ad-

jourment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

³ Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have Power ¹ To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

² To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

³ To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

⁴ To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization,¹ and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;²

⁵ To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

⁶ To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

⁷ To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

⁸ To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

⁹ To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

¹⁰ To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offenses against the Law of Nations;

¹¹ To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

¹² To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

¹³ To provide and maintain a Navy;

¹⁴ To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

¹⁵ To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

¹⁶ To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

¹⁷ To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And

¹⁸ To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

SECTION 9. ¹ The Migration or Importation of Such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

² The privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

³ No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

⁴ No capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

⁵ No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

⁶ No preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

⁷ No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

⁸ No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office or Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

SECTION 10. ¹ No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Re-

*See also the sixteenth amendment, page 421.

praisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit;¹ make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law,³ or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts,⁴ or grant any Title of Nobility.

² No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Control of the Congress.

³ No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II

SECTION 1. ¹ The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

² Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

*[The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two-thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice-President.]

*This paragraph has been superseded by amendment XII, pages 414-416.

³ The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

⁴ No person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty-five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

⁵ In case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

⁶ The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

⁷ Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SECTION 2. ¹ The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offenses against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

² He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law; but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

³ The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

SECTION 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of

Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

SECTION 4. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III

SECTION 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services a Compensation which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

SECTION 2. ¹ The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States;—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

² In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

³ The trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

SECTION 3. ¹ Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or, in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

² The Congress shall have power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

ARTICLE IV

SECTION 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

SECTION 2. ¹ The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

² A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime. *Innes v. Tobin*, 240 U. S., 127.

³ No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

SECTION 3. ¹ New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

² The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

ARTICLE V

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of it's equal Suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI

¹ All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

² This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

³ The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

DONE in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth. In Witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,

GO WASHINGTON—

Presi^{dt}. and deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire

JOHN LANGDON,

NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts

NATHANIEL GORHAM,

RUFUS KING.

Connecticut

WM. SAML. JOHNSON,

ROGER SHERMAN.

New York

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New Jersey

WIL: LIVINGSTON,
DAVID BREARLEY,

WM. PATERSON,
JONA. DAYTON.

Pennsylvania

B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THO: FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,

THOMAS MIFFLIN,
GEO: CLYMER,
JARED INGERSOLL,
GOUV: MORRIS.

Delaware

GEO: READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACO: BROOM,

GUNNING BEDFORD, Jun'r,
RICHARD BASSETT.

Maryland

JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL CARROLL,

DAN: OF ST. THOS. JENIFER,

Virginia

JOHN BLAIR,

JAMES MADISON, Jr,

North Carolina

WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,

RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT,

South Carolina

J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,

CHARLES COTESWORTH
PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia

WILLIAM FEW,
Attest:

ABR. BALDWIN.
WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary*.

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO, AND AMENDMENT OF, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PROPOSED BY CONGRESS, AND RATIFIED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE SEVERAL STATES, PURSUANT TO THE FIFTH ARTICLE OF THE ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION¹

AMENDMENT [I]²

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

AMENDMENT [II]

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

AMENDMENT [III]

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

¹ In *Dillon v. Gloss*, 256 U. S. 368 [1921], the Supreme Court stated that it would take judicial notice of the date on which a State ratified a proposed constitutional amendment. Accordingly the Court consulted the State journals to determine the dates on which each house of the legislature of certain States ratified the Eighteenth amendment. It, therefore, follows that the date on which the governor approved the ratification, or the date on which the secretary of state of a given State certified the ratification, or the date on which the Secretary of State of the United States received a copy of said certificate, or the date on which he proclaimed that the amendment had been ratified are not controlling. Hence, the ratification date given on the following pages is the date on which the legislature of a given State approved the particular amendment (signature by the speaker or presiding officers of both houses being considered a part of the ratification of the "legislature"). When that date is not available, the date given is that on which it was approved by the governor or certified by the secretary of state of the particular State. In each case such fact has been noted. Except as otherwise indicated information as to ratification is based on data supplied by the Department of State.

² Brackets enclosing an amendment number indicate that the number was not specifically assigned in the resolution proposing the amendment. It will be seen, accordingly, that only amendments XIII, XIV, XV, and XVI were thus technically ratified by number.

AMENDMENT [IV]

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

AMENDMENT [V]

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

AMENDMENT [VI]

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

AMENDMENT [VII]

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

AMENDMENT [VIII]

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

AMENDMENT [IX]

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

AMENDMENT [X]

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

The first 10 amendments³ to the Constitution (i. e. nos. 3 to 12 of those proposed) were ratified by the several State legislatures on the following dates: New Jersey, November 20, 1789; Maryland, December 19, 1789; North Carolina, December 22, 1789; South Carolina, January 19, 1790; New Hampshire, January 25, 1790; Delaware, January 28, 1790; New York, February 27, 1790; Pennsylvania,

³ The first 10 amendments along with 2 others which failed of ratification were proposed by Congress on September 25, 1789, when they passed the Senate [1 Ann. Cong. (1st Cong., 1st sess.) 90], having previously passed the House on September 24 [*Id.*, 948]. They appear officially in 1 Stat. 97. Ratification was completed on December 15, 1791, when the eleventh State (Virginia) approved these amendments, there being then 14 States in the Union.

The two amendments which failed of ratification (i. e. nos. 1 and 2 of those proposed) prescribed the ratio of representation to population in the House, and specified that no law varying the compensation of Members of Congress should be effective until after an intervening election of Representatives. The first was ratified by 10 States (1 short of the requisite number) and the second by 6 States [2 Doc. Hist. Const., 325-390].

March 10, 1790; Rhode Island, June 7, 1790; Vermont, November 3, 1791; Virginia, December 15, 1791; Massachusetts, March 2, 1939; Georgia, March 18, 1939, Connecticut, April 19, 1939.

AMENDMENT [XI]

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

The eleventh amendment⁴ was ratified by the several State legislatures on the following dates: New York, March 27, 1794; Rhode Island, March 31, 1794; Connecticut, May 8, 1794; New Hampshire, June 16, 1794; Massachusetts, June 26, 1794; Vermont, between October 9 and November 9, 1794; Virginia, November 18, 1794; Georgia, November 29, 1794; Kentucky, December 7, 1794; Maryland, December 26, 1794; Delaware, January 23, 1795; North Carolina, February 7, 1795; South Carolina, December 4, 1797 [State Department, Press Releases, vol. XII, p. 247 (1935)].

AMENDMENT [XII]

The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the persons voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct

⁴ The eleventh amendment was proposed by Congress on March 4, 1794, when it passed the House [4 Ann. Cong. (3d Cong., 1st sess.) 477, 478], having previously passed the Senate on January 14 [*Id.*, 30, 31]. It appears officially in 1 Stat. 402. Ratification was completed on February 7, 1795, when the twelfth State (North Carolina) approved the amendment, there being then 15 States in the Union. Official announcement of ratification was not made until January 8, 1798, when President John Adams in a message to Congress stated that the eleventh amendment had been adopted by three-fourths of the States and that it "may now be deemed to be a part of the Constitution" [1 Mess. and Papers of Pres. 250]. In the interim South Carolina had ratified, and Tennessee had been admitted into the Union as the sixteenth State.

lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice.⁵ [And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.]—The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of

⁵ The part included in heavy brackets has been superseded by section 3 of amendment XX, page 426.

Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

The twelfth amendment⁶ was ratified by the several State legislatures on the following dates: North Carolina, December 22, 1803; Maryland, December 24, 1803; Kentucky, December 27, 1803; Ohio, between December 5 and December 30, 1803; Virginia, between December 20, 1803 and February 3, 1804; Pennsylvania, January 5, 1804; Vermont, January 30, 1804; New York, February 10, 1804; New Jersey, February 22, 1804; Rhode Island, between February 27 and March 12, 1804; South Carolina, May 15, 1804; Georgia, May 19, 1804; New Hampshire, June 15, 1804; and Tennessee, July 27, 1804. The amendment was rejected by Delaware on January 18, 1804, and by Connecticut at its session begun May 10, 1804.

AMENDMENT XIII

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

⁶ The twelfth amendment was proposed by Congress on December 9, 1803, when it passed the House [13 Ann. Cong. (8th Cong., 1st sess.) 775, 776], having previously passed the Senate on December 2 [*Id.*, 209]. It was not signed by the presiding officers of the House and Senate until December 12. It appears officially in 2 Stat. 306. Ratification was probably completed on June 15, 1804, when the legislature of the thirteenth State (New Hampshire) approved the amendment, there being then 17 States in the Union. The Governor of New Hampshire, however, vetoed this act of the legislature on June 20, and the act failed to pass again by two-thirds vote then required by the State constitution. Inasmuch as article V of the Federal Constitution specifies that amendments shall become effective "when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States or by conventions in three-fourths thereof," it has been generally believed that an approval or veto by a governor is without significance. If the ratification by New Hampshire be deemed ineffective, then the amendment became operative by Tennessee's ratification on July 27, 1804. On September 25, 1804, in a circular letter to the Governors of the several States, Secretary of State Madison declared the amendment ratified by three-fourths of the States.

The thirteenth amendment ⁷ was ratified by the several State legislatures on the following dates: Illinois, February 1, 1865; Rhode Island, February 2, 1865; Michigan, February 2, 1865; Maryland, February 3, 1865; New York, February 3, 1865; West Virginia, February 3, 1865; Missouri, February 6, 1865; Maine, February 7, 1865; Kansas, February 7, 1865; Massachusetts, February 7, 1865; Pennsylvania, February 8, 1865; Virginia, February 9, 1865; Ohio, February 10, 1865; Louisiana, February 15 or 16, 1865; Indiana, February 16, 1865; Nevada, February 16, 1865; Minnesota, February 23, 1865; Wisconsin, February 24, 1865; Vermont, March 9, 1865 (date on which it was "approved" by Governor); Tennessee, April 7, 1865; Arkansas, April 14, 1865; Connecticut, May 4, 1865; New Hampshire, June 30, 1865; South Carolina, November 13, 1865; Alabama, December 2, 1865 (date on which it was "approved" by Provisional Governor); North Carolina, December 4, 1865; Georgia, December 6, 1865; Oregon, December 11, 1865; California, December 15, 1865; Florida, December 28, 1865 (Florida again ratified this amendment on June 9, 1868, upon its adoption of a new constitution); Iowa, January 17, 1866; New Jersey, January 23, 1866 (after having rejected the amendment on March 16, 1865); Texas, February 18, 1870; Delaware, February 12, 1901 (after having rejected the amendment on February 8, 1865). The amendment was rejected by Kentucky on February 24, 1865, and by Mississippi on December 2, 1865.

⁷ The thirteenth amendment was proposed by Congress on January 31, 1865, when it passed the House [Cong. Globe (38th Cong., 2d sess.) 531], having previously passed the Senate on April 8, 1864 [*id.* (38th Cong., 1st sess.) 1490]. It appears officially in 13 Stat. 567 under date of February 1, 1865. Ratification was completed on December 6, 1865, when the legislature of the twenty-seventh State (Georgia) approved the amendment, there being then 36 States in the Union. On December 18, 1865, Secretary of State Seward certified that the thirteenth amendment had become a part of the Constitution [13 Stat. 774].

NOTE.—A thirteenth amendment depriving of United States citizenship any citizen who should accept any title, office, or emolument from a foreign power, was proposed by Congress on May 1, 1910, when it passed the House [21 Ann. Cong. (11th Cong., 2d sess.) 2650], having previously passed the Senate on April 27 [20 Ann. Cong. (11th Cong., 2d sess.) 672]. It appears officially in 2 Stat. 613. It failed of adoption, being ratified by but 12 States up to December 10, 1912 [2 Miscell. Amer. State Papers, 477-479; 2 Doc. Hist. Const. 454-499], there then being 18 in all.

Another thirteenth amendment, forbidding any future amendment that should empower Congress to interfere with the domestic institutions of any State, was proposed by Congress on March 2, 1861, when it passed the Senate [Cong. Globe (36th Cong., 2d sess.) 1403], having, previously passed the House on February 28 [*id.*, 1285]. It appears officially in 12 Stat. 2512. It failed of adoption, being ratified by but three States: Ohio, May 13, 1861 [58 Laws Ohio. 190]; Maryland, January 10, 1862 [Laws Maryland (1861-62) 21]; Illinois, February 14, 186- [2 Doc. Hist. Const., 518] irregular, because by convention instead of by legislature as authorized by Congress.

AMENDMENT XIV

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the

Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

The fourteenth amendment ⁸ was ratified by the several State legislatures on the following dates: Connecticut, June 30, 1866; New Hampshire, July 7, 1866; Tennessee, July 19, 1866; New Jersey, September 11, 1866 (the New Jersey Legislature on February 20, 1868 "withdrew" its consent to the ratification; the Governor vetoed that bill on March 5, 1868; and it was repassed over his veto on March 24, 1868); Oregon, September 19, 1866 (Oregon "withdrew" its consent on October 15, 1868); Vermont, October 30, 1866; New York, January 10, 1867; Ohio, January 11, 1867 (Ohio "withdrew" its consent on January 15, 1868); Illinois, January 15, 1867; West Virginia, January 16, 1867; Michigan,

⁸ The fourteenth amendment was proposed by Congress on June 13, 1866, when it passed the House [Cong. Globe (39th Cong., 1st sess.) 3148, 3149], having previously passed the Senate on June 8 [*Id.*, 3042]. It appears officially in 14 Stat. 358 under date of June 16, 1866. Ratification was probably completed on July 9, 1868, when the legislature of the twenty-eighth State (South Carolina or Louisiana) approved the amendment, there being then 37 States in the Union. However, Ohio and New Jersey had prior to that date "withdrawn" their earlier assent to this amendment. Accordingly, Secretary of State Seward on July 20, 1868, certified that the amendment had become a part of the Constitution if the said withdrawals were ineffective [15 Stat. 706-707]. Congress at once (July 21, 1868) passed a joint resolution declaring the amendment a part of the Constitution and directing the Secretary to promulgate it as such. On July 28, 1868, Secretary Seward certified without reservation that the amendment was a part of the Constitution. In the interim, two other States, Alabama on July 13 and Georgia on July 21, 1868, had added their ratifications.

January 16, 1867; Kansas, January 17, 1867; Minnesota, January 17, 1867; Maine, January 19, 1867; Nevada, January 22, 1867; Indiana, January 23, 1867; Missouri, January 26, 1867 (date on which it was certified by the Missouri secretary of state); Rhode Island, February 7, 1867; Pennsylvania, February 12, 1867; Wisconsin, February 13, 1867 (actually passed February 7, but not signed by legislative officers until February 13); Massachusetts, March 20, 1867; Nebraska, June 15, 1867; Iowa, March 9, 1868; Arkansas, April 6, 1868; Florida, June 9, 1868; North Carolina, July 2, 1868 (after having rejected the amendment on December 13, 1866); Louisiana, July 9, 1868 (after having rejected the amendment on February 6, 1867); South Carolina, July 9, 1868 (after having rejected the amendment on December 20, 1866); Alabama, July 13, 1868 (date on which it was "approved" by the Governor); Georgia, July 21, 1868 (after having rejected the amendment on November 9, 1866—Georgia ratified again on February 2, 1870); Virginia, October 8, 1869 (after having rejected the amendment on January 9, 1867); Mississippi, January 17, 1870; Texas, February 18, 1870 (after having rejected the amendment on October 27, 1866); Delaware, February 12, 1901 (after having rejected the amendment on February 7, 1867). The amendment was rejected (and not subsequently ratified) by Kentucky on January 8, 1867, and by Maryland on March 23, 1867.

AMENDMENT XV

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude—

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The **fifteenth amendment**⁹ was ratified by the several State legislatures on the following dates: Nevada, March 1, 1869; West Virginia,

⁹ The fifteenth amendment was proposed by Congress on February 26, 1869, when it passed the Senate [Cong. Globe (40th Cong., 3rd sess.) 1641], having previously passed the House on February 25 [*Id.* 1563, 1564]. It appears officially in 15 Stat. 346 under date of February 27, 1869. Ratification was probably completed on February 3, 1870, when the legislature of the twenty-eighth State (Iowa) approved the amendment, there being then 37 States in the Union. However, New York had prior to that date "withdrawn" its earlier assent to this amendment. Even if this withdrawal were effective, Nebraska's ratification on February 17, 1870, authorized Secretary of State Fish's certification of March 30, 1870, that the 15th Amendment had become a part of the Constitution [16 Stat. 1131].

March 3, 1869; North Carolina, March 5, 1869; Louisiana, March 5, 1869 (date on which it was "approved" by the Governor); Illinois, March 5, 1869; Michigan, March 5, 1869; Wisconsin, March 5, 1869; Maine, March 11, 1869; Massachusetts, March 12, 1869; South Carolina, March 15, 1869; Arkansas, March 15, 1869; Pennsylvania, March 25, 1869; New York, April 14, 1869 (New York "withdrew" its consent to the ratification on January 5, 1870); Indiana, May 14, 1869; Connecticut, May 19, 1869; Florida, June 14, 1869; New Hampshire, July 1, 1869; Virginia, October 8, 1869; Vermont, October 20, 1869; Alabama, November 16, 1869; Missouri, January 7, 1870 (Missouri had ratified the first section of the 15th Amendment on March 1, 1869; it failed to include in its ratification the second section of the amendment); Minnesota, January 13, 1870; Mississippi, January 17, 1870; Rhode Island, January 18, 1870; Kansas, January 19, 1870 (Kansas had by a defectively worded resolution previously ratified this amendment on February 27, 1869); Ohio, January 27, 1870 (after having rejected the amendment on May 4, 1869); Georgia, February 2, 1870; Iowa, February 3, 1870; Nebraska, February 17, 1870; Texas, February 18, 1870; New Jersey, February 15, 1871 (after having rejected the amendment on February 7, 1870); Delaware, February 12, 1901 (date on which approved by Governor; Delaware had previously rejected the amendment on March 18, 1869). The amendment was rejected (and not subsequently ratified) by California, Kentucky, Maryland, Oregon, and Tennessee.

AMENDMENT XVI

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

The sixteenth amendment ¹⁰ was ratified by the several State legislatures on the following dates: Alabama, August 10, 1909; Kentucky, February 8, 1910; South Carolina, February 19, 1910; Illinois, March 1, 1910; Mississippi, March 7, 1910; Oklahoma, March 10, 1910; Mary-

¹⁰ The sixteenth amendment was proposed by Congress on July 12, 1909, when it passed the House [44 Cong. Rec. (61st Cong., 1st sess.) 4390, 4440, 4441], having previously passed the Senate on July 5 [*Id.*, 4121]. It appears officially in 36 Stat. 184. Ratification was completed on February 3, 1913, when the legislature of the thirty-sixth State (Delaware, Wyoming, or New Mexico) approved the amendment, there being then 48 States in the Union. On February 25, 1913, Secretary of State Knox certified that this amendment had become a part of the Constitution [37 Stat. 1785].

land, April 8, 1910; Georgia, August 3, 1910; Texas, August 16, 1910; Ohio, January 19, 1911; Idaho, January 20, 1911; Oregon, January 23, 1911; Washington, January 26, 1911; Montana, January 27, 1911; Indiana, January 30, 1911; California, January 31, 1911; Nevada, January 31, 1911; South Dakota, February 1, 1911; Nebraska, February 9, 1911; North Carolina, February 11, 1911; Colorado, February 15, 1911; North Dakota, February 17, 1911; Michigan, February 23, 1911; Iowa, February 24, 1911; Kansas, March 2, 1911; Missouri, March 16, 1911; Maine, March 31, 1911; Tennessee, April 7, 1911; Arkansas, April 22, 1911 (after having rejected the amendment at the session begun January 9, 1911); Wisconsin, May 16, 1911; New York, July 12, 1911; Arizona, April 3, 1912; Minnesota, June 11, 1912; Louisiana, June 28, 1912; West Virginia, January 31, 1913; Delaware, February 3, 1913; Wyoming, February 3, 1913; New Mexico, February 3, 1913; New Jersey, February 4, 1913; Vermont, February 19, 1913; Massachusetts, March 4, 1913; New Hampshire, March 7, 1913 (after having rejected the amendment on March 2, 1911). The amendment was rejected (and not subsequently ratified) by Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Utah.

AMENDMENT [XVII]

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

The seventeenth amendment ¹¹ was ratified by the several State legislatures on the following dates: Massachusetts, May 22, 1912; Arizona, June 3, 1912; Minnesota, June 10, 1912; New York, January 15, 1913; Kansas, January 17, 1913; Oregon, January 23, 1913; North Carolina, January 25, 1913; California, January 28, 1913; Michigan, January 28, 1913; Iowa, January 30, 1913; Montana, January 30, 1913; Idaho, January 31, 1913; West Virginia, February 4, 1913; Colorado, February 5, 1913; Nevada, February 6, 1913; Texas, February 7, 1913; Washington, February 7, 1913; Wyoming, February 8, 1913; Arkansas, February 11, 1913; Illinois, February 13, 1913; North Dakota, February 14, 1913; Wisconsin, February 18, 1913; Indiana, February 19, 1913; New Hampshire, February 19, 1913; Vermont, February 19, 1913; South Dakota, February 19, 1913; Maine, February 20, 1913; Oklahoma, February 24, 1913; Ohio, February 25, 1913; Missouri, March 7, 1913; New Mexico, March 13, 1913; Nebraska, March 14, 1913; New Jersey, March 17, 1913; Tennessee, April 1, 1913; Pennsylvania, April 2, 1913; Connecticut, April 8, 1913; Louisiana, June 5, 1914. The amendment was rejected by Utah on February 26, 1913.

AMENDMENT [XVIII]

SECTION 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

SECTION 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

SECTION 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by

¹¹ The seventeenth amendment was proposed by Congress on May 13, 1912, when it passed the House [48 Cong. Rec. (62d Cong., 2d sess.) 6367], having previously passed the Senate on June 12, 1911 [47 Cong. Rec. (62d Cong. 1st sess.) 1925]. It appears officially in 37 Stat. 646. Ratification was completed on April 8, 1913, when the thirty-sixth State (Connecticut) approved the amendment, there being then 48 States in the Union. On May 31, 1913, Secretary of State Bryan certified that it had become a part of the Constitution [38 Stat. 2049].

the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

The eighteenth amendment¹² was ratified by the several State legislatures on the following dates: Mississippi, January 8, 1918; Virginia, January 11, 1918; Kentucky, January 14, 1918; North Dakota, January 28, 1918 (date on which approved by Governor); South Carolina, January 29, 1918; Maryland, February 13, 1918; Montana, February 19, 1918; Texas, March 4, 1918; Delaware, March 18, 1918; South Dakota, March 20, 1918; Massachusetts April 2, 1918; Arizona May 24, 1918; Georgia, June 26, 1918; Louisiana, August 9, 1918 (date on which approved by Governor); Florida, November 27, 1918; Michigan, January 2, 1919; Ohio, January 7, 1919; Oklahoma, January 7, 1919; Idaho, January 8, 1919; Maine, January 8, 1919; West Virginia, January 9, 1919; California, January 13, 1919; Tennessee, January 13, 1919; Washington January 13, 1919; Arkansas, January 14, 1919; Kansas, January 14, 1919; Illinois, January 14, 1919; Indiana, January 14, 1919; Alabama, January 15, 1919; Colorado, January 15, 1919; Iowa, January 15, 1919; New Hampshire, January 15, 1919; Oregon, January 15, 1919; Nebraska, January 16, 1919; North Carolina, January 16, 1919; Utah, January 16, 1919; Missouri, January 16, 1919; Wyoming, January 16, 1919; Minnesota, January 17, 1919; Wisconsin, January 17, 1919; New Mexico, January 20, 1919; Nevada, January 21, 1919; Pennsylvania, February 25, 1919; Connecticut, May 6, 1919; New Jersey, March 9, 1922; New York, January 29, 1919; Vermont, January 29, 1919.

AMENDMENT [XIX]

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

¹² The eighteenth amendment was proposed by Congress on December 18, 1917, when it passed the Senate [Cong. Rec. (65th Cong., 2d sess.) 478], having previously passed the House on December 17 [*Id.*, 470]. It appears officially in 40 Stat. 1050. Ratification was completed on January 16, 1919, when the thirty-sixth State approved the amendment, there being then 48 States in the Union. On January 29, 1919, Acting Secretary of State Polk certified that this amendment had been adopted by the requisite number of States [40 Stat. 1941]. By its terms this amendment did not become effective until 1 year after ratification.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The nineteenth amendment¹³ was ratified by the several State legislatures on the following dates: Illinois, June 10, 1919 (readopted June 17, 1919); Michigan June 10, 1919; Wisconsin, June 10, 1919; Kansas, June 16, 1919; New York, June 16, 1919; Ohio, June 16, 1919; Pennsylvania, June 24, 1919; Massachusetts, June 25, 1919; Texas, June 28, 1919; Iowa, July 2, 1919 (date on which approved by Governor); Missouri, July 3, 1919; Arkansas, July 28, 1919; Montana, August 2, 1919 (date on which approved by Governor); Nebraska, August 2, 1919; Minnesota, September 8, 1919; New Hampshire, September 10, 1919 (date on which approved by Governor); Utah, October 2, 1919; California, November 1, 1919; Maine, November 5, 1919; North Dakota, December 1, 1919; South Dakota, December 4, 1919 (date on which certified); Colorado, December 15, 1919 (date on which approved by Governor); Kentucky, January 6, 1920; Rhode Island, January 6, 1920; Oregon, January 13, 1920; Indiana, January 16, 1920; Wyoming, January 27, 1920; Nevada, February 7, 1920; New Jersey, February 9, 1920; Idaho, February 11, 1920; Arizona, February 12, 1920; New Mexico, February 21, 1920 (date on which approved by Governor); Oklahoma, February 28, 1920; West Virginia, March 10, 1920; Washington, March 22, 1920; Tennessee, August 18, 1920; Connecticut, September 14, 1920 (confirmed September 21, 1920); Vermont, February 8, 1921. The amendment was rejected by Georgia on July 24, 1919; by Alabama on September 22, 1919; by South Carolina on January 29, 1920; by Virginia, on February 12, 1920; by Maryland on February 24, 1920; by Mississippi on March 29, 1920; by Louisiana on July 1, 1920.

AMENDMENT [XX]

SECTION 1. The terms of the President and Vice-President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of

¹³ The nineteenth amendment was proposed by Congress on June 4, 1919, when it passed the Senate [Cong. Rec. (66th Cong., 1st sess.) 635], having previously passed the House on May 21, [*Id.*, 94]. It appears officially in 41 Stat. 362. Ratification was completed on August 18, 1920, when the thirty-sixth State (Tennessee) approved the amendment, there being then 48 States in the Union. On August 28, 1920, Secretary of State Colby certified that it had become a part of the Constitution [41 Stat. 1823].

January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice-President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice-President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice-President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice-President shall have qualified.

SECTION 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice-President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

SECTION 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

SECTION 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by

the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

The twentieth amendment¹⁴ was ratified by the several State legislatures on the following dates: Virginia, March 4, 1932; New York, March 11, 1932; Mississippi, March 16, 1932; Arkansas, March 17, 1932; Kentucky, March 17, 1932; New Jersey, March 21, 1932; South Carolina, March 25, 1932; Michigan, March 31, 1932; Maine, April 1, 1932; Rhode Island, April 14, 1932; Illinois, April 21, 1932; Louisiana, June 22, 1932; West Virginia, July 30, 1932; Pennsylvania, August 11, 1932; Indiana, August 15, 1932; Texas, September 7, 1932; Alabama, September 13, 1932; California, January 4, 1933; North Carolina, January 5, 1933; North Dakota, January 9, 1933; Minnesota, January 12, 1933; Arizona, January 13, 1933; Montana, January 13, 1933; Nebraska, January 13, 1933; Oklahoma, January 13, 1933; Kansas, January 16, 1933; Oregon, January 16, 1933; Delaware, January 19, 1933; Washington, January 19, 1933; Wyoming, January 19, 1933; Iowa, January 20, 1933; South Dakota, January 20, 1933; Tennessee, January 20, 1933; Idaho, January 21, 1933; New Mexico, January 21, 1933; Georgia, January 23, 1933; Missouri, January 23, 1933; Ohio, January 23, 1933; Utah, January 23, 1933; Colorado, January 24, 1933; Massachusetts, January 24, 1933; Wisconsin, January 24, 1933; Nevada, January 26, 1933; Connecticut, January 27, 1933; New Hampshire, January 31, 1933; Vermont, February 2, 1933; Maryland, March 24, 1933; Florida, April 26, 1933.

¹⁴ The twentieth amendment was proposed by Congress on March 2, 1932, when it passed the Senate [Cong. Rec. (72d Cong., 1st sess.) 5086], having previously passed the House on March 1 [*Id.*, 5027]. It appears officially in 47 Stat. 745. Ratification was completed on January 23, 1933, when the thirty-sixth State approved the amendment, there being then 48 States in the Union. On February 6, 1933, Secretary of State Stimson certified that it had become a part of the Constitution [47 Stat. 2569].

NOTE.—A proposed amendment which would authorize Congress to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age was passed by Congress on June 2, 1924. This proposal at the time it was submitted to the States was referred to as "the proposed 20th Amendment." It appears officially in 43 Stat. 670.

The status of this proposed amendment is a matter of conflicting opinion. The Kentucky Court of Appeals in *Wise v. Chandler* (270 Ky. 1 [1937]) has held that it is no longer open to ratification because: (1) Rejected by more than one-fourth of the States; (2) a State may not reject and then subsequently ratify, at least when more than one-fourth of the States are on record as rejecting; and (3) more than a reasonable time has elapsed since it was submitted to the States in 1924 (for subsequent litigation in the Chandler case see 303 U. S. 634 and 307 U. S. 474). The Kansas Supreme Court in *Coleman v. Miller* (146 Kan. 390 [1937]) came to the opposite conclusion.

On October 1, 1937, 27 States had ratified the proposed amendment. Of these States 10 had previously rejected the amendment on one or more occasions. At least 26 different States have at one time rejected the amendment.

AMENDMENT [XXI]

SECTION 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

SECTION 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

The twenty-first amendment¹⁵ was ratified by the several State conventions on the following dates: Michigan, April 10, 1933; Wisconsin, April 25, 1933; Rhode Island, May 8, 1933; Wyoming, May 25, 1933; New Jersey, June 1, 1933; Delaware, June 24, 1933; Indiana, June 26, 1933; Massachusetts, June 26, 1933; New York, June 27, 1933; Illinois, July 10, 1933; Iowa, July 10, 1933; Connecticut, July 11, 1933; New Hampshire, July 11, 1933; California, July 24, 1933; West Virginia, July 25, 1933; Arkansas, August 1, 1933; Oregon, August 7, 1933; Alabama, August 8, 1933; Tennessee, August 11, 1933; Missouri, August 29, 1933; Arizona, September 5, 1933; Nevada, September 5, 1933; Vermont, September 23, 1933; Colorado, September 26, 1933; Washington, October 3, 1933; Minnesota, October 10, 1933; Idaho, October 17, 1933; Maryland, October 18, 1933; Virginia, October 25, 1933; New Mexico, November 2, 1933; Florida, November 14, 1933; Texas, November 24, 1933; Kentucky, November 27, 1933; Ohio, December 5, 1933; Pennsylvania, December 5, 1933; Utah, December 5, 1933; Maine, December 6, 1933; Montana, August 6, 1934. The amendment was rejected by a convention in the State of South Carolina, on December 4, 1933. The electorate of the State of North Carolina voted against holding a convention at a general election held on November 7, 1933.

¹⁵ The twenty-first amendment was proposed by Congress on February 20, 1933, when it passed the House [Cong. Rec. (72d Cong., 2d sess.) 4516], having previously passed the Senate on February 16 [*Id.*, 4231]. It appears officially in 47 Stat. 1625. Ratification was completed on December 5, 1933, when the thirty-sixth State (Utah) approved the amendment, there being then 48 States in the Union. On December 5, 1933, Acting Secretary of State Phillips certified that it had been adopted by the requisite number of States [48 Stat. 1749].

RATIFICATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution was adopted by a convention of the States September 17, 1787, and was subsequently ratified by the several States, in the following order, viz:

Delaware, December 7, 1787, yeas, 30 (unanimous).

Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787, yeas, 46; nays, 23.

New Jersey, December 19, 1787, yeas, 38 (unanimous).

Georgia, January 2, 1788, yeas, 26 (unanimous).

Connecticut, January 9, 1788, yeas, 128; nays, 40.

Massachusetts, February 6, 1788, yeas, 187; nays, 168.

Maryland, April 28, 1788, yeas, 63; nays, 11.

South Carolina, May 23, 1788, yeas, 149; nays, 73.

New Hampshire, June 21, 1788, yeas, 57; nays, 46.

Virginia, June 25, 1788, yeas, 89; nays, 79.

New York, July 26, 1788, yeas, 30; nays, 27.

North Carolina, November 21, 1789, yeas, 184; nays, 77.

Rhode Island, May 29, 1790, yeas, 34; nays, 32.

The State of Vermont, by convention, ratified the Constitution on the 10th of January, 1791, and was, by an act of Congress of the 18th of February, 1791, "received and admitted into this Union as a new and entire member of the United States of America."

INDEX TO THE CONSTITUTION

INDEX TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND AMENDMENTS THERETO

A

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Abridged.</i> The privileges or immunities of citizens of The United States shall not be.....	-	14	1	-	418
<i>Absent members</i> , in such manner and under such penalties as it may provide. Each House is authorized to compel the attendance of....	1	-	5	1	395
<i>Accounts</i> of receipts and expenditures of public money shall be published from time to time. A statement of the.....	1	-	9	7	400
<i>Accusation.</i> In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall be informed of the cause and nature of the.....	-	6	-	-	412
<i>Accused</i> shall have a speedy public trial. In all criminal prosecutions the.....	-	6	-	-	412
He shall be tried by an impartial jury of the State and district where the crime was committed.....	-	6	-	-	412
He shall be informed of the nature of the accusation.....	-	6	-	-	412
He shall be confronted with the witnesses against him.....	-	6	-	-	412
He shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor.....	-	6	-	-	412
He shall have the assistance of counsel for his defense.....	-	6	-	-	412
<i>Actions</i> at common law involving over twenty dollars shall be tried by jury.....	-	7	-	-	413
<i>Acts.</i> Congress shall prescribe the manner of proving such acts, records, and proceedings.....	4	-	1	-	406
<i>Acts</i> , records, and judicial proceedings of another State. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the.....	4	-	1	-	406
<i>Adjourn</i> from day to day. A smaller number than a quorum of each House may.....	1	-	5	1	395

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Adjourn</i> for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they shall be sitting. Neither House shall, during the session of Congress, without the consent of the other.....	1	-	5	4	396
<i>Adjournment</i> , the President may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. In case of disagreement between the two Houses as to.....	2	-	3	-	404
<i>Admiralty</i> and maritime jurisdiction. The judicial power shall extend to all cases of.....	3	-	2	1	405
<i>Admitted</i> by the Congress into this Union, but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State. New States may be.....	4	-	3	1	407
Nor shall any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures and of Congress.....	4	-	3	1	407
<i>Adoption</i> of the Constitution shall be valid. All debts and engagements contracted by the Confederation and before the.....	6	-	-	1	408
<i>Advice</i> and consent of the Senate. The President shall have power to make treaties by and with the.....	2	-	2	2	404
To appoint ambassadors or other public ministers and consuls by and with the.....	2	-	2	2	404
To appoint all other officers of the United States not herein otherwise provided for by and with the.....	2	-	2	2	404
<i>Affirmation</i> . Senators sitting to try impeachments shall be on oath or.....	1	-	3	6	394
To be taken by the President of the United States. Form of the oath or.....	2	-	1	7	403
No warrants shall be issued but upon probable cause and on oath or.....	-	4	-	-	412
To support the Constitution. Senators and Representatives, members of State legislatures, executive and judicial officers, both State and Federal, shall be bound by oath or.....	6	-	-	3	409

INDEX TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES 435

	Art.	Amnd.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Age.</i> No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained twenty-five years of_	1	-	2	2	392
No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained thirty years of-----	1	-	3	3	394
<i>Agreement</i> or compact with another State without the consent of Congress. No State shall enter into any-----	1	-	10	3	401
<i>Aid and comfort.</i> Treason against the United States shall consist in levying war against them, adhering to their enemies, and giving them-----	3	-	3	1	406
<i>Alliance</i> or confederation. No State shall enter into any treaty of-----	1	-	10	1	400
<i>Ambassadors</i> , or other public ministers and consuls. The President may appoint-----	2	-	2	2	404
The judicial power of the United States shall extend to all cases affecting-----	3	-	2	1	405
<i>Amendments to the Constitution.</i> Whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, Congress shall propose-----	5	-	-	-	408
On application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the States, Congress shall call a convention to propose-----	5	-	-	-	408
Shall be valid when ratified by the legislatures of, or by conventions in, three-fourths of the States-----	5	-	-	-	408
<i>Answer</i> for a capital or infamous crime unless on presentment of a grand jury. No person shall be held to-----	-	5	-	-	412
Except in cases in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service-----	-	5	-	-	412
<i>Appellate jurisdiction</i> both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as Congress shall make. In what cases the Supreme Court shall have-----	3	-	2	2	406
<i>Application</i> of the legislature or the executive of a State. The United States shall protect each State against invasion and domestic violence on the-----	4	-	4	-	407
<i>Application</i> of the legislatures of two-thirds of the States, Congress shall call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution. On the-----	5	-	-	-	408

436 INDEX TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Appointment</i> of officers and authority to train the militia reserved to the States respectively--	1	-	8	16	399
Of such inferior officers as they may think proper in the President alone. Congress may by law vest the-----	2	-	2	2	404
<i>Appointments</i> in the courts of law or in the heads of Departments. Congress may by law vest the-----	2	-	2	2	404
<i>Apportionment</i> of representation and direct taxation among the several States. Provisions relating to the. [Repealed by section 2 of fourteenth amendment.]-----	1	-	2	3	392
<i>Apportionment.</i> Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States. The sixteenth amendment.-----	-	16	-	-	421
Of Representatives among the several States. Provisions relating to the-----	-	14	2	-	418
<i>Appropriate legislation.</i> Congress shall have power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof-----	1	-	8	18	399
Congress shall have power to enforce the thirteenth amendment, prohibiting slavery, by-----	-	13	2	-	416
Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment, by-----	-	14	5	-	419
Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of the fifteenth amendment, by-----	-	15	2	-	420
<i>Appropriation</i> of money for raising and supporting armies shall be for a longer term than two years. But no-----	1	-	8	12	399
<i>Appropriations</i> made by law. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of-----	1	-	9	7	400
<i>Approve</i> and sign a bill before it shall become a law. The President shall-----	1	-	7	2	397
He shall return it to the House in which it originated, with his objections, if he do not-----	1	-	7	2	397

INDEX TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES 437

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Armies</i> , but no appropriation for that use shall be for a longer term than two years. Congress shall have power to raise and support.....	1	-	8	12	399
<i>Armies</i> . Congress shall make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.....	1	-	8	14	399
<i>Arms</i> shall not be infringed. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear.....	-	2	-	-	411
<i>Arrest</i> during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same. Members shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from.....	1	-	6	1	396
<i>Arsenals</i> . Congress shall exercise exclusive authority over all places purchased for the erection of.....	1	-	8	17	399
<i>Articles</i> exported from any State. No tax or duty shall be laid on.....	1	-	9	5	400
<i>Arts</i> by securing to authors and inventors their patent rights. Congress may promote the progress of science and the useful.....	1	-	8	8	398
<i>Assistance</i> of counsel for his defense. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the....	-	6	-	-	412
<i>Assumption</i> of the debt or obligations incurred in aid of rebellion or insurrection against the United States. Provisions against the.....	-	14	4	-	419
<i>Attainder</i> or <i>ex post facto</i> law shall be passed. No bill of.....	1	-	9	3	400
<i>Attainder</i> , <i>ex post facto</i> law, or law impairing the obligations of contracts. No State shall pass any bill of.....	1	-	10	1	401
<i>Attainder</i> of treason shall not work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.....	3	-	3	2	406
<i>Authors</i> and inventors the exclusive right to their writings and inventions. Congress shall have power to secure to.....	1	-	8	8	398

B

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Bail.</i> Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines nor cruel and unusual punishments imposed.....	-	8	-	-	413
<i>Ballot</i> for President and Vice-President. The electors shall vote by.....	-	12	-	-	414
<i>Ballot.</i> If no person have a majority of the electoral votes for President and Vice-President, the House of Representatives shall immediately choose the President by.....	-	12	-	-	415
<i>Bankruptcies.</i> Congress shall have power to pass uniform laws on the subject of.....	1	-	8	4	398
<i>Basis</i> of representation among the several States. Provisions relating to the.....	-	14	-	-	418
<i>Bear arms</i> shall not be infringed. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and.....	-	2	-	-	411
<i>Behavior.</i> The judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good....	3	-	1	-	405
<i>Bill of attainder</i> or <i>ex post facto</i> law shall be passed. No.....	1	-	9	3	400
<i>Bill of attainder, ex post facto</i> law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts. No State shall pass any.....	1	-	10	1	401
<i>Bills</i> of credit. No State shall emit.....	1	-	10	1	401
<i>Bills</i> for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives. All.....	1	-	7	1	397
<i>Bills</i> which have passed the Senate and House of Representatives shall, before they become laws, be presented to the President.....	1	-	7	2	397
If he approve, he shall sign them; if he disapprove, he shall return them, with his objections, to that House in which they originated	1	-	7	2	397
<i>Bills.</i> Upon the reconsideration of a bill returned by the President, with his objections, if two-thirds of each House agree to pass the same, it shall become a law.....	1	-	7	2	397
Upon the reconsideration of a bill returned by the President, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays.....	1	-	7	2	397
Not returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), shall, unless Congress adjourn, become laws.....	1	-	7	2	397

INDEX TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES 439

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Borrow</i> money on the credit of the United States.					
Congress shall have power to.....	1	-	8	2	398
<i>Bounties</i> and pensions, shall not be questioned.					
The validity of the public debt incurred in suppressing insurrection and rebellion against the United States, including the debt for....	-	14	4	-	419
<i>Breach</i> of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest while attending the session, and in going to and returning from the same. Senators and Representatives, except for treason, felony, and.....	1	-	6	1	396
<i>Bribery</i> , or other high crimes and misdemeanors.					
The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers shall be removed on impeachment for and conviction of treason.....	2	-	4	-	405

C

<i>Capital</i> or otherwise infamous crime, unless on in- dictment of a grand jury, except in certain specified cases. No person shall be held to answer for a.....	-	5	-	-	412
<i>Capitation</i> or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration. [See sixteenth amendment, page 421] No..	1	-	9	4	400
<i>Captures</i> on land and water. Congress shall make rules concerning.....	1	-	8	11	399
<i>Casting vote.</i> The Vice President shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided.....	1	-	3	4	394
<i>Census</i> or enumeration of the inhabitants shall be made within three years after the first meet- ing of Congress, and within every subsequent term of ten years thereafter.....	1	-	2	3	392
<i>Census</i> or enumeration. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid except in proportion to the. [See sixteenth amendment, page 421].	1	-	9	4	400
<i>Chief Justice</i> shall preside when the President of the United States is tried upon impeachment. The.....	1	-	3	6	394
<i>Choosing</i> the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which shall be the same throughout the United States. Congress may determine the time of.....	2	-	1	3	403

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Citizen</i> of the United States at the adoption of the Constitution shall be eligible to the office of President. No person not a natural born---	2	-	1	4	403
<i>Citizen</i> of the United States. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years and been nine years a-----	1	-	3	3	394
No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years and been seven years a-----	1	-	2	2	392
<i>Citizenship.</i> Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States-----	4	-	2	1	406
All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside-----	-	14	1	-	418
No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States-----	-	14	1	-	418
Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law-----	-	14	1	-	418
Nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws-----	-	14	1	-	418
<i>Citizens or subjects</i> of a foreign state. The judicial power of the United States shall not extend to suits in law or equity brought against one of the States by the citizens of another State, or by-----	-	11	-	-	414
<i>Civil officers</i> of the United States shall, on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors, be removed. All-----	2	-	4	-	405
<i>Claims</i> of the United States or any particular State in the Territory or public property. Nothing in this Constitution shall be construed to prejudice-----	4	-	3	2	407
<i>Classification of Senators.</i> Immediately after they shall be assembled after the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes-----	1	-	3	2	393

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Classification of Senators.</i> The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year.....	1	-	3	2	393
The seats of the Senators of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year.....	1	-	3	2	394
The seats of the Senators of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year.....	1	-	3	2	394
<i>Coin</i> a tender in payment of debts. No State shall make anything but gold and silver.....	1	-	10	1	401
<i>Coin</i> money and regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin. Congress shall have power to.....	1	-	8	5	398
<i>Coin</i> of the United States. Congress shall provide for punishing the counterfeiting the securities and current.....	1	-	8	6	398
<i>Color</i> , or previous condition of servitude. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race.....	-	15	1	-	420
<i>Comfort.</i> Treason against the United States shall consist in levying war against them, and giving their enemies aid and.....	3	-	3	1	406
<i>Commander in Chief</i> of the Army and Navy, and of the militia when in actual service. The President shall be.....	2	-	2	1	404
<i>Commerce</i> with foreign nations, among the States, and with Indian tribes. Congress shall have power to regulate.....	1	-	8	3	398
<i>Commerce or revenue.</i> No preference shall be given to the ports of one State over those of another by any regulation of.....	1	-	9	6	400
Vessels clearing from the ports of one State shall not pay duties in those of another.....	1	-	9	6	400
<i>Commissions</i> to expire at the end of the next session. The President may fill vacancies that happen in the recess of the Senate by granting.....	2	-	2	3	404
<i>Common defense</i> , promote the general welfare, etc. To insure the. [Preamble.].....	-	-	-	-	391
<i>Common defense</i> and general welfare. Congress shall have power to provide for the.....	1	-	8	1	398

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Common law</i> , where the amount involved exceeds twenty dollars, shall be tried by jury. Suits at-----	-	7	-	-	413
No fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the-----	-	7	-	-	413
<i>Compact</i> with another State. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, enter into any agreement or-----	1	-	10	3	401
<i>Compact</i> with a foreign power. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, enter into any agreement or-----	1	-	10	3	401
<i>Compensation</i> of Senators and Representatives to be ascertained by law-----	1	-	6	1	396
<i>Compensation</i> of the President shall not be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall be elected-----	2	-	1	6	403
<i>Compensation</i> of the judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall not be diminished during their continuance in office-----	3	-	1	-	405
<i>Compensation</i> . Private property shall not be taken for public use without just-----	-	5	-	-	412
<i>Compulsory process</i> for obtaining witnesses in his favor. In criminal prosecutions the accused shall have-----	-	6	-	-	412
<i>Confederation</i> . No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or-----	1	-	10	1	400
<i>Confederation</i> . All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under it as under the----	6	-	-	1	408
<i>Confession</i> in open court. Conviction of treason shall be on the testimony of two persons to the overt act, or upon-----	3	-	3	1	406
<i>Congress of the United States</i> . All legislative powers shall be vested in a-----	1	-	1	-	379
Shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives-----	1	-	1	-	379
Shall assemble at least once in every year, which shall be on the first Monday of December, unless they by law appoint a different day. [Amended by twentieth amendment, section 2, page 426.]-----	1	-	4	2	395

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Congress of the United States.</i> May at any time alter regulations for elections of Senators and Representatives, except as to the places of choosing Senators.....	1	-	4	1	395
Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members.....	1	-	5	1	395
A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business.....	1	-	5	1	395
A smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members.....	1	-	5	1	395
Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.....	1	-	5	2	396
Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings.....	1	-	5	3	396
Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days.....	1	-	5	4	396
Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation to be ascertained by law.....	1	-	6	1	396
They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during attendance at their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same.....	1	-	6	1	396
No Senator or Representative shall, during his term, be appointed to any civil office, which shall have been created, or of which the emoluments shall have been increased, during such term.....	1	-	6	2	397
No person holding any office under the United States shall, while in office, be a member of either House of Congress.....	1	-	6	2	397
All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives.....	1	-	7	1	397
Proceedings in cases of bills returned by the President with his objections.....	1	-	7	2	397

	Art.	Amend.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Congress of the United States.</i> Shall have power to lay and collect duties, imports, and excises, pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare.....	1	-	8	1	398
<i>Congress</i> shall have power to borrow money on the credit of the United States.....	1	-	8	2	398
To regulate foreign and domestic commerce, and with the Indian tribes.....	1	-	8	3	398
To establish a uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies.....	1	-	8	4	398
To coin money, regulate its value, and the value of foreign coin, and to fix the standard of weights and measures.....	1	-	8	5	398
To punish the counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.....	1	-	8	6	398
To establish post-offices and post-roads.....	1	-	8	7	398
To promote the progress of science and the useful arts.....	1	-	8	8	398
To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.....	1	-	8	9	398
To define and punish piracies and felonies on the high seas and to punish offenses against the law of nations.....	1	-	8	10	399
To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.....	1	-	8	11	399
To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.....	1	-	8	12	399
To provide and maintain a Navy.....	1	-	8	13	399
To make rules for the government of the Army and Navy.....	1	-	8	14	399
To call out the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.....	1	-	8	15	399
To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia.....	1	-	8	16	399
To exercise exclusive legislation over the District fixed for the seat of government, and over forts, magazines, arsenals, and dock-yards.....	1	-	8	17	399

INDEX TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES 445

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Congress</i> to make all laws necessary and proper to carry into execution all powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States.....	1	-	8	18	399
No person holding any office under the United States shall accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind from any foreign State, without the consent of.....	1	-	9	8	400
May determine the time of choosing the electors for President and Vice-President and the day on which they shall give their votes.....	2	-	1	3	403
The President may, on extraordinary occasions convene either House of.....	2	-	3	-	404
The manner in which the acts, records, and judicial proceedings of the States shall be proved, shall be prescribed by.....	4	-	1	-	406
New States may be admitted by Congress into this Union.....	4	-	3	1	407
Shall have power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States....	4	-	3	2	407
Amendments to the Constitution shall be proposed whenever it shall be deemed necessary by two-thirds of both Houses of.....	5	-	-	-	408
Persons engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States disqualified for Senators or Representatives in.....	-	14	3	-	418
But such disqualifications may be removed by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses of.....	-	14	3	-	418
Shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the thirteenth amendment.....	-	13	2	-	416
Shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the fourteenth amendment.....	-	14	5	-	419
Shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the fifteenth amendment.....	-	15	2	-	420
Shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment, and without regard to any census or enumeration, the sixteenth amendment.....	-	16	-	-	421

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Congress</i> and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation, the eighteenth amendment..	-	18	2	-	423
Shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation, the nineteenth amendment.....	-	19	2	-	425
Shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the third day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day, the twentieth amendment.....	-	20	2	-	426
<i>Consent.</i> No State shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate without its.....	5	-	-	-	408
<i>Consent of Congress.</i> No person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States shall accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign potentate, without the.....	1	-	9	8	400
No State shall lay any imposts or duties on imports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, without the.....	1	-	10	2	401
No State shall lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, without the.....	1	-	10	3	401
No State shall enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, without the.....	1	-	10	3	401
No State shall engage in war unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay, without the.....	1	-	10	3	401
No new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, or any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures thereof, as well as the.....	4	-	3	1	407

INDEX TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES 447

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Consent</i> of the legislature of the State in which the same may be. Congress shall exercise exclusive authority over all places purchased for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings with the-----	1	-	8	17	399
<i>Consent</i> of the legislatures of the States and of Congress. No State shall be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States without the-----	4	-	3	1	407
<i>Consent of the other.</i> Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they shall be sitting, without the-----	1	-	5	4	396
<i>Consent of the owner.</i> No soldier shall be quartered in time of peace in any house without the--	-	3	-	-	411
<i>Consent of the Senate.</i> The President shall have power to make treaties, by and with the advice and-----	2	-	2	2	404
The President shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers created by law and not otherwise herein provided for, by and with the advice and-----	2	-	2	2	404
<i>Constitution</i> , in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof. Congress shall have power to pass all laws necessary to the execution of the powers vested by-----	1	-	8	18	399
<i>Constitution</i> , shall be eligible to the office of President. No person, except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen at the time of the adoption of the-----	2	-	1	4	403
<i>Constitution.</i> The President, before he enters upon the execution of his office, shall take an oath to preserve, protect, and defend the-----	2	-	1	7	403
<i>Constitution</i> , laws, and treaties of the United States. The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under the-----	3	-	2	1	405

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Constitution</i> shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any State (in respect to territory or other property of the United States). Nothing in the-	4	-	3	2	407
<i>Constitution</i> . The manner in which amendments to, may be proposed and ratified-----	5	-	-	-	408
<i>Constitution</i> shall be as valid under it as under the Confederation. All debts and engagements contracted before the adoption of the-----	6	-	-	1	408
<i>Constitution</i> and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, by the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land. The-----	6	-	-	2	408
The judges in every State, anything in the constitution or laws of a State to the contrary notwithstanding, shall be bound thereby-----	6	-	-	2	408
<i>Constitution</i> . All officers, legislative, executive, and judicial, of the United States, and of the several States, shall be bound by an oath to support the-----	6	-	-	3	409
But no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for any office or public trust--	6	-	-	3	409
<i>Constitution</i> , between the States so ratifying the same. The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of the-----	7	-	-	-	409
<i>Constitution</i> of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. The enumeration in the-----	-	9	-	-	413
<i>Constitution</i> , nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the State respectively or to the people. Powers not delegated to the United States by the-----	-	10	-	-	413
<i>Constitution</i> , and then engaged in rebellion against the United States. Disqualification for office imposed upon certain classes of persons who took an oath to support the-----	-	14	3	-	418
<i>Constitution</i> . Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, September 17, 1787-----	7	-	-	-	409

INDEX TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES 449

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Contracts.</i> No State shall pass any <i>ex post facto</i> law, or law impairing the obligation of-----	1	-	10	1	401
<i>Controversies</i> to which the United States shall be a party; between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States; between a State or its citizens and foreign States, citizens, or subjects. The judicial power shall extend to-----	3	-	2	1	405
<i>Convene Congress</i> or either House, on extraordinary occasions. The President may-----	2	-	3	-	404
<i>Convention</i> for proposing amendments to the Constitution. Congress, on the application of two-thirds of the legislatures of the States, may call a-----	5	-	-	-	408
<i>Convention</i> , by the unanimous consent of the States present on the 17th of September, 1787. Adoption of the Constitution in-----	7	-	-	-	409
<i>Conventions</i> of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of the Constitution. The ratification of the-----	7	-	-	-	409
<i>Conviction</i> in cases of impeachment shall not be had without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present-----	1	-	3	6	395
<i>Copyrights</i> to authors for limited times. Congress shall have power to provide for-----	1	-	8	8	398
<i>Corruption of blood.</i> Attainder of treason shall not work-----	3	-	3	2	406
<i>Counsel</i> for his defense. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the assistance of-----	-	6	-	-	412
<i>Counterfeiting</i> the securities and current coin of the United States. Congress shall provide for the punishment of-----	1	-	8	6	398
<i>Courts.</i> Congress shall have power to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court-----	1	-	8	9	398
<i>Courts of law.</i> Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the heads of Departments, or in the-----	2	-	2	2	404

450 INDEX TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Courts</i> as Congress may establish. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and such inferior.....	3	-	1	-	405
<i>Courts.</i> The judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior.....	3	-	1	-	405
Their compensation shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.....	3	-	1	-	405
<i>Credit.</i> No State shall emit bills of.....	1	-	10	1	401
<i>Credit</i> of the United States. Congress shall have power to borrow money on the.....	1	-	8	2	398
<i>Credit</i> shall be given in every other State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of each State. Full faith and.....	4	-	1	-	406
<i>Crime</i> , unless on a presentment of a grand jury. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous.....	-	5	-	-	412
Except in cases in the military and naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service.....	-	5	-	-	412
<i>Crimes and misdemeanors.</i> The President, Vice President, and all civil officers shall be removed on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other.....	2	-	4	-	405
<i>Crimes</i> , except in cases of impeachment, shall be tried by jury. All.....	3	-	2	3	406
They shall be tried in the State within which they may be committed.....	3	-	2	3	406
When not committed in a State, they shall be tried at the places which Congress may by law have provided.....	3	-	2	3	406
<i>Criminal prosecutions</i> , the accused shall have a speedy and public trial by jury in the State and district where the crime was committed. In all.....	-	6	-	-	412
He shall be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation.....	-	6	-	-	412
He shall be confronted with the witnesses against him.....	-	6	-	-	412
He shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor.....	-	6	-	-	412
He shall have the assistance of counsel in his defense.....	-	6	-	-	412

INDEX TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES 451

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Criminate himself.</i> No person as a witness shall be compelled to-----	-	5	-	-	412
<i>Cruel and unusual punishments</i> inflicted. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor-----	-	8	-	-	413

D

<i>Danger</i> as will not admit of delay. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, engage in war, unless actually invaded or in such imminent-----	1	-	10	3	401
<i>Day</i> on which they shall vote for President and Vice-President, which shall be the same throughout the United States. Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the-----	2	-	1	3	403
<i>Day to day</i> , and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members. A smaller number than a quorum of each House may adjourn from-----	1	-	5	1	395
<i>Death</i> , resignation, or inability of the President, the powers and duties of his office shall devolve on the Vice-President. In case of the-----	2	-	1	5	403
<i>Death</i> , resignation, or inability of the President. Congress may provide by law for the case of the removal-----	2	-	1	5	403
<i>Debt</i> of the United States, including debts for pensions and bounties incurred in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. The validity of the public-----	-	14	4	-	419
<i>Debts.</i> No State shall make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of-----	1	-	10	1	401
<i>Debts</i> and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States. Congress shall have power to pay the-----	1	-	8	1	398
<i>Debts</i> and engagements contracted before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under it as under the Confederation-----	6	-	-	1	408

452 INDEX TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Debts</i> or obligations incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claims for the loss or emancipation of any slave. Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any-----	-	14	4	-	419
<i>Declare war</i> , grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water. Congress shall have power to.	1	-	8	11	399
<i>Defense</i> , promote the general welfare, etc. To insure the common. [Preamble.]-----	-	-	-	-	391
<i>Defense</i> and general welfare throughout the United States. Congress shall have power to pay the debts and provide for the common-----	1	-	8	1	398
<i>Defense</i> . In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the assistance of counsel for his---	-	6	-	-	412
<i>Delaware</i> entitled to one Representative in the First Congress-----	1	-	2	3	393
<i>Delay</i> . No State shall, without the consent of Congress, engage in war unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of-----	1	-	10	3	401
<i>Delegated</i> to the United States, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States or to the people. The powers not-----	-	10	-	-	413
<i>Deny or disparage</i> others retained by the people. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to----	-	9	-	-	413
<i>Departments</i> upon any subject relating to their duties. The President may require the written opinion of the principal officers in each of the Executive-----	2	-	2	1	404
<i>Departments</i> . Congress may by law vest the appointment of inferior officers in the heads of.	2	-	2	2	404
<i>Direct tax</i> shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration. No capitation or other-----	1	-	9	4	400
<i>Direct taxes</i> and Representatives, how apportioned among the several States. [Repealed by the second section of the fourteenth amendment, on page 418.]-----	1	-	2	3	392

INDEX TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES 453

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Disability</i> of the President and Vice-President.					
Provisions in case of the-----	2	-	1	5	403
<i>Disability.</i> No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Presidential elector, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or any State, who having previously taken an oath as a legislative, executive, or judicial officer of the United States, or of any State, to support the Constitution, afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States.-----	-	14	3	-	418
But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such-----	-	14	3	-	418
<i>Disagreement</i> between the two Houses as to the time of adjournment, the President may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper.					
In case of-----	2	-	3	-	404
<i>Disorderly behavior.</i> Each House may punish its members for-----	1	-	5	2	396
And with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member for-----	1	-	5	2	396
<i>Disparage</i> others retained by the people. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or----	-	9	-	-	413
<i>Disqualification.</i> No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any office under the United States which shall have been created or its emoluments increased during such term-----	1	-	6	2	397
No person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office-----	1	-	6	2	397
No person shall be a member of either House, Presidential elector, or hold any office under the United States, or any State, who, having previously sworn to support the Constitution, afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion-----	-	14	3	-	418
But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability-----	-	14	3	-	418

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>District of Columbia.</i> Congress shall exercise exclusive legislation in all cases over the.....	1	-	8	17	399
<i>Dockyards.</i> Congress shall have exclusive authority over all places purchased for the erection of.....	1	-	8	17	399
<i>Domestic tranquillity,</i> provide for the common defense, etc. To insure. [Preamble.].....	-	-	-	-	391
<i>Domestic violence.</i> The United States shall protect each State against invasion and.....	4	-	4	-	407
<i>Due process of law.</i> No person shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without.....	-	5	-	-	412
No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without.....	-	14	1	-	418
<i>Duties and powers</i> of the office of President, in case of his death, removal, or inability to act, shall devolve on the Vice-President.....	2	-	1	5	403
<i>Duties and powers.</i> In case of the disability of the President and Vice-President, Congress shall declare what officer shall act.....	2	-	1	5	403
<i>Duties, imposts, and excises.</i> Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes.....	1	-	8	1	398
Shall be uniform throughout the United States.....	1	-	8	1	398
<i>Duties</i> shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No tax or.....	1	-	9	5	400
<i>Duties</i> in another State. Vessels clearing in the ports of one State shall not be obliged to pay.....	1	-	9	6	400
On imports and exports, without the consent of Congress, except where necessary for executing its inspection laws. No State shall lay any.....	1	-	10	2	401
<i>Duties</i> on imports or exports. The net produce of all such duties shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States.....	1	-	10	2	401
All laws laying such duties shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress.....	1	-	10	2	401
<i>Duty of tonnage</i> without the consent of Congress. No State shall lay any.....	1	-	10	3	401

E

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Election</i> of President and Vice-President. Congress may determine the day for the-----	2	-	1	3	403
Shall be the same throughout the United States. The day of the-----	2	-	1	3	403
<i>Elections</i> for Senators and Representatives. The legislatures of the States shall prescribe the times, places, and manner of holding-----	1	-	4	1	395
But Congress may, at any time, alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators-----	1	-	4	1	395
<i>Elections</i> for Senators and Representatives. Returns and qualifications of its own members. Each House shall be judge of the-----	1	-	5	1	395
<i>Electors</i> for members of the House of Representatives. Qualifications of-----	1	-	2	1	391
<i>Electors</i> for members of the Senate, qualifications of. The seventeenth amendment-----	-	17	-	-	422
<i>Electors</i> for President and Vice-President. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress-----	2	-	1	2	401
<i>Electors.</i> But no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector-----	2	-	1	2	401
Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes-----	2	-	1	3	403
Which day shall be the same throughout the United States-----	2	-	1	3	403
The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves-----	-	12	-	-	414
<i>Electors</i> shall name, in their ballots, the person voted for as President; and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President--	-	12	-	-	414

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Electors.</i> They shall make distinct lists of the persons voted for as President and of persons voted for as Vice-President, which they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government, directed to the President of the Senate.....	-	12	-	-	415
No person having taken an oath as a legislative, executive, or judicial officer of the United States, or of any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, shall be an elector.....	-	14	3	-	418
But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.....	-	14	3	-	419
<i>Emancipation</i> of any slave shall be held to be illegal and void. Claims for the loss or.....	-	14	4	-	419
<i>Emil bills of credit.</i> No State shall.....	1	-	10	1	401
<i>Emolument</i> of any kind from any king, prince, or foreign State, without the consent of Congress. No person holding any office under the United States shall accept any.....	1	-	9	8	400
<i>Enemies.</i> Treason shall consist in levying war against the United States, in adhering to, or giving aid and comfort to their.....	3	-	3	1	406
<i>Engagements</i> contracted before the adoption of this Constitution shall be valid. All debts and... ..	6	-	-	1	408
<i>Enumeration</i> of the inhabitants shall be made within three years after the first meeting of Congress, and within every subsequent term of ten years thereafter.....	1	-	2	3	392
<i>Enumeration.</i> Ratio of representation not to exceed one for every 30,000 until the first enumeration shall be made.....	1	-	2	3	392
In the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. The. [See sixteenth amendment, page 421.].....	-	9	-	-	413
<i>Equal protection</i> of the laws. No State shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the.....	-	14	1	-	418
<i>Equal suffrage</i> in the Senate. No State shall be deprived without its consent of its.....	5	-	-	-	408

INDEX TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES 457

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Establishment</i> of this Constitution between the States ratifying the same. The ratification of nine States shall be sufficient for the-----	7	-	-	-	409
<i>Excessive bail</i> shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted-----	-	8	-	-	413
<i>Excises.</i> Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and-----	1	-	8	1	398
Shall be uniform throughout the United States. All duties, imposts, and-----	1	-	8	1	398
<i>Exclusive legislation</i> , in all cases, over such district as may become the seat of government. Congress shall exercise-----	1	-	8	17	399
<i>Exclusive legislation</i> over all places purchased for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings. Congress shall exercise-----	1	-	8	17	399
<i>Executive of a State.</i> The United States shall protect each State against invasion and domestic violence on the application of the legislature or the-----	4	-	4	-	407
<i>Executive and judicial officers</i> of the United States and of the several States shall be bound by an oath to support the Constitution-----	6	-	-	3	409
<i>Executive Departments.</i> On subjects relating to their duties the President may require the written opinions of the principal officers in each of the-----	2	-	2	1	404
Congress may by law vest the appointment of inferior officers in the heads of-----	2	-	2	2	404
<i>Executive power</i> shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. The-----	2	-	1	1	401
<i>Expel a member.</i> Each House, with the concurrence of two-thirds, may-----	1	-	5	2	396
<i>Expenditures</i> of public money shall be published from time to time. A regular statement of the receipts and-----	1	-	9	7	400
<i>Exportations</i> from any State. No tax or duty shall be laid on-----	1	-	9	5	400

458 INDEX TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Exports or imports</i> , except upon certain conditions.					
No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duties on.....	1	-	10	2	401
Laid by any State shall be for the use of the Treasury. The net produce of all duties on.....	1	-	10	2	401
Shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress. All laws of the States laying duties on.....	1	-	10	2	401
<i>Ex post facto</i> law shall be passed. No bill of attainder or.....	1	-	9	3	400
<i>Ex post facto</i> law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts. No State shall pass any bill of attainder.....	1	-	10	1	401
<i>Extraordinary occasions</i> . The President may convene both Houses or either of them.....	2	-	3	-	404
F					
<i>Faith</i> and credit in each State shall be given to the acts, records, and judicial proceedings of another State. Full.....	4	-	1	-	406
<i>Felony</i> , and breach of the peace. Members of Congress shall not be privileged from arrest for treason.....	1	-	6	1	396
<i>Felonies</i> committed on the high seas. Congress shall have power to define and punish piracies and.....	1	-	8	10	399
<i>Fines</i> . Excessive fines shall not be imposed.....	-	8	-	-	413
<i>Foreign coin</i> . Congress shall have power to coin money, fix the standard of weights and measures, and to regulate the value of.....	1	-	8	5	398
<i>Foreign nations</i> among the States and with the Indian tribes. Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with.....	1	-	8	3	398
<i>Foreign power</i> . No State shall, without the consent of Congress, enter into any compact or agreement with any.....	1	-	10	3	401
<i>Forfeiture</i> except during the life of the person attainted. Attainder of treason shall not work.....	3	-	3	2	406
<i>Forfeiture</i> of new States. Provisions relating to.....	4	-	3	1	407

INDEX TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES 459

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Form of government.</i> The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican.....	4	-	4	-	407
And shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature can not be convened) against domestic violence..	4	-	4	-	407
<i>Forts</i> , magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings. Congress shall exercise exclusive authority over all places purchased for the erection of.....	1	-	8	17	399
<i>Freedom</i> of speech or the press. Congress shall make no law abridging the.....	-	1	-	-	411
<i>Free State</i> , the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a..	-	2	-	-	411
<i>Fugitives</i> from crime found in another State shall, on demand, be delivered up to the authorities of the State from which they may flee.....	4	-	2	2	407
<i>Fugitives</i> from service or labor in one State, escaping into another State, shall be delivered up to the party to whom such service or labor may be due.....	4	-	2	3	407
G					
<i>General welfare</i> and secure the blessings of liberty, etc. To promote the. [Preamble.].....	-	-	-	-	391
Congress shall have power to provide for the common defense and.....	1	-	8	1	398
<i>Georgia</i> shall be entitled to three Representatives in the First Congress.....	1	-	2	3	393
<i>Gold and silver</i> coin a tender in payment of debts. No State shall make anything but.....	1	-	10	1	401
<i>Good behavior.</i> The judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during..	3	-	1	-	405
<i>Government.</i> The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of.....	4	-	4	-	407
And shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature can not be convened) against domestic violence..	4	-	4	-	407

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Grand jury.</i> No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on the presentment of a.....	-	5	-	-	412
Except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, and in the militia when in actual service.....	-	5	-	-	412
<i>Guarantee</i> to every State in this Union a republican form of government. The United States shall.....	4	-	4	-	407
<i>Guarantee.</i> And shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature can not be convened) against domestic violence.....	4	-	4	-	407

H

<i>Habeas corpus</i> shall not be suspended unless in cases of rebellion or invasion. The writ of.....	1	-	9	2	400
<i>Heads of Departments.</i> Congress may by law vest the appointment of inferior officers in the... On any subject relating to their duties, the President may require the written opinion of the principal officers in each of the Executive Departments.....	2	-	2	2	404
<i>High crimes and misdemeanors.</i> The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers shall be removed on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other.....	2	-	4	-	405
<i>House of Representatives.</i> Congress shall consist of a Senate and..... Shall be composed of members chosen every second year..... Qualifications of electors for members of the... No person shall be a member who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States..... The executives of the several States shall issue writs of election to fill vacancies in the.... Shall choose their Speaker and other officers... Shall have the sole power of impeachment....	1	-	1	-	391
	1	-	2	1	391
	1	-	2	1	391
	1	-	2	2	392
	1	-	2	4	393
	1	-	2	5	393
	1	-	2	5	393

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>House of Representatives.</i> Shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members.....	1	-	5	1	395
A majority shall constitute a quorum to do business.....	1	-	5	1	395
Less than a majority may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.....	1	-	5	1	395
May determine its own rules of proceedings..	1	-	5	2	396
May punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with a concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.....	1	-	5	2	396
Shall keep a journal of its proceedings.....	1	-	5	3	396
Shall not adjourn for more than three days during the session of Congress without the consent of the Senate.....	1	-	5	4	396
For any speech or debate in either House, members shall not be questioned in any other place.....	1	-	6	1	396
No person holding any office under the United States shall, while holding such office, be a member of the.....	1	-	6	2	397
No member shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to an office which shall have been created or the emoluments increased during his membership.....	1	-	6	2	397
All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the.....	1	-	7	1	397
The votes for President and Vice-President shall be counted in the presence of the Senate and.....	-	12	-	-	415
If no person have a majority of electoral votes, then from the three highest on the list the House of Representatives shall immediately, by ballot, choose a President.....	-	12	-	-	415
They shall vote by States, each State counting one vote.....	-	12	-	-	415
A quorum shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to the choice of a President.....	-	12	-	-	415

462 INDEX TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec	Cl	Page
<i>House of Representatives.</i> No person having as a legislative, executive, or judicial officer of the United States, or of any State, taken an oath to support the Constitution, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, shall be a member of the-----	-	14	3	-	418
But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability-----	-	14	3	-	419
I					
<i>Imminent danger</i> as will not admit of delay. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, engage in war, unless actually invaded or in such-----	1	-	10	3	401
<i>Immunities.</i> Members of Congress shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same-----	1	-	6	1	396
No soldier shall be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner in time of peace-----	-	3	-	-	411
No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb for the same offense-----	-	5	-	-	412
All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside-----	-	14	1	-	418
No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States-----	-	14	1	-	418
Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law-----	-	14	1	-	418
Nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws-----	-	14	1	-	418
<i>Impeachment.</i> The President may grant reprieves and pardons except in cases of-----	2	-	2	1	404
The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of-----	1	-	2	5	393
The trial of all crimes shall be by jury, except in cases of-----	3	-	2	3	406

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Impeachment</i> for and conviction of treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers shall be removed upon-----	2	-	4	-	405
<i>Impeachments.</i> The Senate shall have sole power to try all-----	1	-	3	6	394
The Senate shall be on oath or affirmation when sitting for the trial of-----	1	-	3	6	394
<i>Impeachments.</i> When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present-----	1	-	3	6	394
Judgment shall not extend beyond removal from office and disqualification to hold office. But the party convicted shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law--	1	-	3	7	395
<i>Importation</i> of slaves prior to 1808 shall not be prohibited by the Congress-----	1	-	9	1	400
But a tax or duty of ten dollars for each person may be imposed on such-----	1	-	9	1	400
<i>Imports or exports</i> except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on-----	1	-	10	2	401
<i>Imports or exports</i> laid by any State shall be for the use of the Treasury. The net produce of all duties on-----	1	-	10	2	401
<i>Imports or exports</i> shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress. All laws of States laying duties on-----	1	-	10	2	401
<i>Imposts and excises.</i> Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties-----	1	-	8	1	398
Shall be uniform throughout the United States. All taxes, duties-----	1	-	8	1	398
<i>Inability</i> of the President, the powers and duties of his office shall devolve on the Vice-President. In case of the death, resignation, or-----	2	-	1	5	403
<i>Inability</i> of the President or Vice-President. Congress may provide by law for the case of the removal, death, resignation, or-----	2	-	1	5	403

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Incomes</i> , the Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on. The sixteenth amendment	-	16	-	-	421
<i>Indian tribes</i> . Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with the	1	-	8	3	398
<i>Indictment</i> or presentment of a grand jury. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or infamous crime unless on	-	5	-	-	412
Except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia when in actual service	-	5	-	-	412
<i>Indictment</i> , trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law. The party convicted in case of impeachment shall nevertheless be liable and subject to	1	-	3	7	395
<i>Infamous crime</i> unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or	-	5	-	-	412
<i>Inferior courts</i> . Congress shall have power to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court	1	-	8	9	398
<i>Inferior courts</i> as Congress may establish. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and such	3	-	1	-	405
The judges of both the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior	3	-	1	-	405
Their compensation shall not be diminished during their continuance in office	3	-	1	-	405
<i>Inferior officers</i> in the courts of law, in the President alone, or in the heads of Departments. Congress, if they think proper, may by law vest the appointment of	2	-	2	2	404
<i>Inhabitants of the State</i> for which he shall be chosen. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an	1	-	3	3	394

INDEX TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES 465

Art. Amdt. Spe. Cl. Page

<i>Insurrection or rebellion</i> against the United States.				
No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Presidential elector, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or any State, who, having taken an oath as a legislative, executive, or judicial officer of the United States, or of a State, afterwards engaged in.....	- 14	3	-	418
But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disabilities.....	- 14	3	-	419
Debts declared illegal and void which were contracted in aid of.....	- 14	4	-	419
<i>Insurrections</i> and repel invasions. Congress shall vide for calling forth the militia to suppress..	1	-	8 15	399
<i>Invasion.</i> No State shall, without the consent of Congress, engage in war unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.....	1	-	10 3	401
The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless in case of rebellion or.....	1	-	9 2	400
<i>Invasion</i> and domestic violence. The United States shall protect each State against.....	4	-	4 -	407
<i>Invasions.</i> Congress shall provide for calling forth the militia to suppress insurrections and repel.....	1	-	8 15	399
<i>Inventors and authors</i> in their inventions and writings. Congress may pass laws to secure for limited times exclusive rights to.....	1	-	8 8	398
<i>Involuntary servitude</i> , except as a punishment for crime, abolished in the United States.				
Slavery and.....	- 13	1	-	416

J

<i>Jeopardy</i> of life or limb for the same offense. No person shall be twice put in.....	-	5	-	412
<i>Journal</i> of its proceedings. Each House shall keep a.....	1	-	5 3	396
<i>Judges</i> in every State shall be bound by the Constitution, the laws made in pursuance thereof, and treaties of the United States, which shall be the supreme law of the land..	6	-	- 2	408

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior</i> ----	3	-	1	-	405
Their compensation shall not be diminished during their continuance in office-----	3	-	1	-	405
<i>Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States</i> ----	1	-	3	7	395
But the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law-----	1	-	3	7	395
<i>Judicial power of the United States.</i> Congress shall have power to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court-----	1	-	8	9	398
The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish-----	3	-	1	-	405
The judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior-----	3	-	1	-	405
Their compensation shall not be diminished during their continuance in office-----	3	-	1	-	405
It shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution, laws, and treaties of the United States-----	3	-	2	1	405
To all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls-----	3	-	2	1	405
To all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction-----	3	-	2	1	405
To controversies to which the United States shall be a party-----	3	-	2	1	405
To controversies between two or more States-----	3	-	2	1	405
To controversies between a State and citizens of another State-----	3	-	2	1	405
To controversies between citizens of different States-----	3	-	2	1	405
To citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States-----	3	-	2	1	405
To controversies between a State or its citizens and foreign states, citizens, or subjects-----	3	-	2	1	405

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Judicial power of the United States.</i> In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.....	3	-	2	2	406
In all other cases before mentioned it shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as Congress shall make....	3	-	2	2	406
The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury.....	3	-	2	3	406
The trial shall be held in the State where the crimes shall have been committed.....	3	-	2	3	406
But when not committed in a State, the trial shall be at such place or places as Congress may by law have directed.....	3	-	2	3	406
The judicial power of the United States shall not be held to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.....	-	11	-	-	414
<i>Judicial proceedings</i> of every other State. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the acts, records, and.....	4	-	1	-	406
Congress shall prescribe the manner of proving such acts, records, and proceedings.....	4	-	1	-	406
<i>Judicial</i> and executive officers of the United States and of the several States shall be bound by an oath to support the Constitution.....	6	-	-	3	409
<i>Judiciary.</i> The Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction in all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State may be a party.....	3	-	2	2	406
The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and regulations as Congress may make.....	3	-	2	2	406
<i>Union</i> of two or more States or parts of States without the consent of the legislatures and of Congress. No State shall be formed by the.....	4	-	3	1	407

468 INDEX TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Jurisdiction</i> of another State. No new State shall be formed or erected within the-----	4	-	3	1	407
<i>Jurisdiction</i> , both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as Congress may make. The Supreme Court shall have appellate-----	3	-	2	2	406
<i>Jurisdiction</i> . In all cases affecting ambassadors, and other public ministers and consuls, and in cases where a State is a party, the Supreme Court shall have original-----	3	-	2	2	406
<i>Jury</i> . The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by-----	3	-	2	3	406
In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have a speedy and public trial by-----	-	6	-	-	412
All suits at common law, where the value exceeds twenty dollars, shall be tried by-----	-	7	-	-	413
Where a fact has been tried by a jury it shall not be reexamined except by the rules of the common law-----	-	7	-	-	413
<i>Just compensation</i> . Private property shall not be taken for public use without-----	-	5	-	-	412
<i>Justice</i> , insure domestic tranquility, etc. To establish. [Preamble.]-----	-	-	-	-	391

L

<i>Labor</i> , in one State, escaping into another State, shall be delivered up to the party to whom such service or labor may be due. Fugitives from service or-----	4	-	2	3	407
<i>Land</i> and naval forces. Congress shall make rules for the government and regulation of the---	1	-	8	14	399
<i>Law</i> and fact, with exceptions and under regulations to be made by Congress. The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction as to-----	3	-	2	2	406
<i>Law</i> of the land. The Constitution, the laws made in pursuance thereof, and treaties of the United States shall be the supreme-----	6	-	-	2	408
The judges in every State shall be bound thereby-----	6	-	-	2	408

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Law of nations.</i> Congress shall provide for punishing offenses against the.....	1	-	8	10	399
<i>Laws.</i> Congress shall have power to provide for calling forth the militia to suppress insurrection, repel invasions, and to execute the....	1	-	8	15	399
<i>Laws and treaties</i> of the United States. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution or the.....	3	-	2	1	405
<i>Laws</i> necessary to carry into execution the powers vested in the Government, or in any department or officer of the United States. Congress shall have power to make all.....	1	-	8	18	399
<i>Legal tender</i> in payment of debts. No State shall make anything but gold and silver coin a....	1	-	10	1	401
<i>Legislation</i> in all cases over such district as may become the seat of government. Congress shall have power to exercise exclusive.....	1	-	8	17	399
Over all places purchased by consent of the legislatures in the different States for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings. Congress shall have power to exercise exclusive.....	1	-	8	17	399
<i>Legislation.</i> Congress shall have power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution all the powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.....	1	-	8	18	399
<i>Legislation.</i> Congress shall have power to enforce the thirteenth amendment by appropriate.....	-	13	2	-	416
Congress shall have power to enforce the fourteenth amendment by appropriate.....	-	14	5	-	419
Congress shall have power to enforce the fifteenth amendment by appropriate.....	-	15	2	-	420
<i>Legislative</i> powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress. All.....	1	-	1	-	391
<i>Legislature or the executive</i> (when the legislature can not be convened). The United States shall protect each State against invasion; and against domestic violence on the application of the.....	4	-	4	-	407

470 INDEX TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Legislatures</i> of two-thirds of the States, Congress shall call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution. On the application of the.....	5	-	-	-	408
<i>Letters</i> of marque and reprisal. Congress shall have power to grant.....	1	-	8	11	399
No State shall grant.....	1	-	10	1	400
<i>Liberty</i> to ourselves and our posterity, etc. To secure the blessings of. [Preamble.].....	-	-	-	-	391
<i>Life, liberty, and property</i> without due process of law. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of.....	-	5	-	-	412
No State shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor deprive any person of.....	-	14	1	-	418
<i>Life</i> or limb for the same offense. No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of.....	-	5	-	-	412
<i>Liquors</i> , prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating. [Repealed by twenty-first amendment, page 428.].....	-	18	-	-	423
<i>Loss</i> or emancipation of any slave shall be held illegal and void. Claims for the.....	-	14	4	-	419

M

<i>Magazines</i> , arsenals, dockyards, and other needful building. Congress shall have exclusive authority over all places purchased for the erection of.....	1	-	8	17	399
<i>Majority</i> of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business. A.....	1	-	5	1	395
But a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members.....	1	-	5	1	395
<i>Majority</i> of all the States shall be necessary to a choice.....	-	12	-	-	415
When the choice of a President shall devolve on the House of Representatives, a quorum shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States; but a.....	-	12	-	-	415

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Majority.</i> When the choice of a Vice-President shall devolve on the Senate, a quorum shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.....	-	12	-	-	415
<i>Maritime jurisdiction.</i> The judicial power shall extend to all cases of admiralty and.....	3	-	2	1	405
<i>Marque</i> and reprisal. Congress shall have power to grant letters of.....	1	-	8	11	399
No State shall grant any letters of.....	1	-	10	1	400
<i>Maryland</i> entitled to six Representatives in the First Congress.....	1	-	2	3	393
<i>Massachusetts</i> entitled to eight Representatives in the First Congress.....	1	-	2	3	392
<i>Measures.</i> Congress shall fix the standard of weights and.....	1	-	8	5	398
<i>Meeting of Congress.</i> The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day. [Amended by twentieth amendment, section 2, page 426.].....	1	-	4	2	395
<i>Members</i> of Congress and of State legislatures shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support the Constitution.....	6	-	-	3	409
<i>Militia</i> to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions. Congress shall provide for calling forth the.....	1	-	8	15	399
Congress shall provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the.....	1	-	8	16	399
Congress shall provide for governing such part of them as may be employed by the United States.....	1	-	8	16	399
Reserving to the States the appointment of the officers and the right to train the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.....	1	-	8	16	399
A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.....	-	2	-	-	411

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Misdemeanors.</i> The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers shall be removed on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and-----	2	-	4	-	405
<i>Money</i> on the credit of the United States. Congress shall have power to borrow-----	1	-	8	2	398
Regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin. Congress shall have power to coin-----	1	-	8	5	398
Shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law. No-----	1	-	9	7	400
<i>Money.</i> Shall be published from time to time. A regular statement and account of receipts and expenditures of public-----	1	-	9	7	400
For raising and supporting armies. No appropriation of money shall be for a longer term than two years-----	1	-	8	12	399

N

<i>Nations.</i> Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign-----	1	-	8	3	398
Congress shall provide for punishing offenses against the law of-----	1	-	8	10	399
<i>Natural-born citizen</i> , or a citizen at the adoption of the Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President. No person except a-----	2	-	1	4	403
<i>Naturalization.</i> Congress shall have power to establish a uniform rule of-----	1	-	8	4	398
<i>Naturalized</i> in the United States, and subject to their jurisdiction, shall be citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside. All persons born or-----	-	14	1	-	418
<i>Naval forces.</i> Congress shall make rules and regulations for the government and regulation of the land and-----	1	-	8	14	399
<i>Navy.</i> Congress shall have power to provide and maintain a-----	1	-	8	13	399
<i>New Hampshire</i> entitled to three Representatives in the First Congress-----	1	-	2	3	392
<i>New Jersey</i> entitled to four Representatives in the First Congress-----	1	-	2	3	393

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>New States</i> may be admitted by Congress into this Union.....	4	-	3	1	407
But no new State shall be formed within the jurisdiction of another State.....	4	-	3	1	407
Nor shall any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures and of Congress.....	4	-	3	1	407
<i>New York</i> entitled to six Representatives in the First Congress.....	1	-	2	3	393
<i>Nobility</i> shall be granted by the United States. No title of.....	1	-	9	8	400
No State shall grant any title of.....	1	-	10	1	401
<i>Nominations for office</i> by the President. The President shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors and other public officers..	2	-	2	2	404
He may grant commissions to fill vacancies that happen in the recess of the Senate, which shall expire at the end of their next session..	2	-	2	3	404
<i>North Carolina</i> entitled to five Representatives in the First Congress.....	1	-	2	3	393
<i>Number of electors</i> for President and Vice-President in each State shall be equal to the number of Senators and Representatives to which such State may be entitled in Congress.....	2	-	1	2	401
O					
<i>Oath of office</i> of the President of the United States. Form of the.....	2	-	1	7	403
<i>Oath or affirmation.</i> No warrants shall be issued but upon probable cause, supported by....	-	4	-	-	412
<i>Oath or affirmation</i> to support the Constitution. Senators and Representatives, members of State legislatures, executive and judicial officers of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by.....	6	-	-	3	409
But no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for office.....	6	-	-	3	409
The Senators when sitting to try impeachment shall be on.....	1	-	3	6	394

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Objections.</i> If he shall not approve it, the President shall return the bill to the House in which it originated with his.....	1	-	7	2	397
<i>Obligation of contracts.</i> No State shall pass any <i>ex post facto</i> law, or law impairing the.....	1	-	10	1	401
<i>Obligations</i> incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States to be held illegal and void. All debts or.....	-	14	4	-	419
<i>Offense.</i> No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb for the same.....	-	5	-	-	412
<i>Offenses</i> against the law of nations. Congress shall provide for punishing.....	1	-	8	10	399
<i>Offenses</i> against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. The President may grant reprieves or pardons for.....	2	-	2	1	404
<i>Office</i> under the United States. No person shall be a member of either House while holding any civil.....	1	-	6	2	397
No Senator or Representative shall be appointed to any office under the United States which shall have been created, or its emoluments increased, during the term for which he is elected.....	1	-	6	2	397
Or title of any kind from any king, prince, or foreign State, without the consent of Congress. No person holding any office under the United States shall accept of any present, emolument.....	1	-	9	8	400
<i>Office</i> of President, in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, shall devolve on the Vice-President. The powers and duties of the.....	2	-	1	5	403
<i>Office</i> during the term of four years. The President and Vice-President shall hold.....	2	-	1	1	401
Of trust or profit under the United States shall be an elector for President and Vice-President. No person holding an.....	2	-	1	2	401

<i>Office</i> , civil or military under the United States, or any State, who had taken an oath as a legislative, executive, or judicial officer of the United States, or of any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion. No person shall be a Senator, Representative, or Presidential elector, or hold any	- 14	3	-	418
<i>Officers</i> in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of Departments. Congress may vest the appointment of inferior	2	-	2	2 404
<i>Officers</i> of the United States shall be removed on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors. The President, Vice-President, and all civil	2	-	4	- 405
<i>Officers</i> . The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other	1	-	2	5 393
The Senate, in the absence of the Vice-President, shall choose a President pro tempore, and also their other	1	-	3	5 394
<i>Offices</i> becoming vacant in the recess of the Senate may be filled by the President, the commissions to expire at the end of the next session	2	-	2	3 404
<i>One-fifth</i> of the members present, be entered on the journal of each House. The yeas and nays shall, at the desire of	1	-	5	3 396
<i>Opinion</i> of the principal officers in each of the Executive Departments on any subject relating to their duties. The President may require the written	2	-	2	1 404
<i>Order</i> , resolution, or vote (except on a question of adjournment), requiring the concurrence of the two Houses, shall be presented to the President. Every	1	-	7	3 398
<i>Original jurisdiction</i> in all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and in which a State may be a party. The Supreme Court shall have	3	-	2	2 406
<i>Overt act</i> , or on confession in open court. Conviction of treason shall be on the testimony of two witnesses to the	3	-	3	1 406

P

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Pa.
<i>Pardons</i> , except in cases of impeachment. The President may grant reprieves and.....	2	-	2	1	404
<i>Patent rights</i> to inventors. Congress may pass laws for securing.....	1	-	8	8	398
<i>Peace</i> . Members of Congress shall not be privileged from arrest for treason, felony, and breach of the.....	1	-	6	1	396
No State shall, without the consent of Congress, keep troops or ships of war in time of.....	1	-	10	3	401
No soldier shall be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner in time of.....	-	3	-	-	411
<i>Pensions and bounties</i> , shall not be questioned. The validity of the public debt incurred in suppressing insurrection and rebellion against the United States, including the debt for.....	-	14	4	-	419
<i>Pennsylvania</i> entitled to eight Representatives in the First Congress.....	1	-	2	3	393
<i>People</i> peaceably to assemble and petition for redress of grievances shall not be abridged by Congress. The right of the.....	-	1	-	-	411
To keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the..	-	2	-	-	411
<i>People</i> . To be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated. The right of the.....	-	4	-	-	412
The enumeration of certain rights in the Constitution shall not be held to deny or disparage others retained by the.....	-	9	-	-	413
Powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States or to the.....	-	10	-	-	413
<i>Perfect Union</i> , etc. To establish a more. [Preamble.].....	-	-	-	-	391
<i>Persons</i> , houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures. The people shall be secure in their.....	-	4	-	-	412

INDEX TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES 477

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Persons</i> as any State may think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited prior to 1808. The migration or importation of such-----	1	-	9	1	400
But a tax or duty of ten dollars shall be imposed on the importation of each of such---	1	-	9	1	400
<i>Petition</i> for the redress of grievances. Congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to-----	-	1	-	-	411
<i>Piracies and felonies</i> committed on the high seas. Congress shall define and punish-----	1	-	8	10	399
<i>Place</i> than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting. Neither House during the session shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other-----	1	-	5	4	396
<i>Places of choosing Senators.</i> Congress may by law make or alter regulations for the election of Senators and Representatives, except as to the-----	1	-	4	1	395
<i>Ports</i> of one State over those of another. Preference shall not be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the-----	1	-	9	6	400
<i>Ports.</i> Vessels clearing from the ports of one State shall not pay duties in another-----	1	-	9	6	400
<i>Post-offices and post-roads.</i> Congress shall establish--	1	-	8	7	398
<i>Powers</i> herein granted shall be vested in Congress. All legislative-----	1	-	1	-	391
<i>Powers</i> vested by the Constitution in the Government or in any Department or officer of the United States. Congress shall make all laws necessary to carry into execution the-----	1	-	8	18	399
<i>Powers</i> and duties of the office shall devolve on the Vice-President on the removal, death, resignation, or inability of the President. The--	2	-	1	5	403
<i>Powers</i> not delegated to the United States nor prohibited to the States are reserved to the States and to the people-----	-	10	-	-	413
The enumeration of certain rights in this Constitution shall not be held to deny or disparage others retained by the people-----	-	9	-	-	413
<i>Preference</i> , by any regulation of commerce or revenue, shall not be given to the ports of one State over those of another-----	1	-	9	6	400

478 INDEX TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Prejudice</i> any claims of the United States or of any particular State respecting the territory or property of the United States. Nothing in this Constitution shall-----	4	-	3	2	407
<i>Present</i> , emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign State. No person holding any office under the United States shall, without the consent of Congress, accept any-----	1	-	9	8	400
<i>Presentment</i> or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia when in actual service. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a-----	-	5	-	-	412
<i>President-elect of the United States</i> . Should die or fail to qualify, then the Vice-President-elect shall become President-----	-	20	3	-	426
<i>President or Vice-President-elect of the United States</i> . Congress may by law provide who shall act when not qualifying-----	-	20	3	-	426
<i>President of the United States</i> . No person except a natural-born citizen or a citizen of the United States at the adoption of the Constitution shall be eligible to the office of-----	2	-	1	4	403
No person who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a citizen of the United States shall be eligible to the office of-----	2	-	1	4	403
The Senate shall choose a President pro tempore when the Vice-President shall exercise the office of-----	1	-	3	5	394
The Chief Justice shall preside upon the trial of the-----	1	-	3	6	394
Shall approve and sign all bills passed by Congress before they shall become laws-----	1	-	7	2	397
Shall return to the House in which it originated, with his objections, any bill which he shall not approve-----	1	-	7	2	397
If not returned within ten days (Sundays excepted) it shall become a law, unless Congress shall adjourn before the expiration of that time-----	1	-	7	2	397

INDEX TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES 479

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>President of the United States.</i> Every order, resolution, or vote which requires the concurrence of both houses, except on a question of adjournment, shall be presented to the----	1	-	7	3	398
If disapproved by him shall be returned and proceeded on as in the case of a bill-----	1	-	7	3	398
The executive power shall be vested in a-----	2	-	1	1	401
He shall hold his office during the term of four years-----	2	-	1	1	401
In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the duties of his office, the Vice-President shall perform the duties of---	2	-	1	5	403
Congress may declare, by law, in the case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of the President, what officer shall act as-----	2	-	1	5	403
The President shall receive a compensation which shall not be increased nor diminished during his term, nor shall he receive any other emolument from the United States----	2	-	1	6	403
Before he enters upon the execution of his office he shall take an oath of office-----	2	-	1	7	403
Shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, and of the militia of the States when called into actual service-----	2	-	2	1	404
He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments-----	2	-	2	1	404
He may grant reprieves or pardons for offenses, except in cases of impeachment-----	2	-	2	1	404
He may make treaties, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, two-thirds of the Senators present concurring-----	2	-	2	2	404
He may appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers whose appointments may be authorized by law and not herein provided for-----	2	-	2	2	404

480 INDEX TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>President of the United States.</i> Congress may vest the appointment of inferior officers in the...	2	-	2	2	404
He may fill up all vacancies that may happen in the recess of the Senate by commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.....	2	-	2	3	404
He shall give information to Congress of the state of the Union, and recommend measures.....	2	-	3	-	404
On extraordinary occasions he may convene both Houses or either House of Congress...	2	-	3	-	404
In case of disagreement between the two Houses as to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper.....	2	-	3	-	404
He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers.....	2	-	3	-	405
He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.....	2	-	3	-	405
He shall commission all the officers of the United States.....	2	-	3	-	405
Shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.....	2	-	4	-	405
<i>President and Vice-President.</i> In choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote.....	-	12	-	-	415
A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice.....	-	12	-	-	415
But if no choice shall be made before the 4th of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or disability of the President. [See twentieth amendment, section 3, page 426.].....	-	12	-	-	415
<i>President and Vice-President. Manner of choosing.</i> Each State, by its legislature, shall appoint a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress.....	2	-	1	2	401

	Art.	Amend.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>President and Vice-President. Manner of choosing.</i>					
No Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be an elector.....	2	-	1	2	401
Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.....	2	-	1	3	403
The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves.....	-	12	-	-	414
They shall name in distinct ballots the person voted for as President and the person voted for as Vice-President.....	-	12	-	-	414
They shall make distinct lists of the persons voted for as President and as Vice-President, which they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the President of the Senate at the seat of government.....	-	12	-	-	414
The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted.....	-	12	-	-	415
The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed.....	-	12	-	-	415
If no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President.....	-	12	-	-	415
<i>President of the Senate</i> , but shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided. The Vice-President shall be.....	1	-	3	4	394
<i>President pro tempore.</i> In the absence of the Vice-President the Senate shall choose a.....	1	-	3	5	394
When the Vice-President shall exercise the office of President of the United States, the Senate shall choose a.....	1	-	3	5	394

482 INDEX TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Press.</i> Congress shall pass no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the.....	-	1	-	-	411
<i>Previous condition of servitude.</i> The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or..	-	15	1	-	405
<i>Private property</i> shall not be taken for public use without just compensation.....	-	5	-	-	412
<i>Privilege.</i> Senators and Representatives shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same.....	1	-	6	1	396
They shall not be questioned for any speech or debate in either House in any other place..	1	-	6	1	396
<i>Privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States.</i> All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside..	-	14	1	-	418
No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the.....	-	14	1	-	418
No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law..	-	14	1	-	418
Nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws.....	-	14	1	-	418
The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States.....	4	-	2	1	406
No soldier shall be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner in time of peace.....	-	3	-	-	411
No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb for the same offense.....	-	5	-	-	412
<i>Prizes</i> captured on land or water. Congress shall make rules concerning.....	1	-	8	11	399
<i>Probable cause.</i> The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue for such but upon.....	-	4	-	-	412

INDEX TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES 483

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Process of law.</i> No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due.....	-	5	-	-	412
No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due.....	-	14	1	-	418
<i>Process</i> for obtaining witnesses in his favor. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have.....	-	6	-	-	412
<i>Progress</i> of science and useful arts. Congress shall have power to promote the.....	1	-	8	8	398
<i>Prohibition.</i> Prohibiting manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors. [Repealed by twenty-first amendment, page 428.].....	-	18	-	-	423
<i>Property</i> of the United States. Congress may dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or.....	4	-	3	2	407
<i>Property</i> without due process of law. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor shall he be deprived of his life, liberty, or.....	-	5	-	-	412
No State shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor deprive any person of his life, liberty, or.....	-	14	1	-	418
<i>Prosecutions.</i> The accused shall have a speedy and public trial in all criminal.....	-	6	-	-	412
He shall be tried by a jury in the State of district where the crime was committed.....	-	6	-	-	412
He shall be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation.....	-	6	-	-	412
He shall be confronted with the witnesses against him.....	-	6	-	-	412
He shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses.....	-	6	-	-	412
He shall have counsel for his defense.....	-	6	-	-	412
<i>Protection</i> of the laws. No State shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal.....	-	14	1	-	418
<i>Public debt</i> of the United States incurred in suppressing insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned. The validity of the.....	-	14	4	-	419
<i>Public safety</i> may require it. The writ of <i>habeas corpus</i> shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the.....	1	-	9	2	400

484 INDEX TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Public trial</i> by jury. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have a speedy and-----	-	6	-	-	412
<i>Public use.</i> Private property shall not be taken for, without just compensation-----	-	5	-	-	412
<i>Punishment</i> according to law. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from, and disqualification for, office; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and-----	1	-	3	7	395
<i>Punishments</i> inflicted. Excessive bail shall not be required nor excessive fines imposed nor cruel and unusual-----	-	8	-	-	413

Q

<i>Qualification for office.</i> No religious test shall ever be required as a-----	6	-	-	3	409
<i>Qualifications</i> of electors of members of the Senate shall be the same as electors for the most numerous branch of the State legislature. The seventeenth amendment-----	-	17	-	-	422
<i>Qualifications</i> of electors of members of the House of Representatives shall be the same as electors for the most numerous branch of the State legislature-----	1	-	2	1	391
<i>Qualifications</i> of members of the House of Representatives. They shall be twenty-five years of age, seven years a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of the State in which chosen-----	1	-	2	2	392
<i>Qualifications</i> of Senators. They shall be thirty years of age, nine years a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of the State in which chosen-----	1	-	3	3	394
Of its own members. Each House shall be the judge of the election, returns, and-----	1	-	5	1	395
Of the President. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President-----	2	-	1	4	403

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	C	Page
<i>Qualifications.</i> Neither shall any person be eligible to the office of President who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.....	2	-	1	4	403
Of the Vice-President. No person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President....	-	12	-	-	416
<i>Quartered</i> in any house without the consent of the owner in time of peace. No soldier shall be....	-	3	-	-	411
<i>Quorum</i> to do business. A majority of each House shall constitute a.....	1	-	5	1	395
But a smaller number than a quorum may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members.....	1	-	5	1	395
Of the House of Representatives for choosing a President shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice.....	-	12	-	-	415
<i>Quorum</i> to elect a Vice-President by the Senate. Two-thirds of the whole number of Senators shall be a.....	-	12	-	-	415
A majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.....	-	12	-	-	416

R

<i>Race</i> , color, or previous condition of servitude. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of....	-	15	1	-	420
<i>Ratification</i> of amendments to the Constitution shall be by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States or by conventions in three-fourths of the States, accordingly as Congress may propose.....	5	-	-	-	408
<i>Ratification</i> of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient to establish the Constitution between the States so ratifying the same....	7	-	-	-	409

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Ratio</i> of representation until the first enumeration under the Constitution shall be made not to exceed one for every thirty thousand.....	1	-	2	3	392
Of representation shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed.....	-	14	2	-	418
<i>Ratio.</i> But when the right to vote for Presidential electors or members of Congress, or the legislative, executive, and judicial officers of the State, except for engaging in rebellion or other crimes, shall be denied or abridged by a State, the basis of representation shall be reduced therein in the proportion of such denial or abridgment of the right to vote....	-	14	2	-	418
<i>Rebellion</i> against the United States. Persons who, while holding certain Federal and State offices, took an oath to support the Constitution, afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion, disabled from holding office under the United States.....	-	14	3	-	418
But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability.....	-	14	3	-	419
<i>Rebellion</i> against the United States. Debts incurred for pensions and bounties for services in suppressing the rebellion shall not be questioned.....	-	14	4	-	419
All debts and obligations incurred in aid of the rebellion, and all claims for the loss or emancipation of slaves, declared and held to be illegal and void.....	-	14	4	-	419
<i>Rebellion</i> or invasion. The writ of <i>habeas corpus</i> shall not be suspended except when the public safety may require it in cases of....	1	-	9	2	400
<i>Receipts</i> and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time. A regular statement of.....	1	-	9	7	400
<i>Recess of the Senate.</i> The President may grant commissions, which shall expire at the end of the next session, to fill vacancies that may happen during the.....	2	-	2	3	404

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Reconsideration</i> of a bill returned by the President with his objections. Proceedings to be had upon the.....	1	-	7	2	397
<i>Records</i> , and judicial proceedings of every other State. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the acts.....	4	-	1	-	406
Congress shall prescribe the manner of proving such acts, records, and proceedings.....	4	-	1	-	406
<i>Redress of grievances</i> . Congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition for the.....	-	1	-	-	411
<i>Regulations</i> , except as to the places of choosing Senators. The time, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed by the legislatures of the States, but Congress may at any time by law make or alter such.....	1	-	4	1	395
<i>Regulations</i> of commerce or revenue. Preference to the ports of one State over those of another shall not be given by any.....	1	-	9	6	400
<i>Religion</i> or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of.....	-	1	-	-	411
<i>Religious</i> test shall ever be required as a qualification for any office or public trust under the United States. No.....	6	-	-	3	409
<i>Removal</i> of the President from office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President. In case of the.....	2	-	1	5	403
<i>Representation</i> . No State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.....	5	-	-	-	408
<i>Representation</i> and direct taxation, how apportioned among the several States. [This provision is changed by the fourteenth amendment, section 2, page 418.].....	1	-	2	3	392
<i>Representation</i> until the first enumeration under the Constitution not to exceed one for every thirty thousand. The ratio of.....	1	-	2	3	392
<i>Representation</i> in any State. The executive thereof shall issue writs of election of fill vacancies in the.....	1	-	2	4	393

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Representation</i> among the several States shall be according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. The ratio of.....	-	14	2	-	418
<i>Representation.</i> But where the right to vote in certain Federal and State elections is abridged for any cause other than rebellion or other crime the basis of representation shall be reduced.....	-	14	2	-	418
<i>Representatives.</i> Congress shall consist of a Senate and House of.....	1	-	1	-	391
Qualifications of electors of members of the House of.....	1	-	2	1	391
No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, been seven years a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of the State in which he shall be chosen.....	1	-	2	2	392
And direct taxes, how apportioned among the several States. [Amended by fourteenth amendment, section 2, page 418.].....	1	-	2	3	392
Shall choose their Speaker and other officers. The House of.....	1	-	2	5	393
Shall have the sole power of impeachment. The House of.....	1	-	2	5	393
Executives of the States shall issue writs of election to fill vacancies in the House of....	1	-	2	4	393
The times, places, and number of choosing Representatives shall be prescribed by the legislatures of the States.....	1	-	4	1	395
But Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations except as to the places of choosing Senators.....	1	-	4	1	395
And Senators shall receive a compensation to be ascertained by law.....	1	-	6	1	396
Shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during attendance at the session of the House, and in going to and returning from the same.....	1	-	6	1	396

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Representatives</i> shall not be questioned in any other place for any speech or debate. Members of the House of.....	1	-	6	1	396
No member shall be appointed during his term to any civil office which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during such term.....	1	-	6	2	397
No person holding any office under the United States shall, while holding such office, be a Member of the House of.....	1	-	6	2	397
<i>Representatives.</i> All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of.....	1	-	7	1	397
No Senator or Representative shall be an elector for President or Vice-President.....	2	-	1	2	401
<i>Representatives</i> shall be bound by an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States. The Senators and.....	6	-	-	3	409
<i>Representatives</i> among the several States. Provisions relative to the apportionment of.....	-	14	2	-	418
<i>Representatives and Senators.</i> Prescribing certain disqualifications for office as.....	-	14	3	-	418
But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disqualification....	-	14	3	-	419
<i>Reprieves</i> and pardons except in cases of impeachment. The President may grant.....	2	-	2	1	404
<i>Reprisal.</i> Congress shall have power to grant letters of marque and.....	1	-	8	11	399
No State shall grant any letters of marque and..	1	-	10	1	400
<i>Republican</i> form of Government. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a.....	4	-	4	-	407
And shall protect each of them against invasion; and on the application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence..	4	-	4	-	407
<i>Reserved rights</i> of the States and the people. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.....	-	9	-	-	413
The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people.....	-	10	-	-	413

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Resignation</i> , or inability of the President, the duties and powers of his office shall devolve on the Vice-President. In case of the death.....	2	-	1	5	403
<i>Resignation</i> , or inability of the President. Congress may by law provide for the case of the removal, death.....	2	-	1	5	403
<i>Resolution</i> , or vote (except on a question of adjournment) requiring the concurrence of the two Houses shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President. Every order.....	1	-	7	3	398
<i>Revenue</i> shall originate in the House of Representatives. All bills for raising.....	1	-	7	1	397
<i>Revenue</i> . Preference shall not be given to the ports of one State over those of another by any regulations of commerce or.....	1	-	9	6	400
<i>Rhode Island</i> entitled to one Representative in the First Congress.....	1	-	2	3	392
<i>Right of petition</i> . Congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition for the redress of grievances.....	-	1	-	-	411
<i>Right to keep and bear arms</i> . A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.....	-	2	-	-	411
<i>Rights</i> in the Constitution shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. The enumeration of certain.....	-	9	-	-	413
<i>Rights</i> not delegated to the United States nor prohibited to the States are reserved to the States respectively or to the people.....	-	10	-	-	413
<i>Rules</i> of its proceedings. Each House may determine the.....	1	-	5	2	396
<i>Rules and regulations</i> respecting the territory or other property of the United States. Congress shall dispose of and make all needful.....	4	-	3	2	407
<i>Rules of the common law</i> . All suits involving over twenty dollars shall be tried by jury according to the.....	-	7	-	-	413
No fact tried by a jury shall be reexamined except according to the.....	-	7	-	-	413

S

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Science and the useful arts</i> by securing to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their writings and discoveries. Congress shall have power to promote the progress of.....	1	-	8	8	398
<i>Searches and seizures</i> shall not be violated. The right of the people to be secure against unreasonable.....	-	4	-	-	412
And no warrants shall be issued but upon probable cause, on oath or affirmation, describing the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized.....	-	4	-	-	412
<i>Seat of government.</i> Congress shall exercise exclusive legislation in all cases over such district as may become the.....	1	-	8	17	399
<i>Securities</i> and current coin of the United States. Congress shall provide for punishing the counterfeiting of the.....	1	-	8	6	398
<i>Security of a free State</i> , the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the.....	-	2	-	-	411
<i>Senate and House of Representatives.</i> The Congress of the United States shall consist of a.....	1	-	1	-	391
<i>Senate of the United States.</i> The Senate shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislature for six years.....	1	-	3	1	393
[Repealed by the seventeenth amendment]....	-	17	-	1	422
If vacancies happen during the recess of the legislature of a State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature.....	1	-	3	2	394
[Repealed by the seventeenth amendment]....	-	17	-	1	422
The Vice-President shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided.....	1	-	3	4	394
The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice-President or when he shall exercise the office of President.....	1	-	3	5	394
The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation....	1	-	3	6	394

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Senate of the United States.</i> When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.....	1	-	3	6	394
It shall be the judge of elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members.....	1	-	5	1	395
A majority shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members..	1	-	5	1	395
It may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish a member for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member.....	1	-	5	2	396
It shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, except such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy.....	1	-	5	3	396
It shall not adjourn for more than three days during a session without the consent of the other House.....	1	-	5	4	396
It may propose amendments to bills for raising revenue, but such bills shall originate in the House of Representatives.....	1	-	7	1	397
The Senate shall advise and consent to the ratification of all treaties, provided two-thirds of the members present concur.....	2	-	2	2	404
It shall advise and consent to the appointment of ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers not herein otherwise provided for.....	2	-	2	2	404
It may be convened by the President on extraordinary occasions.....	2	-	3	-	404
No State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.....	5	-	-	-	408
<i>Senators</i> shall, immediately after assembling, under their first election, be divided into three classes, so that the seats of one-third shall become vacant at the expiration of every second year.....	1	-	3	2	393

INDEX TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES 493

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Senators.</i> No person shall be a Senator who shall not be thirty years of age, nine years a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant when elected of the State for which he shall be chosen.....	1	-	3	3	394
The times, places, and manner of choosing Senators may be fixed by the legislature of a State, but Congress may by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing.....	1	-	4	1	395
If vacancies happen during the recess of the legislature of a State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature.....	1	-	3	2	394
[Repealed by the seventeenth amendment]....	-	17	-	2	422
They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of the Senate and in going to and returning from the same.....	1	-	6	1	396
And Representatives shall receive a compensation to be ascertained by law.....	1	-	6	1	396
Senators and Representatives shall not be questioned for any speech or debate in either House in any other place.....	1	-	6	1	397
No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the United States which shall have been created, or of which the emoluments shall have been increased, during such term.....	1	-	6	2	397
No person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.....	1	-	6	2	397
No Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be an elector for President and Vice-President.....	2	-	1	2	401
Senators and Representatives shall be bound by an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution.....	6	-	-	3	409

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Senators.</i> No person shall be a Senator or Representative who having, as a Federal or State officer, taken an oath to support the Constitution, afterwards engaged in rebellion against the United States.....	-	14	3	-	418
But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.....	-	14	3	-	419
<i>Service or labor</i> in one State, escaping into another State, shall be delivered up to the party to whom such service or labor may be due. Fugitives from.....	4	-	2	3	407
<i>Servitude</i> , except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction. Neither slavery nor involuntary.....	-	13	1	-	416
<i>Servitude.</i> The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any Senate on account of race, color, or previous condition of.....	-	15	1	-	420
<i>Ships of war</i> in time of peace, without the consent of Congress. No State shall keep troops or....	1	-	10	3	401
<i>Silver coin</i> a tender in payment of debts. No State shall make anything but gold and.....	1	-	10	1	401
<i>Slave.</i> Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any.....	-	14	4	-	419
<i>Slavery</i> nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in the United States, or any places subject to their jurisdiction. Neither.....	-	13	1	-	416
<i>Soldiers</i> shall not be quartered, in time of peace, in any house without the consent of the owner.....	-	3	-	-	411
<i>South Carolina</i> entitled to five Representatives in the First Congress.....	1	-	2	3	393
<i>Speaker</i> and other officers. The House of Representatives shall choose their.....	1	-	2	5	393
<i>Speech or of the press.</i> Congress shall make no law bridging the freedom of.....	-	1	-	-	411

INDEX TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES 495

	Art.	Amtd.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Speedy and public trial by a jury.</i> In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have a-----	-	6	-	-	412
<i>Standard of weights and measures.</i> Congress shall fix the-----	1	-	8	5	398
<i>State of the Union.</i> The President shall, from time to time, give Congress information of the--	2	-	3	-	404
<i>State legislatures,</i> and all executive and judicial officers of the United States, shall take an oath to support the Constitution. All members of the several-----	6	-	-	3	409
<i>States.</i> When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies. [See seventeenth amendment, page 422.]-----	1	-	2	4	393
Congress shall have power to regulate commerce among the several-----	1	-	8	3	398
No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation-----	1	-	10	1	400
Shall not grant letters of marque and reprisal.	1	-	10	1	400
Shall not coin money-----	1	-	10	1	401
Shall not emit bills of credit-----	1	-	10	1	401
Shall not make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts-----	1	-	10	1	401
Shall not pass any bill of attainder, <i>ex post facto</i> law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts-----	1	-	10	1	401
Shall not grant any title of nobility-----	1	-	10	1	401
Shall not, without the consent of Congress, lay any duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws-----	1	-	10	2	401
Shall not, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State or with a foreign power, or engage in war unless actually invaded or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay-----	1	-	10	3	401
Full faith and credit in every other State shall be given to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of each State-----	4	-	1	-	406

	Art. Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>States.</i> Congress shall prescribe the manner of providing such acts, records, and proceedings.....	4	-	1	- 406
Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.....	4	-	2	1 406
New States may be admitted by Congress into this Union.....	4	-	3	1 407
But no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of another State....	4	-	3	1 407
Nor any State formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures as well as of Congress.....	4	-	3	1 407
No State shall be deprived, without its consent, of its equal suffrage in the Senate....	5	-	-	- 408
Three-fourths of the legislatures of the States or conventions of three-fourths of the States, as Congress shall prescribe, may ratify amendments to the Constitution.....	5	-	-	- 408
The United States shall guarantee a republican form of government to every State in the Union.....	4	-	4	- 407
They shall protect each State against invasion.	4	-	4	- 407
And on application of the legislature, or the executive (when the legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.....	4	-	4	- 407
The ratification by nine States shall be sufficient to establish the Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.....	7	-	-	- 409
When the choice of President shall devolve on the House of Representatives, the vote shall be taken by States.....	-	12	-	- 415
But in choosing the President the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote.....	-	12	-	- 415
A quorum for choice of President shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice	-	12	-	- 415
<i>States</i> or to the people. Powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the.....	-	10	-	- 413

INDEX TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES 497

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Suffrage</i> in the Senate. No State shall be deprived without its consent of its equal.....	5	-	-	-	408
<i>Suits</i> at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, shall be tried by jury.....	-	7	-	-	413
In law or equity against one of the States by citizens of another State or by citizens of a foreign State. The judicial power of the United States shall not extend to.....	-	11	-	-	414
<i>Supreme Court.</i> Congress shall have power to constitute tribunals inferior to the.....	1	-	8	9	398
<i>Supreme Court</i> , and such inferior courts as Congress may establish. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one.....	3	-	1	-	405
The judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior.	3	-	1	-	405
The compensation of the judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.....	3	-	1	-	405
<i>Supreme Court</i> shall have original jurisdiction in all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and in which a State may be a party. The.....	3	-	2	2	406
Shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and regulations as Congress may make. The.....	3	-	2	2	406
<i>Supreme law</i> of the land. This Constitution, the laws made in pursuance thereof, and the treaties of the United States shall be the....	6	-	-	2	408
The judges in every State shall be bound thereby.....	6	-	-	2	408
<i>Suppress</i> insurrections, and repel invasions. Congress shall provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws.....	1	-	8	15	399
<i>Suppression</i> of insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. The public debt, including the debt for pensions and bounties incurred in the.....	-	14	4	-	419

T

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Tax</i> shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration. No capitation or other direct. [See sixteenth amendment, page 421.]	1	-	9	4	400
<i>Tax</i> or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No-----	1	-	9	5	400
<i>Taxes</i> (direct) and Representatives, how apportioned among the several States. [See fourteenth amendment, section 2, page 418.]-----	1	-	2	3	392
<i>Taxes</i> (direct). Congress shall have power to collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration. The sixteenth amendment-----	-	16	-	-	421
<i>Taxes</i> , duties, imposts, and excises. Congress shall have power to lay-----	1	-	8	1	398
They shall be uniform throughout the United States. [See sixteenth amendment, page 421.]-----	1	-	8	1	398
<i>Temporary appointments</i> until the next meeting of the legislature. If vacancies happen in the Senate in the recess of the legislature of a State, the executive of the State shall make. [Repealed by seventeenth amendment, page 422.]-----	1	-	3	2	394
<i>Tender</i> in payment of debts. No State shall make anything but gold and silver coin a-----	1	-	10	1	401
<i>Term of four years.</i> The President and Vice-President shall hold their offices for the-----	2	-	1	1	401
<i>Term</i> for which he is elected. No Senator or Representative shall be appointed to any office under the United States which shall have been created or its emoluments increased during the-----	1	-	6	2	397
<i>Territory</i> or other property of the United States. Congress shall dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the-----	4	-	3	2	407
<i>Test</i> as a qualification for any office or public trust shall ever be required. No religious-----	6	-	-	3	409
<i>Testimony</i> of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. No person shall be convicted of treason except on the-----	3	-	3	1	406

	Art	Amtd.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Three-fourths of the legislatures of the States, or conventions in three-fourths of the States, as Congress shall prescribe, may ratify amendments to the Constitution</i>	5	-	-	-	408
<i>Tie.</i> The Vice-President shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided.....	1	-	3	4	394
<i>Times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof</i>	1	-	4	1	395
But Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.....	1	-	4	1	395
<i>Title of nobility.</i> The United States shall not grant any.....	1	-	9	8	400
No State shall grant any.....	1	-	10	1	401
<i>Title of any kind, from any king, prince, or foreign State, without the consent of Congress. No person holding any office under the United States shall accept of any</i>	1	-	9	8	400
<i>Tonnage without the consent of Congress. No State shall lay any duty of</i>	1	-	10	3	401
<i>Tranquillity, provide for the common defense, etc. To insure domestic. [Preamble.]</i>	-	-	-	-	391
<i>Treason shall consist only in levying war against the United States, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort</i>	3	-	3	1	406
<i>Treason.</i> No person shall, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court, be convicted of....	3	-	3	1	406
Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of.....	3	-	3	2	406
Shall not work corruption of blood. Attainder of.....	3	-	3	2	406
Shall not work forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted. Attainder of.....	3	-	3	2	406
<i>Treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of</i>	2	-	4	-	405

500 INDEX TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Treason, felony, and breach of the peace.</i> Senators and Representatives shall be privileged from arrest while attending or while going to or returning from the sessions of Congress, except in cases of-----	1	-	6	1	396
<i>Treasury</i> , but in consequence of appropriations made by law. No money shall be drawn from the-----	1	-	9	7	400
<i>Treaties.</i> The President shall have power, with the advice and consent of the Senate, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur, to make-----	2	-	2	2	404
The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under the Constitution, laws, and---	3	-	2	1	405
They shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby-----	6	-	-	2	408
<i>Treaty</i> , alliance, or confederation. No State shall enter into any-----	1	-	10	1	400
<i>Trial</i> , judgment, and punishment according to law. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from and disqualification for office; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment-----	1	-	3	7	395
<i>Trial by jury.</i> All crimes, except in case of impeachment, shall be tried by jury-----	3	-	2	3	406
Such trial shall be held in the State within which the crime shall have been committed.	3	-	2	3	406
But when not committed within a State, the trial shall be at such place as Congress may by law have directed-----	3	-	2	3	406
In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have a speedy and public-----	-	6	-	-	412
Suits at common law, when the amount exceeds twenty dollars, shall be by-----	-	7	-	-	413
<i>Tribunals</i> inferior to the Supreme Court. Congress shall have power to constitute-----	1	-	8	9	398
<i>Troops</i> or ships of war in time of peace without the consent of Congress. No State shall keep-	1	-	10	3	401

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Trust and profit</i> under the United States shall be an elector for President and Vice-President. No Senator, Representative, or person holding any office of.....	2	-	1	2	401
<i>Two-thirds</i> of the members present. No person shall be convicted on impeachment without the concurrence of.....	1	-	3	6	395
<i>Two-thirds</i> , may expel a member. Each House, with the concurrence of.....	1	-	5	2	396
<i>Two-thirds</i> . A bill returned by the President with his objections may be repassed by each House by a vote of.....	1	-	7	2	397
<i>Two-thirds</i> of the Senators present concur. The President shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided.....	2	-	2	2	404
<i>Two-thirds</i> of the legislatures of the several States. Congress shall call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution on the application of.....	5	-	-	-	408
<i>Two-thirds</i> of both Houses shall deem it necessary. Congress shall propose amendments to the Constitution whenever.....	5	-	-	-	408
<i>Two-thirds</i> of the States. When the choice of a President shall devolve on the House of Representatives, a quorum shall consist of a member or members from.....	-	12	-	-	415
<i>Two-thirds</i> of the whole number of Senators. A quorum of the Senate, when choosing a Vice-President, shall consist of.....	-	12	-	-	415
<i>Two-thirds</i> , may remove the disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth amendment. Congress, by a vote of.....	-	14	3	-	419
<i>Two years</i> . Appropriations for raising and supporting armies shall not be for a longer term than.....	1	-	8	12	399
U					
<i>Union</i> . To establish a more perfect. [Preamble].	-	-	-	-	391
The President shall, from time to time, give to Congress information of the state of the....	2	-	3	-	044

502 INDEX TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Union.</i> New States may be admitted by Congress into this.....	4	-	3	1	407
But no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of another State.....	4	-	3	1	407
<i>Unreasonable</i> searches and seizures. The people shall be secured in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against.....	-	4	-	-	412
<i>Unreasonable.</i> And no warrants shall be issued but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.....	-	4	-	-	412
<i>Unusual</i> punishments inflicted. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and.....	-	8	-	-	413
<i>Use</i> without just compensation. Private property shall not be taken for public.....	-	5	-	-	412
<i>Useful</i> arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their writings and inventions. Congress shall have power to promote the progress of science and the.....	1	-	8	8	398
v					
<i>Vacancies</i> happening in the representation of a State. The executive thereof shall issue writs of election to fill.....	1	-	2	4	393
<i>Vacancies</i> happening in the Senate in the recess of the legislature of a State. How filled. [See seventeenth amendment, page 422.].....	1	-	3	2	394
<i>Vacancies</i> that happened during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session. The President shall have power to fill.....	2	-	2	3	404
<i>Validity</i> of the public debt incurred in suppressing insurrection against the United States, including debt for pensions and bounties, shall not be questioned.....	-	14	4	-	419
<i>Vessels</i> bound to or from the ports of one State shall not be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another State.....	1	-	9	6	400

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Veto</i> of a bill by the President. Proceedings of the two Houses upon the.....	1	-	7	2	397
<i>Vice-President elect</i> shall become President when the President-elect shall have died or failed to qualify.....	-	20	3	-	426
<i>Vice-President elect</i> or <i>President elect</i> not qualifying, Congress may by law provide who shall act..	-	20	3	-	426
<i>Vice-President</i> of the United States shall be President of the Senate.....	1	-	3	4	394
He shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided.....	1	-	3	4	394
The Senate shall elect a President pro tempore in the absence of the.....	1	-	3	5	394
He shall be chosen for the term of four years..	2	-	1	1	401
The number and the manner of appointing electors for President and.....	2	-	1	2	401
In case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of the President, the powers and duties of his office shall devolve on the.....	2	-	1	5	403
Congress may provide by law for the case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and.....	2	-	1	5	403
Or impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors shall be removed from office. The.....	2	-	4	-	405
<i>Vice-President, the manner of choosing the.</i> The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves.....	-	12	-	-	414
The electors shall name, in distinct ballots, the person voted for as Vice-President.....	-	12	-	-	414
They shall make distinct lists of the persons voted for as Vice-President, which lists they shall sign and certify, and send sealed to the seat of government, directed to the President of the Senate.....	-	12	-	-	415
The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted.....	-	12	-	-	415

	Art. Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Vice-President, the manner of choosing the.</i> The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors-----	- 12	-	-	414
If no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President-----	- 12	-	-	415
A quorum for this purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators; and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice-----	- 12	-	-	415
But if the House shall make no choice of a President before the 4th of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. [See twentieth amendment, section 3, page 426.]-----	- 12	-	-	415
<i>Vice-President.</i> No person constitutionally ineligible as President shall be eligible as-----	- 12	-	-	416
<i>Violence.</i> The United States shall guarantee to every State a republican form of government, and shall protect each State against invasion and domestic-----	4	-	4	407
<i>Virginia</i> entitled to ten representatives in the First Congress-----	1	-	2 3	393
<i>Vote.</i> Each Senator shall have one-----	1	-	3 1	393
The Vice-President, unless the Senate be equally divided, shall have no-----	1	-	3 4	394
<i>Vote</i> requiring the concurrence of the two Houses (except upon a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President. Every order, resolution, or-----	1	-	7 3	398
Shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The right of citizens of the United States to-----	- 15	1	-	420
Shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex. The right of citizens of the United States to-----	- 19	-	-	424

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Vote of two-thirds.</i> Each House may expel a member by a.....	1	-	5	2	396
A bill vetoed by the President may be repassed in each House by a.....	1	-	7	2	397
No person shall be convicted on an impeachment except by a.....	1	-	3	6	394
Whenever both Houses shall deem it necessary, Congress may propose amendments to the Constitution by a.....	5	-	-	-	408
The President may make treaties, with the advice and consent of the Senate, by a.....	2	-	2	2	404
Disabilities incurred by participation in insurrection or rebellion may be relieved by Congress by a.....	-	14	3	-	419

W

<i>War</i> , grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water. Congress shall have power to declare.....	1	-	8	11	399
For governing the land and naval forces. Congress shall have power to make rules and articles of.....	1	-	8	14	399
No State shall, without the consent of Congress, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay, engage in.....	1	-	10	3	401
<i>War</i> against the United States, adhering to their enemies, and giving them aid and comfort. Treason shall consist only in levying.....	3	-	3	1	406
<i>Warrants</i> shall issue but upon probable cause, on oath or affirmation, describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized. No.....	-	4	-	-	412
<i>Weights and measures.</i> Congress shall fix the standard of.....	1	-	8	5	398
<i>Welfare</i> , and to secure the blessings of liberty, etc. To promote the general. [Preamble.].....	-	-	-	-	391
<i>Welfare.</i> Congress shall have power to provide for the common defense and general.....	1	-	8	1	398
<i>Witness</i> against himself. No person shall, in a criminal case, be compelled to be a.....	-	5	-	-	412

506 INDEX TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

	Art.	Amdt.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Witnesses</i> against him. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall be confronted with the-----	-	6	-	-	412
<i>Witnesses</i> in his favor. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have compulsory process for obtaining-----	-	6	-	-	412
<i>Witnesses</i> to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two---	3	-	3	1	406
<i>Woman suffrage</i> -----	-	19	-	-	424
<i>Writ of habeas corpus</i> shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it-----	1	-	9	2	400
<i>Writs</i> of election to fill vacancies in the representation of any State. The executive of the State shall issue-----	1	-	2	4	393
<i>Written</i> opinion of the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments on any subject relating to the duties of his office. The President may require the-----	2	-	2	1	404

Y

<i>Yeas and nays</i> of the members of either House shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journals-----	1	-	5	3	396
The votes of both Houses upon the reconsideration of a bill returned by the President with his objections shall be determined by-----	1	-	7	2	397

PRESIDENTS PRO TEMPORE
OF THE SENATE

FIRST CONGRESS TO BEGINNING OF FIRST SESSION
OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH CONGRESS

PRESIDENTS PRO TEMPORE¹ OF THE SENATE FROM THE FIRST CONGRESS TO BEGINNING OF FIRST SESSION
OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH CONGRESS

Congress	Name of President pro tempore	State	Elected	Remarks
First.....	John Langdon.....	New Hampshire.....	Apr. 6, 1789.....	
Second.....	Richard Henry Lee.....	Virginia.....	Apr. 18, 1792.....	
Do.....	John Langdon.....	New Hampshire.....	Nov. 5, 1792.....	
			Mar. 1, 1793.....	
Third.....	Ralph Izard.....	South Carolina.....	May 31, 1794.....	
Do.....	Henry Tazewell.....	Virginia.....	Feb. 20, 1795.....	
Fourth.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 7, 1795.....	
Do.....	Samuel Livermore.....	New Hampshire.....	May 6, 1796.....	
Do.....	William Bingham.....	Pennsylvania.....	Feb. 16, 1797.....	
Fifth.....	William Bradford.....	Rhode Island.....	July 6, 1797.....	
Do.....	Jacob Read.....	South Carolina.....	Nov. 22, 1797.....	
Do.....	Theodore Sedgwick.....	Massachusetts.....	June 27, 1798.....	
Do.....	John Laurance.....	New York.....	Dec. 6, 1798.....	
Do.....	James Ross.....	Pennsylvania.....	Mar. 1, 1799.....	
Sixth.....	Samuel Livermore.....	New Hampshire.....	Dec. 2, 1799.....	
Do.....	Uriah Tracy.....	Connecticut.....	May 14, 1800.....	
Do.....	John E. Howard.....	Maryland.....	Nov. 21, 1800.....	
Do.....	James Hillhouse.....	Connecticut.....	Feb. 28, 1801.....	
Seventh.....	Abraham Baldwin.....	Georgia.....	Dec. 7, 1801.....	
			Apr. 17, 1802.....	
Do.....	Stephen R. Bradley.....	Vermont.....	Dec. 14, 1802.....	
			Feb. 25, 1803.....	
			Mar. 2, 1803.....	

Samuel Livermore was elected Feb. 20, 1795, but declined.

¹ Until within recent years the appointment or election of a President pro tempore was held by the Senate to be for the occasion only, so that more than one appears in several sessions and in others none were chosen. Since Mar. 12, 1890, they have served until "the Senate otherwise ordered."

Presidents pro tempore of the Senate from the First Congress to beginning of First Session of the Seventy-ninth Congress—Continued

Congress	Name of President pro tempore	State	Elected	Remarks
Eighth	John Brown	Kentucky	Oct. 17, 1803	
Do	Jesse Franklin	North Carolina	Jan. 23, 1804	
Do	Joseph Anderson	Tennessee	Mar. 10, 1804	
			Jan. 15, 1805	
			Feb. 28, 1805	
			Mar. 2, 1805	
Ninth	Samuel Smith	Maryland	Dec. 2, 1805	
			Mar. 18, 1806	
			Mar. 2, 1807	
Tenth	do	do	Apr. 16, 1808	
Do	Stephen R. Bradley	Vermont	Dec. 28, 1808	
Do	John Milledge	Georgia	Jan. 30, 1809	
Eleventh	Andrew Gregg	Pennsylvania	June 26, 1809	
Do	John Gaillard	South Carolina	Feb. 28, 1810	
			Reelected Apr. 17, 1810	
Do	John Pope	Kentucky	Feb. 23, 1811	
Twelfth	William H. Crawford	Georgia	Mar. 24, 1812	
Thirteenth	Joseph B. Varnum	Massachusetts	Dec. 6, 1813	
Do	John Gaillard	South Carolina	Apr. 18, 1814	
			Nov. 25, 1814, upon the death of Vice President Elbridge Gerry.	Vice President Gerry died in preceding Congress.
Fourteenth	do	do	Mar. 6, 1817	
Fifteenth	do	do	Mar. 31, 1818	
Do	James Barbour	Virginia	Feb. 15, 1819	
Sixteenth	do	do		
Do	John Gaillard	South Carolina	Jan. 25, 1820	
				Continuing from preceding session; elected Mar. 6, 1817 (special session of the Senate).

Seventeenth	do	do	Feb. 1, 1822
Eighteenth	do	do	Feb. 19, 1823
Nineteenth	do	do	May 21, 1824
Do	Nathaniel Macon	North Carolina	Mar. 9, 1825
			May 20, 1826
			Jan. 2, 1827
Twentieth	Samuel Smith	Maryland	Mar. 2, 1827
			May 15, 1828
Twenty-first	do	do	Mar. 13, 1829
			May 29, 1830
			Mar. 1, 1831
Twenty-second	Littleton W. Tazewell	Virginia	July 9, 1832
Do	Hugh L. White	Tennessee	Dec. 3, 1832
Twenty-third	do	do	
Do	George Polindexter	Mississippi	June 23, 1834
Do	John Tyler	Virginia	Mar. 3, 1835
Twenty-fourth	William R. King	Alabama	July 1, 1836
			Jan. 28, 1837
Twenty-fifth	do	do	Mar. 7, 1837
			Oct. 13, 1837
			July 2, 1838
Twenty-sixth	do	do	Feb. 25, 1839
			July 3, 1840
Twenty-seventh	do	do	Mar. 3, 1841
Do	Samuel L. Southard	New Jersey	Mar. 4, 1841
			Mar. 11, 1841
Do	Willie P. Mangum	North Carolina	May 31, 1842
Twenty-eighth	do	do	
Twenty-ninth	Ambrose H. Sevier	Arkansas	Dec. 27, 1845

Special session of the Senate

Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, was first elected on the same day, but declined to serve.
Special session of the Senate.

Littleton W. Tazewell, of Virginia, was first elected, but declined to serve.

Special session of the Senate.

Continuing from preceding session

Special session of the Senate.
Special session of the Senate. Resigned as President pro tempore May 31, 1842.

Served as President pro tempore 1 day, under designation by the Vice President.

Presidents pro tempore of the Senate from the First Congress to beginning of First Session of the Seventy-ninth Congress—Continued

Congress	Name of President pro tempore	State	Elected	Remarks
Twenty-ninth	David R. Atchison	Missouri	Aug. 8, 1846	
			Jan. 11, 1847	
			Mar. 3, 1847	
Thirtieth	do	do	Feb. 2, 1848	
			June 1, 1848	
			June 26, 1848	
			July 29, 1848	
			Dec. 26, 1848	
			Mar. 2, 1849	
Thirty-first	do	do	Mar. 5, 1849	Special session of the Senate.
			Mar. 16, 1849	Special session of the Senate.
Do	William R. King	Alabama	May 6, 1850	
			July 11, 1850	
Thirty-second	do	do		Resigned as President pro tempore Dec. 20, 1852.
Do	David R. Atchison	Missouri	Dec. 20, 1852	
Thirty-third	do	do	Mar. 4, 1853	Special session of the Senate.
Do	Lewis Cass	Michigan	Dec. 4, 1854	For 1 day only.
Do	Jesse D. Bright	Indiana	Dec. 5, 1854	
Thirty-fourth	do	do	June 11, 1856	Continued from preceding Congress.
Do	Charles E. Stuart	Michigan	June 9, 1856	Served June 5, 1856; resigned June 11, 1856.
Do	James M. Mason	Virginia	Jan. 6, 1857	Served Jan. 5, 1856.
Thirty-fifth	do	do	Mar. 4, 1857	Special session of the Senate.
Do	Thomas J. Rusk	Texas	Mar. 14, 1857	Special session of the Senate.
Do	Benjamin Fitzpatrick	Alabama	Dec. 7, 1857	
			Mar. 29, 1858	
			June 14, 1858	
			Jan. 25, 1859	

Thirty-sixth.....	do.....	do.....	Mar. 9, 1859.....	Special session of the Senate.
			Dec. 19, 1859.....	
			Feb. 20, 1860.....	
Do.....	Jesse D. Bright.....	Indiana.....	June 25, 1860.....	Special session of the Senate.
Do.....	Solomon Foot.....	Vermont.....	June 12, 1860.....	
Thirty-seventh.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 16, 1861.....	Special session of the Senate.
			Mar. 23, 1861.....	
			July 18, 1861.....	
			Jan. 15, 1862.....	
			Mar. 31, 1862.....	
			June 19, 1862.....	
			Feb. 18, 1863.....	
Thirty-eighth.....	do.....	do.....	Mar. 4, 1863.....	Special session of the Senate.
			Dec. 18, 1863.....	
			Feb. 23, 1864.....	
Do.....	Daniel Clark.....	New Hampshire.....	Apr. 11, 1864.....	
Thirty-ninth.....	Lafayette S. Foster.....	Connecticut.....	Apr. 26, 1864.....	Special session of the Senate, "to serve in the absence of the Vice President", and did serve until Mar. 2, 1867.
			Feb. 9, 1865.....	
			Mar. 7, 1865.....	
Do.....	Benjamin F. Wade.....	Ohio.....	Mar. 2, 1867.....	
Fortieth.....	do.....	do.....		
Forty-first.....	Henry B. Anthony.....	Rhode Island.....	Mar. 23, 1869.....	
			Apr. 9, 1869.....	
			May 28, 1870.....	
			July 1, 1870.....	
			July 14, 1870.....	
Forty-second.....	do.....	do.....	Mar. 10, 1871.....	
			Apr. 17, 1871.....	
			May 23, 1871.....	Special session of the Senate.
			Dec. 21, 1871.....	
			Feb. 23, 1872.....	
			June 8, 1872.....	

Presidents pro tempore of the Senate from the First Congress to beginning of First Session of the Seventy-ninth Congress—Continued

Congress	Name of President pro tempore	State	Elected	Remarks
Forty-second	Henry B. Anthony	Rhode Island	Dec. 4, 1872. Dec. 13, 1872. Dec. 20, 1872. Jan. 24, 1873.	
Forty-third	Matthew H. Carpenter	Wisconsin	Mar. 12, 1873. Mar. 26, 1873. Dec. 11, 1873. Dec. 23, 1874.	Special session of the Senate. Special session of the Senate.
Do	Henry B. Anthony	Rhode Island	Jan. 25, 1875. Feb. 16, 1875.	
Forty-fourth	Thomas W. Ferry	Michigan	Mar. 9, 1875. Mar. 19, 1875. Dec. 20, 1875.	Special session of the Senate. Special session of the Senate.
Forty-fifth	do	do	Mar. 5, 1877. Feb. 26, 1878. Apr. 17, 1878. Mar. 3, 1879. Apr. 15, 1879. Apr. 7, 1880.	Special session of the Senate.
Forty-sixth	Allen G. Thurman	Ohio	May 6, 1880. Oct. 10, 1881. Oct. 13, 1881.	
Forty-seventh	Thomas F. Bayard	Delaware		Special session of the Senate.
Do	David Davis	Illinois		Special session of the Senate. Resigned Mar. 3, 1883.
Do	George F. Edmunds	Vermont	Mar. 3, 1883.	
Forty-eighth	do	do	Jan. 14, 1884.	Reelected.
Forty-ninth	John Sherman	Ohio	Dec. 7, 1885.	Resigned, effective Feb. 26, 1887.
Do	John J. Ingalls	Kansas	Feb. 25, 1887.	

PRESIDENTS PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE

515

Fiftieth.....	do.....	do.....	Mar. 7, 1889.....	Special session of the Senate.
Fifty-first.....	do.....	do.....	Apr. 2, 1890.....	Special session of the Senate.
			Feb. 28, 1890.....	
			Apr. 3, 1890.....	Resigned as President pro tempore, effective Mar. 2, 1891.
Do.....	Charles F. Manderson.....	Nebraska.....	Mar. 2, 1891.....	
Fifty-second.....	do.....	do.....		
Fifty-third.....	do.....	do.....		
Do.....	Isiah G. Harris.....	Tennessee.....	Mar. 22, 1893.....	Resigned as President pro tempore Mar. 22, 1893.
Do.....	Matt W. Ransom.....	North Carolina.....	Jan. 7, 1895.....	Special session of the Senate.
Do.....	Isiah G. Harris.....	Tennessee.....	Jan. 10, 1895.....	Resigned as President pro tempore Jan. 10, 1895.
Fifty-fourth.....	William P. Frye.....	Maine.....	Feb. 7, 1896.....	
Fifty-fifth.....	do.....	do.....		
Fifty-sixth.....	do.....	do.....		
Fifty-seventh.....	do.....	do.....	Mar. 7, 1901.....	Special session of the Senate.
Fifty-eighth.....	do.....	do.....		
Fifty-ninth.....	do.....	do.....		
Sixtieth.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 5, 1907.....	
Sixty-first.....	do.....	do.....		
Sixty-second.....	do.....	do.....		
Do.....	Charles Curtis.....	Kansas.....	Dec. 4, 1911.....	Resigned as President pro tempore Apr. 27, 1911.
Do.....	Augustus O. Bacon.....	Georgia.....	Jan. 15, 1912.....	Elected to serve Dec. 4 to 12, 1911.
				Elected to serve Jan. 15 to 17, Mar. 11 and 12, Apr. 8, May 10, May 30 to June 3, June 13 to July 6, Aug. 1 to 10, and Aug. 27 to Dec. 15, 1912; Jan. 5 to 18 and Feb. 2 to 15, 1913.
Do.....	Jacob H. Gallinger.....	New Hampshire.....	Feb. 12, 1912.....	Elected to serve Feb. 12 to 14, Apr. 26 and 27, May 7, July 6 to 31, Aug. 12 to 26, 1912; Dec. 16, 1912, to Jan. 4, 1913; Jan. 19 to Feb. 1 and Feb. 16 to Mar. 3, 1913.
				Elected to serve Mar. 23 and 26, 1912.
Do.....	Henry Cabot Lodge.....	Massachusetts.....	Mar. 25, 1912.....	Elected to serve May 25, 1912.
Do.....	Frank B. Brandegee.....	Connecticut.....	May 25, 1912.....	Special session of the Senate.
Sixty-third.....	James P. Clarke.....	Arkansas.....	Mar. 13, 1913.....	
Sixty-fourth.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 6, 1915.....	Died Oct. 1, 1916.

Presidents pro tempore of the Senate from the First Congress to beginning of First Session of the Seventy-ninth Congress—Continued

Congress	Name of President pro tempore	State	Elected	Remarks
Sixty-fourth	Willard Saulsbury	Delaware	Dec. 14, 1916	
Sixty-fifth	do.	do.		
Sixty-sixth	Albert B. Cummins	Iowa	May 19, 1919	
Sixty-seventh	do.	do.	Mar. 7, 1921	Special session of the Senate.
Sixty-eighth	do.	do.		
Sixty-ninth	do.	do.		
Do.	George H. Moses	New Hampshire	Mar. 6, 1925	Special session of the Senate.
Seventieth	do.	do.	Dec. 15, 1927	
Seventy-first	do.	do.		
Seventy-second	do.	do.		
Seventy-third	Key Pittman	Nevada	Mar. 9, 1933	
Seventy-fourth	do.	do.	Jan. 7, 1935	
Seventy-fifth	do.	do.		
Seventy-sixth	do.	do.		
Do.	William H. King	Utah	Nov. 19, 1940	Died Nov. 10, 1940.
Seventy-seventh	Pat Harrison	Mississippi	Jan. 6, 1941	
Do.	Carter Glass	Virginia	July 10, 1941	Died June 22, 1941.
Seventy-eighth	do.	do.		
Seventy-ninth	do.	do.		

SENATORS

FIRST CONGRESS TO BEGINNING OF FIRST SESSION
OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH CONGRESS

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES

FROM THE FIRST CONGRESS TO BEGINNING OF FIRST SESSION OF THE
SEVENTY-NINTH CONGRESS

Under Article I, section 3, clause 2, of the Constitution of the United States, relating to the classification of Senators in the First and succeeding Congresses, it was provided that, "Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year." The classification of the Senators of the First Congress was made in accordance with this provision by lot. The table beginning on the following page shows the classes to which the Senators of the First Congress, and from States subsequently admitted into the Union, were severally assigned, and the succession in each State to the beginning of first session of the Seventy-ninth Congress.

TABLE OF SENATORS FROM THE FIRST CONGRESS TO BEGINNING OF FIRST SESSION OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH CONGRESS

ALABAMA

CLASS 2

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
16th to 26th.....1819-1847	William R. King.....	Dec. 14, 1819	Mar. 3, 1847	Resigned Apr. 15, 1844.
26th.....1843-1845	Dixon H. Lewis.....	Apr. 22, 1844	Dec. 9, 1844	By governor, to fill vacancy.
26th to 32d.....1843-1853	do.....	Dec. 10, 1844	Mar. 3, 1853	Died Oct. 25, 1848.
30th to 31st.....1847-1851	Benjamin Fitzpatrick.....	Nov. 25, 1848	Nov. 30, 1849	By governor, to fill vacancy.
31st to 32d.....1849-1853	Jeremiah Clemens.....	Nov. 30, 1849	Mar. 3, 1853	
32d to 38th.....1853-1865	Clement Claiborne Clay, Jr.....	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1865	Retired from the Senate Jan. 21, 1861. Seat declared vacant Mar. 14, 1861. Vacancy from Jan. 21, 1861, to June 25, 1868, because of Civil War.
40th to 41st.....1867-1871	Willard Warner.....	June 25, 1868	Mar. 3, 1871	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1868.
42d to 44th.....1871-1877	George Goldthwaite.....	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	Not sworn in until Jan. 15, 1872, because of protest.
45th to 62d.....1877-1913	John T. Morgan.....	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1913	Died June 11, 1907.
60th.....1907-1909	John H. Bankhead.....	June 18, 1907	July 16, 1907	By governor, to fill vacancy; not sworn.
60th to 65th.....1907-1925	do.....	July 16, 1907	Mar. 3, 1925	Died Mar. 1, 1920.
66th.....1919-1921	Braxton B. Comer.....	Mar. 5, 1920	Nov. 2, 1920	By governor, to fill vacancy.
66th to 71st.....1919-1931	J. Thomas Hedlin.....	Nov. 2, 1920	Mar. 3, 1931	
72d to 80th.....1931-1949	John H. Bankhead, 2d.....	Mar. 4, 1931	Jan. 3, 1949	

Class 3

16th to 18th.....	1819-1825	John W. Walker.....	Dec. 14, 1819	Mar. 3, 1825	Resigned December 12, 1822.
17th to 18th.....	1821-1825	William Kelly.....	Dec. 12, 1822	Mar. 3, 1825	
19th to 21st.....	1825-1831	Henry H. Chambers.....	Mar. 4, 1825	Mar. 3, 1831	Died Jan. 24, 1826.
19th.....	1825-1827	Israel Pickens.....	Feb. 17, 1826	Nov. 27, 1826	By governor, to fill vacancy.
19th to 21st.....	1825-1831	John McKinley.....	Nov. 27, 1826	Mar. 3, 1831	
22d to 24th.....	1831-1837	Gabriel Moore.....	Mar. 4, 1831	Mar. 3, 1837	Resigned Apr. 22, 1837.
25th to 27th.....	1837-1843	John McKinley.....	Mar. 4, 1837	Mar. 3, 1843	Resigned Nov. 15, 1841.
Do.....	do.....	Clement Comer Clay.....	June 19, 1837	Mar. 3, 1843	Resigned June 16, 1848.
27th to 30th.....	1841-1849	Arthur P. Bagby.....	Nov. 24, 1841	Mar. 3, 1849	By governor, to fill vacancy.
30th.....	1847-1849	William R. King.....	July 1, 1848	Mar. 3, 1855	Resigned Dec. 20, 1852.
31st to 33d.....	1849-1855	do.....	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	By governor, to fill vacancy.
32d to 33d.....	1851-1855	Benjamin Fitzpatrick.....	Jan. 14, 1853	Dec. 11, 1853	Retired from the Senate Jan. 21, 1861. Vacancy
33d to 36th.....	1853-1861	do.....	Dec. 12, 1853	Mar. 3, 1861	from Jan. 21, 1861, to June 25, 1868, because of Civil War.
40th to 45th.....	1867-1879	George E. Spencer.....	June 25, 1868	Mar. 3, 1879	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1867.
46th to 48th.....	1879-1885	George S. Houston.....	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	Died Dec. 31, 1879.
46th.....	1879-1881	Luke Pryor.....	Jan. 7, 1880	Nov. 23, 1880	By governor, to fill vacancy.
46th to 54th.....	1879-1897	James L. Pugh.....	Nov. 24, 1880	Mar. 3, 1897	
55th to 60th.....	1897-1909	Edmund W. Pettus.....	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1909	Died July 27, 1907.
60th to 63d.....	1907-1915	Joseph F. Johnston.....	Aug. 6, 1907	Mar. 3, 1915	Died Aug. 8, 1913. Vacancy from Aug. 8, 1913, to May 11, 1914. Henry D. Clayton, appointed by governor Aug. 12, 1913, to fill vacancy; credentials withdrawn, Oct. 21, 1913; Frank P. Glass, appointed by governor Nov. 17, 1913, but by Senate resolution, Feb. 4, 1914, was declared not entitled to a seat.

ALABAMA—Continued

Class 3—Continued

Congress	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
63d.....1913-1915	Francis S. White.....	May 11, 1914	Mar. 3, 1915	
64th to 69th.....1915-1927	Oscar W. Underwood.....	Mar. 4, 1915	Mar. 3, 1927	
70th to 75th.....1927-1939	Hugo Black.....	Mar. 4, 1927	Jan. 3, 1939	
76th.....1937-1939	Mrs. Dixie Bibb Graves.....	Aug. 20, 1937	Jan. 3, 1939	Resigned Aug. 19, 1937.
Do.....do.....	Lister Hill.....	Jan. 11, 1938	Apr. 26, 1938	By governor, to fill vacancy. Resigned Jan. 10, 1938.
75th to 81st.....1937-1951	do.....	Apr. 27, 1938	Jan. 3, 1951	By governor, to fill vacancy.

ARIZONA

CLASS 1

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
62d to 76th.....1911-1941	Henry Fountain Ashurst.....	Mar. 27, 1912	Jan. 3, 1941	
77th to 79th.....1941-1947	Ernest W. McFarland.....	Jan. 3, 1941	Jan. 3, 1947	

CLASS 3

62d to 66th.....1911-1921	Marcus A. Smith.....	Mar. 27, 1912	Mar. 3, 1921	
67th to 69th.....1921-1927	Ralph H. Cameron.....	Mar. 4, 1921	Mar. 3, 1927	
70th to 81st.....1927-1951	Carl Hayden.....	Mar. 4, 1927	Jan. 3, 1951	

ARKANSAS

CLASS 2

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term.	Remarks
24th to 29th.....1835-1847	William S. Fulton.....	Sept. 18, 1836	Mar. 3, 1847	Died Aug. 15, 1844.
28th to 32d.....1843-1853	Chester Ashley.....	Nov. 8, 1844	Mar. 3, 1853	Died Apr. 29, 1848.
30th.....1847-1849	William K. Sebastian.....	May 12, 1848	Nov. 16, 1848	By governor, to fill vacancy.
30th to 38th.....1847-1865	.....do.....	Nov. 17, 1848	Mar. 3, 1865	Expelled July 11, 1861. Vacancy from July 11, 1861, to June 22, 1868, because of Civil War.
40th to 41st.....1867-1871	Alexander McDonald.....	June 22, 1868	Mar. 3, 1871	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1865.
42d to 44th.....1871-1877	Powell Clayton.....	Mar. 14, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	Resigned Mar. 6, 1885.
45th to 50th.....1877-1889	Augustus H. Garland.....	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1889	
49th to 50th.....1885-1907	James H. Berry.....	Mar. 20, 1886	Mar. 3, 1907	
60th to 62d.....1907-1913	Jeff Davis.....	Mar. 4, 1907	Mar. 3, 1913	Died Jan. 3, 1913.
62d.....1911-1913	John N. Heiskell.....	Jan. 6, 1913	Jan. 20, 1913	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	William M. Kavanaugh.....	Jan. 29, 1913	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d to 77th.....1913-1943	Joseph T. Robinson.....	Mar. 4, 1913	Jan. 3, 1943	Elected Jan. 28, 1913. Took oath Mar. 10, 1913. Served as governor until Mar. 8, 1913. Died July 14, 1937. Vacancy from July 15 to Nov. 14, 1937.
75th to 77th.....1937-1943	John E. Miller.....	Nov. 15, 1937	Jan. 3, 1943	Elected Oct. 18, 1937. Served in the House during interim. Resigned Mar. 31, 1941.
77th.....1941-1943	Lloyd Spencer.....	Apr. 1, 1941	Jan. 3, 1943	By governor, to fill vacancy.
78th to 80th.....1943-1949	John L. McClellan.....	Jan. 3, 1943	Jan. 3, 1949	

CLASS 3

24th to 30th.....	1835-1849	Ambrose H. Sevier.....	Sept. 18, 1836	Mar. 3, 1849	Resigned Mar. 15, 1848.
30th.....	1847-1849	Solon Borland.....	Mar. 30, 1848	Nov. 16, 1848	By governor, to fill vacancy.
30th to 33d.....	1847-1855	do.....	Nov. 17, 1848	Mar. 3, 1855	Resigned Apr. 3, 1853.
33d.....	1853-1855	Robert W. Johnson.....	July 6, 1853	Nov. 9, 1854	By governor, to fill vacancy.
33d to 36th.....	1853-1861	do.....	Nov. 10, 1854	Mar. 3, 1861	
37th to 39th.....	1861-1867	Charles B. Mitchel.....	Mar. 4, 1861	Mar. 3, 1867	Expelled July 11, 1861. Vacancy from July 11, 1861, to June 23, 1863, because of Civil War.
40th to 42d.....	1867-1873	Benjamin F. Rice.....	June 23, 1868	Mar. 3, 1873	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1867.
43d to 45th.....	1873-1879	Stephen W. Dorsey.....	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	
46th to 48th.....	1879-1885	James D. Walker.....	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	
49th to 57th.....	1885-1903	James K. Jones.....	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 3, 1903	
58th to 66th.....	1903-1921	James P. Clarke.....	Mar. 4, 1903	Mar. 3, 1921	Died Oct. 1, 1916.
64th to 66th.....	1915-1921	William F. Kirby.....	Nov. 8, 1916	Mar. 3, 1921	
67th to 72d.....	1921-1933	Thaddeus H. Caraway.....	Mar. 4, 1921	Mar. 3, 1933	Died Nov. 6, 1931.
72d.....	1931-1933	Mrs. Hattie W. Caraway.....	Nov. 13, 1931	Jan. 12, 1932	By governor, to fill vacancy.
72d to 78th.....	1931-1945	do.....	Jan. 13, 1932	Jan. 3, 1945	
79th to 81st.....	1945-1951	J. William Fulbright.....	Jan. 3, 1945	Jan. 3, 1951	

CALIFORNIA

CLASS 1

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
31st.....1849-1851	John C. Frémont.....	Sept. 9, 1850	Mar. 3, 1851	
32d to 34th.....1851-1857	John B. Weller.....	Jan. 30, 1852	Mar. 3, 1857	Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1851, to Jan. 30, 1852.
35th to 37th.....1857-1863	David C. Broderick.....	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1863	Died Sept. 16, 1859.
38th.....1863-1869	Henry P. Haun.....	Nov. 3, 1859	Mar. 4, 1860	By governor, to fill vacancy.
36th to 37th.....1859-1863	Milton S. Latham.....	Jan. 11, 1860	Mar. 3, 1863	
38th to 40th.....1863-1869	John Conness.....	Mar. 4, 1863	Mar. 3, 1869	
41st to 43d.....1869-1875	Eugene Casserly.....	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	Resigned Nov. 29, 1873.
43d.....1873-1875	John S. Hager.....	Dec. 23, 1873	Mar. 3, 1875	
44th to 46th.....1875-1881	Newton Booth.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	
47th to 49th.....1881-1887	John F. Miller.....	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	Died Mar. 8, 1886.
49th.....1885-1887	George Hearst.....	Mar. 23, 1886	Aug. 4, 1886	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	Abram P. Williams.....	Aug. 4, 1886	Mar. 3, 1887	Died Feb. 28, 1891.
50th to 52d.....1887-1893	George Hearst.....	Mar. 4, 1887	Mar. 3, 1893	
52d.....1891-1893	Charles N. Felton.....	Mar. 19, 1891	Mar. 3, 1893	
53d to 55th.....1893-1899	Stephen M. White.....	Mar. 4, 1893	Mar. 3, 1899	Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1899, to Feb. 7, 1900, because of failure of legislature to elect.
56th to 58th.....1899-1905	Thomas R. Bard.....	Feb. 7, 1900	Mar. 3, 1905	
59th to 61st.....1905-1911	Frank P. Flint.....	Mar. 4, 1905	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d to 64th.....1911-1917	John D. Works.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1917	
65th to 70th.....1917-1947	Hiram W. Johnson.....	Mar. 4, 1917	Jan. 3, 1947	Elected Nov. 7, 1916. Took oath Apr. 2, 1917. Governor during interim.

CLASS 3

	William M. Gwin	Sept. 9, 1850	Mar. 3, 1855	Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1855, to Jan. 12, 1857, because of failure of legislature to elect.
31st to 33d.....	1849-1855		Mar. 3, 1855	
34th to 36th.....	1855-1861	Jan. 13, 1857	Mar. 3, 1861	
37th to 39th.....	1861-1867	Mar. 4, 1861	Mar. 3, 1867	
40th to 42d.....	1867-1873	Mar. 4, 1867	Mar. 3, 1873	
43d to 45th.....	1873-1879	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	
46th to 48th.....	1879-1885	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	
49th to 54th.....	1885-1897	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 3, 1897	Died June 21, 1893.
53d.....	1893-1895	July 26, 1893	Jan. 22, 1895	By governor, to fill vacancy.
53d to 63d.....	1893-1915	Jan. 23, 1895	Mar. 3, 1915	
64th to 66th.....	1915-1921	Mar. 4, 1915	Mar. 3, 1921	
67th to 72d.....	1921-1933	Mar. 4, 1921	Mar. 3, 1933	
73d to 75th.....	1933-1939	Mar. 4, 1933	Jan. 3, 1939	Resigned Nov. 8, 1938.
75th.....	1937-1939	Nov. 9, 1938	Jan. 3, 1939	By governor, to fill vacancy.
76th to 81st.....	1939-1951	Jan. 3, 1939	Jan. 3, 1951	

COLORADO

CLASS 2

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
44th to 47th.....1875-1883	Henry M. Teller.....	Nov. 15, 1876	Mar. 3, 1883	Resigned Apr. 17, 1882. By governor, to fill vacancy.
47th.....1881-1883	George M. Chilcote.....	Apr. 17, 1882	Jan. 27, 1883	
Do.....do.....	Horace A. W. Tabor.....	Jan. 27, 1883	Mar. 3, 1883	
48th to 50th.....1883-1889	Thomas M. Bowen.....	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1889	
51st to 56th.....1889-1901	Edward O. Wolcott.....	Mar. 4, 1889	Mar. 3, 1901	
57th to 59th.....1901-1907	Thomas M. Patterson.....	Mar. 4, 1901	Mar. 3, 1907	
60th to 62d.....1907-1913	Simon Gugenheim.....	Mar. 4, 1907	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d to 65th.....1913-1919	John F. Shafer.....	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1919	
66th to 71st.....1919-1931	Lawrence C. Phillips.....	Mar. 4, 1919	Mar. 3, 1931	
72d to 74th.....1931-1937	Edward P. Costigan.....	Mar. 4, 1931	Jan. 3, 1937	
75th to 80th.....1937-1949	Edwin C. Johnson.....	Jan. 3, 1937	Jan. 3, 1949	

CLASS 3

44th to 45th.....	1875-1879	Jerome B. Chaffee.....	Nov. 15, 1876	Mar. 3, 1879	
46th to 48th.....	1879-1885	Nathaniel P. Hill.....	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	
49th to 60th.....	1885-1909	Henry M. Teller.....	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 3, 1909	
61st to 63d.....	1909-1915	Charles J. Hughes, Jr.....	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 3, 1915	Died Jan. 11, 1911. Vacancy from Jan. 11, 1911, to Jan. 14, 1913, because of failure of legislature to elect.
62d to 66th.....	1911-1921	Charles S. Thomas.....	Jan. 15, 1913	Mar. 3, 1921	
67th to 69th.....	1921-1927	Samuel D. Nicholson.....	Mar. 4, 1921	Mar. 3, 1927	Died Mar. 24, 1923.
68th.....	1923-1925	Alva B. Adams.....	May 17, 1923	Nov. 30, 1924	By governor, to fill vacancy.
68th to 69th.....	1923-1927	Rice W. Means.....	Dec. 1, 1924	Mar. 3, 1927	
70th to 72d.....	1927-1933	Charles W. Waterman.....	Mar. 4, 1927	Mar. 3, 1933	Died Aug. 27, 1932.
72d.....	1931-1933	Walter Walker.....	Sept. 26, 1932	Dec. 6, 1932	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....	do.....	Karl C. Schuyler.....	Dec. 7, 1932	Mar. 3, 1933	
73d to 78th.....	1933-1945	Alva B. Adams.....	Mar. 4, 1933	Jan. 3, 1945	Died Dec. 1, 1941.
77th.....	1941-1943	Eugene D. Millikin.....	Dec. 20, 1941	Nov. 3, 1942	By governor, to fill vacancy.
77th to 81st.....	1941-1951	do.....	Nov. 4, 1942	Jan. 3, 1951	

CONNECTICUT

CLASS I

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
1st to 4th.....1789-1797	Oliver Ellsworth.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1797	Resigned Mar. 8, 1796.
4th to 10th.....1796-1815	James Hillhouse.....	May 12, 1796	Mar. 3, 1815	Resigned June 10, 1810.
11th to 16th.....1809-1821	Samuel W. Dana.....	May 10, 1810	Mar. 3, 1821	
17th to 19th.....1821-1827	Elijah Beardman.....	Mar. 4, 1821	Mar. 3, 1827	Died Oct. 8, 1823.
18th.....1823-1825	Henry W. Edwards.....	Oct. 8, 1823	May 4, 1824	By governor, to fill vacancy.
18th to 19th.....1823-1827	do.....	May 5, 1824	Mar. 3, 1827	
20th to 22d.....1827-1833	Samuel A. Foote.....	Mar. 4, 1827	Mar. 3, 1833	
23d to 25th.....1833-1839	Nathan Smith.....	Mar. 4, 1833	Mar. 3, 1839	Died Dec. 6, 1835.
24th.....1835-1837	John M. Niles.....	Dec. 14, 1835	May 3, 1836	By governor, to fill vacancy.
24th to 25th.....1835-1839	do.....	May 4, 1836	Mar. 3, 1839	
26th to 28th.....1839-1845	Thaddeus Betts.....	Mar. 4, 1839	Mar. 3, 1845	Died Apr. 7, 1840.
26th to 31st.....1839-1851	Jabez W. Huntington.....	May 4, 1840	Mar. 3, 1851	Died Nov. 1, 1847.
30th.....1847-1849	Roger S. Baldwin.....	Nov. 11, 1847	May 2, 1848	By governor, to fill vacancy.
30th to 31st.....1847-1851	do.....	May 3, 1848	Mar. 3, 1851	
32d to 34th.....1851-1857	Isaac Toucey.....	May 12, 1852	Mar. 3, 1857	Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1851, to May 11, 1852, because of failure of governor to appoint.
35th to 40th.....1857-1869	James Dixon.....	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1869	
41st to 43d.....1869-1875	William A. Buckingham.....	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	Died Feb. 5, 1875.
43d.....1873-1875	William W. Eaton.....	Feb. 5, 1875	Mar. 3, 1875	By governor, to fill vacancy.
44th to 46th.....1875-1881	do.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	
47th to 58th.....1881-1905	Joseph R. Hawley.....	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1905	
59th to 61st.....1905-1911	Morgan G. Bulkeley.....	Mar. 4, 1905	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d to 70th.....1911-1929	George P. McLean.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1929	
71st to 73d.....1929-1935	Frederic C. Wolcott.....	Jan. 4, 1929	Jan. 3, 1935	
74th to 79th.....1935-1947	Francis Maloney.....	Jan. 3, 1935	Jan. 3, 1947	

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES

531

CLASS 3

1st to 3d.....	1789-1795	William S. Johnson.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1795	Resigned Mar. 4, 1791. Died July 23, 1793.
2d to 3d.....	1791-1795	Roger Sherman.....	June 13, 1791	Mar. 3, 1795	
3d.....	1793-1795	Stephen M. Mitchell.....	Dec. 2, 1793	Mar. 3, 1795	
4th to 6th.....	1795-1813	Jonathan Trumbull.....	Mar. 4, 1795	Mar. 3, 1801	Resigned June 10, 1796, Died July 19, 1807.
4th to 12th.....	1795-1801	Uriah Tracy.....	Oct. 13, 1796	Mar. 3, 1813	Resigned in May 1813.
10th to 15th.....	1807-1819	Chauncey Goodrich.....	Oct. 25, 1807	Mar. 3, 1819	
13th to 15th.....	1813-1819	David Daggett.....	May 13, 1813	Mar. 3, 1819	
16th to 18th.....	1819-1825	James Lanman.....	Mar. 4, 1819	Mar. 3, 1825	By governor, to fill vacancy. Not admitted. Vacancy from Mar. 4 to May 4, 1825, because of recess of legislature.
19th to 21st.....	1825-1831	do.....	Mar. 4, 1825	Mar. 3, 1831	
Do.....	do.....	Calvin Willey.....	May 4, 1825	Mar. 3, 1831	
22d to 24th.....	1831-1837	Gideon Tomlinson.....	Mar. 4, 1831	Mar. 3, 1837	
25th to 27th.....	1837-1843	Perry Smith.....	Mar. 4, 1837	Mar. 3, 1843	
28th to 30th.....	1843-1849	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1843	Mar. 3, 1849	
31st to 33d.....	1849-1855	Truman Smith.....	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	Resigned Apr. 11, 1854, to take effect May 24, 1854.
33d.....	1853-1855	Francis Gillette.....	May 25, 1854	Mar. 3, 1855	
34th to 39th.....	1855-1867	Lafayette S. Foster.....	Mar. 4, 1855	Mar. 3, 1867	
40th to 45th.....	1867-1879	Orris S. Ferry.....	Mar. 4, 1867	Mar. 3, 1879	Died Nov. 21, 1875. By governor, to fill vacancy.
44th.....	1875-1877	James E. English.....	Nov. 27, 1875	May 17, 1876	
44th to 45th.....	1875-1879	William H. Barnum.....	May 17, 1876	Mar. 3, 1879	
46th to 60th.....	1879-1909	Orville H. Platt.....	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1909	Died Apr. 21, 1905. Died Oct. 14, 1924. Vacancy from Oct. 15 to Dec. 10, 1924, when a successor was elected.
56th to 69th.....	1905-1927	Frank B. Brandegee.....	May 10, 1905	Mar. 3, 1927	
68th to 72d.....	1923-1933	Hiram Bingham.....	Dec. 17, 1924	Mar. 3, 1933	
73d to 75th.....	1933-1939	Augustine Lonergan.....	Mar. 4, 1933	Jan. 3, 1939	
76th to 78th.....	1939-1945	John A. Danaher.....	Jan. 3, 1939	Jan. 3, 1945	
79th to 81st.....	1945-1951	Brien McMahon.....	Jan. 3, 1945	Jan. 3, 1951	

DELAWARE

CLASS I

Congress	Name of Senator	Commencement of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
1st to 4th.....1789-1797	George Read.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1797	Resigned Sept. 18, 1793. Vacancy from Sept. 18, 1793, to Feb. 7, 1795. Kansey Johns was appointed by governor Mar. 19, 1794, to fill vacancy, but by Senate resolution of Mar. 28, 1794, was declared not entitled to a seat.
3d to 7th.....1793-1803	Henry Latimer.....	Feb. 7, 1795	Mar. 3, 1803	Resigned Feb. 28, 1801.
6th to 7th.....1799-1803	Samuel White.....	Feb. 28, 1801	Jan. 13, 1802	By governor, to fill vacancy.
7th to 13th.....1801-1815	do.....	Jan. 14, 1802	Mar. 3, 1815	Died Nov. 4, 1809.
11th to 16th.....1809-1821	Outerbridge Horsey.....	Jan. 12, 1810	Mar. 3, 1821	
17th to 19th.....1821-1827	Cæsar A. Rodney.....	Jan. 10, 1822	Mar. 3, 1827	Resigned Jan. 29, 1823.
18th to 19th.....1823-1827	Thomas Clayton.....	Jan. 8, 1824	Mar. 3, 1827	
20th to 22d.....1827-1833	Louis McLane.....	Mar. 4, 1827	Mar. 3, 1833	Resigned Apr. 16, 1829.
21st to 25th.....1829-1839	Arnold Naudain.....	Jan. 7, 1830	Mar. 3, 1839	Resigned June 16, 1830.
24th to 28th.....1835-1845	Richard H. Bayard.....	June 17, 1836	Mar. 3, 1845	Resigned Sept. 19, 1839. Re-elected, serving from Jan. 12, 1841, to Mar. 3, 1845. Vacancy from Sept. 19, 1839, to Jan. 11, 1841.
29th to 31st.....1845-1851	John M. Clayton.....	Mar. 4, 1845	Mar. 3, 1851	Resigned Feb. 23, 1849.
30th to 31st.....1847-1851	John Wales.....	Feb. 23, 1849	Mar. 3, 1851	
32d to 40th.....1851-1869	James Asheton Bayard, Jr.....	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1869	Resigned Jan. 29, 1864.
38th to 40th.....1863-1869	George Read Riddle.....	Jan. 29, 1864	Mar. 3, 1869	Died Mar. 29, 1867.
40th.....1867-1869	James Asheton Bayard, Jr.....	Apr. 5, 1867	Jan. 13, 1869	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	do.....	Jan. 19, 1869	Mar. 3, 1869	
41st to 49th.....1869-1887	Thomas F. Bayard, Sr.....	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1887	Resigned Mar. 6, 1885.
49th to 55th.....1886-1899	George Gray.....	Mar. 18, 1885	Mar. 3, 1899	
57th to 58th.....1901-1905	L. Heisler Ball.....	Mar. 2, 1903	Mar. 3, 1905	Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1899, to Mar. 2, 1903, because of failure of legislature to elect.

59th to 64th.....1905-1917	Henry A. du Pont.....	June 13, 1906	Mar. 3, 1917	Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1905, to June 13, 1906, because of failure of legislature to elect. Resigned, effective July 2, 1921. By governor, to fill vacancy.
65th to 67th.....1917-1923	Josiah O. Wolcott.....	Mar. 4, 1917	Mar. 3, 1923	
67th.....1921-1923	T. Coleman du Pont.....	July 7, 1921	Nov. 6, 1922	
67th to 70th.....1921-1929	Thomas F. Bayard, Jr.....	Nov. 7, 1922	Mar. 3, 1929	
71st to 76th.....1929-1941	John G. Townsend, Jr.....	Mar. 4, 1929	Jan. 3, 1941	
77th to 79th.....1941-1947	James M. Tunnell.....	Jan. 3, 1941	Jan. 3, 1947	

DELAWARE—Continued

CLASS 2

Congress	Name of Senator	Commencement of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
1st to 2d.....1789-1793	Richard Bassett.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1793	Resigned Jan. 19, 1798.
3d to 5th.....1793-1799	John Vining.....	Mar. 4, 1793	Mar. 3, 1799	Died Aug. 11, 1798.
5th.....1797-1799	Joshua Clayton.....	Jan. 19, 1798	Mar. 3, 1799	Resigned Nov. 6, 1804.
6th to 8th.....1797-1804	William Hill Wells.....	Jan. 17, 1799	Mar. 3, 1805	Resigned Mar. 3, 1813.
8th to 14th.....1803-1817	James Asheton Bayard, Sr.....	Nov. 13, 1804	Mar. 3, 1817	
13th to 14th.....1813-1817	William Hill Wells.....	May 23, 1813	Mar. 3, 1817	
15th to 20th.....1817-1829	Nicholas Van Dyke.....	Mar. 4, 1817	Mar. 3, 1829	Died May 21, 1826.
19th.....1825-1827	Daniel Rodney.....	Nov. 8, 1826	Jan. 12, 1827	By governor, to fill vacancy.
19th to 20th.....1825-1829	Henry M. Ridgely.....	Jan. 12, 1827	Mar. 3, 1829	
21st to 26th.....1829-1841	John M. Clayton.....	Mar. 4, 1829	Mar. 3, 1841	Resigned Dec. 29, 1836.
24th to 26th.....1835-1847	Thomas Clayton.....	Jan. 9, 1837	Mar. 3, 1847	
30th to 32d.....1847-1853	Presley Spruance.....	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1853	
33d to 35th.....1853-1859	John M. Clayton.....	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1859	Died Nov. 9, 1853.
34th.....1855-1857	Joseph P. Comegys.....	Nov. 19, 1856	Jan. 14, 1857	By governor, to fill vacancy
34th to 35th.....1855-1859	Martin W. Bates.....	Jan. 14, 1857	Mar. 3, 1859	
36th to 41st.....1859-1871	Willard Saulsbury, Sr.....	Mar. 4, 1859	Mar. 3, 1871	
42d to 50th.....1871-1889	Ell Saulsbury.....	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1889	
51st to 53d.....1889-1895	Anthony Higgins.....	Mar. 4, 1889	Mar. 3, 1895	Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1895, to Jan. 19, 1897, because of failure of legislature to elect.
54th to 56th.....1895-1901	Richard R. Kenney.....	Jan. 19, 1897	Mar. 3, 1901	Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1901, to Mar. 2, 1903, because of failure of legislature to elect.
57th to 59th.....1901-1907	James F. Allee.....	Mar. 2, 1903	Mar. 3, 1907	

60th to 62d	1907-1913	Harry A. Richardson	Mar. 4, 1907	Mar. 3, 1913	Resigned Dec. 9, 1928. By governor, to fill vacancy.
63d to 65th	1913-1919	Willard Saulsbury, Jr.	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1919	
66th to 68th	1919-1925	L. Heisler Ball	Mar. 4, 1919	Mar. 3, 1925	
69th to 71st	1925-1931	T. Coleman du Pont	Mar. 4, 1925	Mar. 3, 1931	
70th to 74th	1927-1931	Daniel O. Hastings	Dec. 10, 1928	Nov. 4, 1930	
71st to 74th	1929-1937	do	Nov. 5, 1930	Jan. 3, 1937	
75th to 77th	1937-1943	James H. Hughes	Jan. 3, 1937	Jan. 3, 1943	
78th to 80th	1943-1949	C. Douglass Buck	Jan. 3, 1943	Jan. 3, 1949	

FLORIDA

CLASS 1

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
20th to 31st.....1845-1851	David Levy Yulee.....	July 1, 1845	Mar. 3, 1851	Joint credentials of Davy Levy and James D. Westcott, Jr., dated July 1, 1845. Name David Levy changed to David Levy Yulee by an act of the Legislature of Florida (Sen. Jour., Jan. 12, 1846).
32d to 37th.....1851-1863	Stephen R. Mallory.....	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1863	Retired from the Senate Jan. 21, 1861. Seat declared vacant Mar. 14, 1861. Vacancy from Jan. 21, 1861, to June 17, 1863, because of Civil War. Wilkinson Call presented credentials of an election held on Dec. 20, 1865, but was not seated.
40th.....1867-1869	Adonijah S. Welch.....	June 17, 1868	Mar. 3, 1869	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1863.
41st to 43d.....1869-1875	Abijah Gilbert.....	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	Vacancy from Mar. 4 to May 19, 1887; Iesso J. Finley was appointed on Feb. 28, 1887, but never qualified for the reason that President pro tempore Ingalls had held that the appointment having been anticipated was not valid and a successor had been elected.
44th to 49th.....1875-1887	Charles W. Jones.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1887	
50th to 52d.....1887-1893	Samuel Pasco.....	May 19, 1887	Mar. 3, 1893	By governor, to fill vacancy.
53d.....1893-1895	do.....	Mar. 4, 1893	Apr. 19, 1893	
53d to 55th.....1893-1899	do.....	Apr. 20, 1893	Mar. 3, 1899	By governor, to fill vacancy.
56th.....1899-1901	do.....	Mar. 4, 1899	Apr. 18, 1899	
56th to 58th.....1899-1905	James P. Tallaferra.....	Apr. 19, 1899	Mar. 3, 1905	By governor, to fill vacancy.
59th.....1905-1907	do.....	Mar. 4, 1905	Apr. 19, 1905	

59th to 61st.....1905-1911	do.....	Apr. 20, 1905	Mar. 3, 1911	By governor, to fill vacancy.
62d.....1911-1913	Nathan P. Bryan.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Apr. 18, 1911	
62d to 64th.....1911-1917	do.....	Apr. 19, 1911	Mar. 3, 1917	
65th to 76th.....1917-1941	Park Trammell.....	Mar. 4, 1917	Jan. 3, 1941	Died May 8, 1936.
74th.....1935-1937	Scott M. Loftin.....	May 20, 1936	Nov. 3, 1936	By governor, to fill vacancy.
74th to 76th.....1935-1947	Charles O. Andrews.....	Nov. 4, 1936	Jan. 3, 1947	
CLASS 3				
29th to 30th.....1845-1849	James D. Westcott, Jr.....	July 1, 1845	Mar. 3, 1849	
31st to 33d.....1849-1855	Jackson Morton.....	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	
34th to 36th.....1855-1861	David L. Yulee.....	Mar. 4, 1855	Mar. 3, 1861	Retired from the Senate Jan. 21, 1861. Vacancy from Jan. 21, 1861, to June 18, 1868, because of Civil War. William Marvin presented credentials of an election held on Dec. 29, 1865, for term ending Mar. 3, 1867, and of an election held on Nov. 28, 1866, for term commencing Mar. 4, 1867, but was not seated.
40th to 42d.....1867-1873	Thomas W. Osborn.....	June 18, 1868	Mar. 3, 1873	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1867.
43d to 45th.....1873-1879	Simon B. Conover.....	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	Vacancy from Mar. 4 to May 24, 1897. John A. Henderson was appointed by the governor on Mar. 6, 1897, but was not seated.
46th to 54th.....1879-1897	Wilkinson Call.....	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1897	
55th to 57th.....1897-1903	Stephen R. Mallory.....	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1903	By governor, to fill vacancy.
58th.....1903-1905	do.....	Mar. 4, 1903	Apr. 21, 1903	Died Dec. 23, 1907.
58th to 60th.....1905-1909	William J. Bryan.....	Apr. 22, 1903	Mar. 3, 1909	By governor, to fill vacancy. Died Mar. 23, 1908.
60th.....1907-1909	William H. Milton.....	Dec. 26, 1907	Mar. 3, 1909	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	Duncan U. Fletcher.....	Mar. 27, 1908	Mar. 3, 1909	By governor, for term commencing Mar. 3, 1909.
61st.....1909-1911	do.....	Mar. 4, 1909	Apr. 20, 1909	Died June 17, 1936.
61st to 76th.....1909-1939	William L. Hill.....	Apr. 21, 1909	Jan. 3, 1939	By governor, to fill vacancy.
74th.....1935-1937	Claude Pepper.....	July 1, 1936	Nov. 3, 1936	
74th to 81st.....1935-1951	do.....	Nov. 4, 1936	Jan. 3, 1951	

GEORGIA

CLASS 2

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
1st to 2d.....1789-1793	William Few.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1793	
3d to 5th.....1793-1799	James Jackson.....	Mar. 4, 1793	Mar. 3, 1799	Resigned in 1795.
4th.....1795-1797	George Walton.....	Nov. 16, 1795	Feb. 20, 1796	By governor, to fill vacancy.
4th to 5th.....1795-1799	Josiah Tatnall.....	Feb. 20, 1796	Mar. 3, 1799	
6th to 11th.....1799-1811	Abraham Baldwin.....	Mar. 4, 1799	Mar. 3, 1811	Died Mar. 4, 1807.
10th.....1807-1809	George Jones.....	Aug. 27, 1807	Nov. 7, 1807	By governor, to fill vacancy.
10th to 14th.....1807-1817	William H. Crawford.....	Nov. 7, 1807	Mar. 3, 1817	Resigned Mar. 23, 1813.
13th.....1813-1815	William B. Bulloch.....	Apr. 8, 1813	Nov. 6, 1813	By governor, to fill vacancy.
13th to 14th.....1813-1817	William Wyatt Bibb.....	Nov. 6, 1813	Mar. 3, 1817	Resigned Nov. 9, 1816.
14th to 17th.....1815-1823	George McIntosh Troup.....	Nov. 13, 1816	Mar. 3, 1823	Resigned Sept. 23, 1818.
15th to 17th.....1817-1823	John Forsyth.....	Nov. 23, 1818	Mar. 3, 1823	Elected Nov. 7, 1818. Served in House during in- term. Resigned Feb. 17, 1819.
16th to 17th.....1819-1823	Freeman Walker.....	Nov. 6, 1819	Mar. 3, 1823	Resigned Aug. 8, 1821.
17th to 20th.....1821-1829	Nicholas Ware.....	Nov. 10, 1821	Mar. 3, 1829	Died Sept. 7, 1824.
18th to 20th.....1823-1829	Thomas W. Cobb.....	Nov. 4, 1824	Mar. 3, 1829	Resigned in 1823.
20th.....1827-1829	Oliver H. Prince.....	Nov. 7, 1823	Mar. 3, 1829	
21st to 23d.....1829-1835	George McIntosh Troup.....	Mar. 4, 1829	Mar. 3, 1835	Resigned Mar. 2, 1833.
23d to 26th.....1833-1841	John Pendleton King.....	Nov. 21, 1833	Mar. 3, 1841	Resigned Nov. 1, 1837.
25th to 26th.....1837-1841	Wilson Lumpkin.....	Nov. 23, 1837	Mar. 3, 1841	
27th to 29th.....1841-1847	John Macpherson Berrien.....	Mar. 4, 1841	Mar. 3, 1847	Resigned May 1845.
29th.....1845-1847	do.....	Nov. 14, 1845	Mar. 3, 1847	Vacancy from Mar. 4, to Nov. 12, 1847, because of failure of legislature to elect
30th to 32d.....1847-1853	do.....	Nov. 13, 1847	Mar. 3, 1853	Resigned May 28, 1852.
32d.....1851-1853	Robert M. Charlton.....	May 31, 1852	Mar. 3, 1853	By governor, to fill vacancy.

33d to 38th.....	1833-1865	Robert Toombs.....	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1865	Retired from the Senate Feb. 4, 1861. Seat declared vacant Mar. 14, 1861. Vacancy from Feb. 4, 1861, to July 28, 1868, because of Civil War.
40th to 41st.....	1869-1871	Homer V. M. Miller.....	July 28, 1868	Mar. 3, 1871	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1865. Took oath on Feb. 24, 1871, as prescribed in joint resolution approved Feb. 23, 1871.
42d to 44th.....	1871-1877	Thomas M. Norwood.....	Nov. 14, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	Vacancy from Mar. 4 to Nov. 13, 1871. Foster Blodgett presented credentials, but was not permitted to qualify, and on Dec. 19, 1871, was adjudged not elected in accordance with the Constitution.
45th to 47th.....	1877-1883	Benjamin H. Hill.....	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1883	Died Aug. 16, 1882.
47th.....	1883-1883	Pope Barrow.....	Nov. 15, 1882	Mar. 3, 1883	
48th to 53d.....	1883-1895	Alfred H. Colquitt.....	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1895	Died Mar. 26, 1894.
53d.....	1895-1895	Patrick Walsh.....	Apr. 2, 1894	Nov. 6, 1894	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1894	Mar. 3, 1895	
54th to 59th.....	1895-1907	Augustus O. Bacon.....	Mar. 4, 1895	Mar. 3, 1907	By governor, to fill vacancy.
59th.....	1907-1909	do.....	Mar. 4, 1907	July 8, 1907	
60th to 62d.....	1909-1913	do.....	July 9, 1907	Mar. 3, 1913	By governor, to fill vacancy.
62d.....	1913-1915	do.....	Mar. 4, 1913	July 9, 1913	Died Feb. 14, 1914.
63d to 65th.....	1913-1915	William S. West.....	July 10, 1913	Mar. 3, 1919	By governor, to fill vacancy.
65th.....	1915-1915	Thomas W. Hardwick.....	Mar. 2, 1914	Nov. 3, 1914	
65d to 65th.....	1913-1919	William J. Harris.....	Nov. 4, 1914	Mar. 3, 1919	
66th to 74th.....	1919-1937	John S. Cohen.....	Mar. 4, 1919	Jan. 3, 1937	Died Apr. 18, 1932.
72d.....	1931-1933	do.....	Apr. 25, 1932	Jan. 11, 1933	By governor, to fill vacancy.
72d to 80th.....	1931-1949	Richard B. Russell, Jr.....	Jan. 12, 1933	Jan. 3, 1949	

GEORGIA—Continued

CLASS 3

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
1st to 6th.....1789-1801	James Gunn.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1801	
7th to 9th.....1801-1807	James Jackson.....	Mar. 4, 1801	Mar. 3, 1807	Died Mar. 19, 1806.
9th to 12th.....1805-1813	John Milledge.....	June 19, 1806	Mar. 3, 1813	Resigned Nov. 14, 1809.
11th to 15th.....1809-1819	Charles Tatnall.....	Nov. 27, 1809	Mar. 3, 1819	
16th to 18th.....1819-1825	John Elliott.....	Mar. 4, 1819	Mar. 3, 1825	
19th to 21st.....1825-1831	John Macpherson Berrien.....	Mar. 4, 1825	Mar. 3, 1831	Resigned Mar. 9, 1829.
21st to 24th.....1829-1837	John Forsyth.....	Nov. 9, 1829	Mar. 3, 1837	Resigned June 27, 1834.
23d to 27th.....1835-1843	Alfred Cuthbert.....	Jan. 12, 1835	Mar. 3, 1843	
28th to 30th.....1843-1849	Walter T. Colquitt.....	Mar. 4, 1843	Mar. 3, 1849	Resigned in February, 1848.
30th.....1847-1849	Herschel V. Johnson.....	Feb. 4, 1848	Mar. 3, 1849	By governor, to fill vacancy.
31st to 33d.....1849-1855	William C. Dawson.....	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	
34th to 36th.....1855-1861	Alfred Iverson.....	Mar. 4, 1855	Mar. 3, 1861	Retired from Senate Jan. 28, 1861. Vacancy from Jan. 28, 1861, to July 28, 1868, because of Civil War.
40th to 42d.....1869-1873	Joshua Hill.....	July 28, 1868	Mar. 3, 1873	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1867.
43d to 48th.....1873-1885	John B. Gordon.....	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1885	Tendered resignation May 14, 1880, and retired from the Senate May 26, 1880.
46th.....1870-1881	Joseph E. Brown.....	May 26, 1880	Nov. 15, 1880	By governor, to fill vacancy.
46th to 51st.....1879-1891	.....do.....	Nov. 16, 1880	Mar. 3, 1891	

52d to 54th.....	1891-1897	John B. Gordon.....	Mar. 4, 1891	Mar. 3, 1897	Died Nov. 13, 1910.
55th to 63d.....	1897-1915	Alexander S. Clay.....	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1915	By governor, to fill vacancy. Resigned July 14, 1911.
61st to 63d.....	1909-1915	Joseph M. Terrell.....	Nov. 17, 1910	Mar. 3, 1915	Elected July 12, 1911. Took oath Dec. 4, 1911. Gov-
62d to 66th.....	1911-1921	Hoke Smith.....	Nov. 16, 1911	Mar. 3, 1921	ernor during interim.
67th to 69th.....	1921-1927	Thomas E. Watson.....	Mar. 4, 1921	Mar. 3, 1927	Died Sept. 28, 1922.
67th.....	1921-1922	Mrs. Rebecca L. Felton.....	Oct. 3, 1922	Nov. 7, 1922	By governor, to fill vacancy.
67th to 81st.....	1921-1951	Walter F. George.....	Nov. 8, 1922	Jan. 3, 1951	

IDAHO

CLASS 2

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
51st to 56th.....1889-1901	George L. Shoup.....	Dec. 18, 1890	Mar. 3, 1901	
57th to 59th.....1901-1907	Fred T. Dubois.....	Mar. 4, 1901	Mar. 3, 1907	
60th to 77th.....1907-1943	William E. Borah.....	Mar. 4, 1907	Jan. 3, 1943	Died Jan. 19, 1940.
78th.....1939-1941	John Thomas.....	Jan. 27, 1940	Nov. 5, 1940	By governor, to fill vacancy.
79th to 80th.....1939-1949	-----do-----	Nov. 6, 1940	Jan. 3, 1949	

CLASS 3

51st.....	1889-1891	William J. McConnell.....	Dec. 18, 1890	Mar. 3, 1891	
52d to 54th.....	1891-1897	Fred T. Dubois.....	Mar. 4, 1891	Mar. 3, 1897	
55th to 57th.....	1897-1903	Henry Helfield.....	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1903	
58th to 63d.....	1903-1915	Weldon B. Heyburn.....	Mar. 4, 1903	Mar. 3, 1915	
62d.....	1911-1913	Kirtland I. Parky.....	Nov. 18, 1912	Feb. 5, 1913	Died Oct. 17, 1912.
62d to 66th.....	1911-1921	James H. Brady.....	Feb. 6, 1913	Mar. 3, 1921	By governor, to fill vacancy.
65th.....	1917-1919	John F. Nugent.....	Jan. 22, 1918	Nov. 4, 1918	Died Jan. 13, 1918.
66th.....	1919-1921	do.....	Nov. 5, 1918	Mar. 3, 1921	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....	do.....	Frank R. Gooding.....	Jan. 15, 1921	Mar. 3, 1921	Resigned, effective Jan. 14, 1921
67th to 72d.....	1921-1933	do.....	Mar. 4, 1921	Mar. 3, 1933	By governor, to fill vacancy.
70th.....	1927-1929	John Thomas.....	June 30, 1928	Nov. 6, 1928	Died June 24, 1928.
70th to 72d.....	1927-1933	do.....	Nov. 6, 1928	Mar. 3, 1933	By governor, to fill vacancy
73d to 75th.....	1933-1939	James P. Pope.....	Mar. 4, 1933	Jan. 3, 1939	
76th to 78th.....	1939-1945	D. Worth Clark.....	Jan. 3, 1939	Jan. 3, 1945	
79th to 81st.....	1945-1951	Glen H. Taylor.....	Jan. 3, 1945	Jan. 3, 1951	

ILLINOIS *

CLASS 2

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
15th to 20th.....1817-1829	Jesse B. Thomas.....	Dec. 3, 1818	Mar. 3, 1829	
21st to 23d.....1829-1836	John McLean.....	Mar. 3, 1829	Mar. 3, 1835	Died Oct. 14, 1830.
21st.....1829-1831	David J. Baker.....	Nov. 12, 1830	Dec. 11, 1830	By governor, to fill vacancy.
21st to 26th.....1829-1841	John M. Robinson.....	Dec. 11, 1830	Mar. 3, 1841	
27th to 29th.....1841-1847	Samuel McRoberts.....	Mar. 4, 1841	Mar. 3, 1847	Died Mar. 27, 1843.
28th.....1843-1845	James Semple.....	Aug. 16, 1843	Dec. 10, 1844	By governor, to fill vacancy.
28th to 29th.....1843-1847	.....do.....	Dec. 11, 1844	Mar. 3, 1847	
30th to 38th.....1847-1865	Stephen A. Douglas.....	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1865	Died June 3, 1861.
37th.....1861-1863	Orville H. Browning.....	June 26, 1861	Jan. 12, 1863	By governor, to fill vacancy.
37th to 38th.....1861-1865	William A. Richardson.....	Jan. 12, 1863	Mar. 3, 1865	
39th to 41st.....1865-1871	Richard Yates.....	Mar. 4, 1865	Mar. 3, 1871	
42d to 44th.....1871-1877	John A. Logan.....	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	
45th to 47th.....1877-1883	David Davis.....	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1883	
48th to 62d.....1883-1913	Shelby M. Cullom.....	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d to 65th.....1913-1919	James Hamilton Lewis.....	Mar. 26, 1913	Mar. 3, 1919	Vacancy from Mar. 4, to Mar. 25, 1913, because of recess of legislature.
66th to 68th.....1919-1925	Medill McCormick.....	Mar. 4, 1919	Mar. 3, 1925	Died Feb. 25, 1925.
68th.....1923-1925	Charles S. Deneen.....	Feb. 26, 1925	Mar. 3, 1925	By governor, to fill vacancy.
69th to 71st.....1925-1931	.....do.....	Mar. 4, 1925	Mar. 3, 1931	
72d to 77th.....1931-1943	James Hamilton Lewis.....	Mar. 4, 1931	Jan. 3, 1943	Died Apr. 9, 1939.
76th.....1939-1941	James M. Slattery.....	Apr. 14, 1939	Nov. 21, 1940	By governor, to fill vacancy.
76th to 80th.....1939-1949	C. Wayland Brooks.....	Nov. 22, 1940	Jan. 3, 1949	

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES

545

15th to 18th.....	1817-1825	Ninian Edwards.....	Dec. 3, 1818	Mar. 3, 1825	Resigned Mar. 4, 1824.
18th.....	1825-1825	John McLean.....	Nov. 23, 1824	Mar. 3, 1825	
19th to 24th.....	1825-1837	Elias K. Kane.....	Mar. 4, 1825	Mar. 3, 1837	Died Dec. 11, 1835.
24th.....	1835-1837	William Lee D. Ewing.....	Dec. 30, 1835	Mar. 3, 1837	
25th to 27th.....	1837-1843	Richard M. Young.....	Mar. 4, 1837	Mar. 3, 1843	
28th to 30th.....	1843-1849	Sidney Breesa.....	Mar. 4, 1843	Mar. 3, 1849	
31st to 33d.....	1849-1855	James Shields.....	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	Vacancy from Mar. 16 to Dec. 2, 1849, Mr. Shields not having been a citizen the term of years required by law. Subsequently elected for the term.
34th to 42d.....	1855-1873	Lyman Trumbull.....	Mar. 4, 1855	Mar. 3, 1873	
43d to 45th.....	1873-1879	Richard J. Oglesby.....	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	
46th to 51st.....	1879-1891	John A. Logan.....	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1891	Died Dec. 26, 1886.
49th to 51st.....	1885-1891	Charles B. Farwell.....	Jan. 19, 1887	Mar. 3, 1891	
52d to 54th.....	1891-1897	John McAuley Palmer.....	Mar. 4, 1891	Mar. 3, 1897	
55th to 57th.....	1897-1903	William E. Mason.....	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1903	
58th to 60th.....	1903-1909	Albert J. Hopkins.....	Mar. 4, 1903	Mar. 3, 1909	Vacancy from Mar. 4 to May 27, 1909, because of failure of legislature to elect, and also from May 27 to June 17, 1909, because Mr. Lorimer did not resign his seat in the House of Representatives until the last-named date. Election declared invalid July 13, 1912.
61st to 63d.....	1909-1915	William Lorimer.....	June 18, 1909	Mar. 3, 1915	Vacancy from July 14, 1912, to Mar. 25, 1913, because of recess of legislature.
63d.....	1913-1915	Lawrence Y. Sherman.....	Mar. 26, 1913	Mar. 3, 1915	
64th to 66th.....	1915-1921	.....do.....	Mar. 4, 1915	Mar. 3, 1921	Died Dec. 7, 1920.
67th to 69th.....	1921-1927	William B. McKinley.....	Mar. 4, 1921	Mar. 3, 1927	By governor, to fill vacancy. Dec. 16, 1926. Oath not administered. Elected for term beginning Mar. 4, 1927, but was not permitted to qualify.
70th to 72d.....	1927-1933	Frank L. Smith.....	Mar. 4, 1927	Mar. 3, 1933	Resignation sent to Governor of Illinois, Feb. 9, 1928. Vacancy from Dec. 8, 1926, to Dec. 2, 1928.
71st to 72d.....	1927-1933	Otis F. Glenn.....	Dec. 3, 1928	Mar. 3, 1933	
73d to 75th.....	1933-1939	William H. Dieterich.....	Mar. 4, 1933	Jan. 3, 1939	
76th to 81st.....	1939-1951	Scott W. Lucas.....	Jan. 3, 1939	Jan. 3, 1951	

INDIANA

CLASS I

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
14th to 22d.....1815-1833	James Noble.....	Dec. 11, 1816	Mar. 3, 1833	
22d.....1831-1833	Robert Hanna.....	Aug. 19, 1831	Jan. 3, 1832	Died Feb. 26, 1831.
22d to 25th.....1831-1839	John Tipton.....	Jan. 4, 1832	Mar. 3, 1839	By governor, to fill vacancy.
26th to 28th.....1839-1845	Albert S. White.....	Mar. 4, 1839	Mar. 3, 1845	
29th to 37th.....1845-1863	Jesse D. Bright.....	Mar. 4, 1845	Mar. 3, 1863	Expelled Feb. 5, 1862
37th.....1861-1863	Joseph A. Wright.....	Feb. 24, 1862	Jan. 14, 1863	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	David Turpie.....	Jan. 14, 1863	Mar. 3, 1863	
38th to 40th.....1863-1869	Thomas A. Hendricks.....	Mar. 4, 1863	Mar. 3, 1869	
41st to 43d.....1869-1875	Daniel D. Pratt.....	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	
44th to 46th.....1875-1881	Joseph E. McDonald.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	
47th to 49th.....1881-1887	Benjamin Harrison.....	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	
50th to 55th.....1887-1899	David Turpie.....	Mar. 4, 1887	Mar. 3, 1899	
56th to 61st.....1899-1911	Albert J. Beveridge.....	Mar. 4, 1899	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d to 64th.....1911-1917	John W. Kern.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1917	
65th to 67th.....1917-1923	Harry S. New.....	Mar. 4, 1917	Mar. 3, 1923	
68th to 70th.....1923-1929	Samuel M. Ralston.....	Mar. 4, 1923	Mar. 3, 1929	
69th.....1925-1927	Arthur R. Robinson.....	Oct. 20, 1925	Nov. 2, 1926	Died Oct. 14, 1925.
69th to 73d.....1925-1935	do.....	Nov. 3, 1926	Jan. 3, 1935	By governor, to fill vacancy.
74th to 76th.....1935-1941	Sherman Minton.....	Jan. 3, 1935	Jan. 3, 1941	
77th to 79th.....1941-1947	Raymond E. Willis.....	Jan. 3, 1941	Jan. 3, 1947	

CLASS 3

14th to 18th.....	1815-1825	Waller Taylor.....	Nov. 8, 1816	Mar. 3, 1825	
19th to 24th.....	1825-1837	William Hendricks.....	Mar. 4, 1825	Mar. 3, 1837	
25th to 27th.....	1837-1843	Oliver H. Smith.....	Mar. 4, 1837	Mar. 3, 1843	
28th to 30th.....	1843-1849	Edward A. Hannegan.....	Mar. 4, 1843	Mar. 3, 1849	
31st to 33d.....	1849-1855	James Whitcomb.....	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	Died Oct. 4, 1852.
32d.....	1851-1853	Charles W. Cathcart.....	Nov. 23, 1852	Jan. 11, 1853	By governor, to fill vacancy.
32d to 33d.....	1853-1855	John Pettit.....	Jan. 11, 1853	Mar. 3, 1855	
34th to 36th.....	1855-1861	Graham N. Fitch.....	Feb. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1861	Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1855, to Feb. 3, 1857.
37th to 39th.....	1861-1867	Henry S. Lane.....	Mar. 4, 1861	Mar. 3, 1867	
40th to 45th.....	1867-1879	Oliver H. P. T. Morton.....	Mar. 4, 1867	Mar. 3, 1879	Died Nov. 1, 1877.
45th.....	1877-1879	Daniel W. Voorhees.....	Nov. 6, 1877	Jan. 30, 1879	By governor, to fill vacancy.
45th to 54th.....	1877-1897	do.....	Jan. 31, 1879	Mar. 3, 1897	
55th to 60th.....	1897-1909	Charles W. Fairbanks.....	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1909	Resigned Mar. 3, 1905.
60th to 66th.....	1905-1909	James A. Hemenway.....	Mar. 4, 1905	Mar. 3, 1909	
61st to 66th.....	1909-1921	Benjamin F. Shively.....	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 3, 1921	Died Mar. 14, 1916.
64th.....	1915-1917	Thomas Taggart.....	Mar. 20, 1916	Nov. 7, 1916	By governor, to fill vacancy.
64th to 72d.....	1915-1933	James E. Watson.....	Nov. 8, 1916	Mar. 3, 1933	
73d to 78th.....	1933-1945	Frederick Van Nuys.....	Mar. 4, 1933	Jan. 3, 1945	Died Jan. 25, 1944.
78th.....	1943-1945	Samuel D. Jackson.....	Jan. 28, 1944	Nov. 13, 1944	By governor, to fill vacancy.
78th.....	1943-1945	William E. Jenner.....	Nov. 14, 1944	Jan. 3, 1945	
79th to 81st.....	1945-1951	Homer E. Capehart.....	Jan. 3, 1945	Jan. 3, 1951	

IOWA

CLASS 2

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
30th to 35th.....1847-1859	George W. Jones.....	Dec. 7, 1848	Mar. 3, 1859	
36th to 41st.....1859-1871	James W. Grimes.....	Mar. 4, 1859	Mar. 3, 1871	Resigned Dec. 6, 1869.
41st.....1869-1871	James B. Howell.....	Jan. 18, 1870	Mar. 3, 1871	
42d to 44th.....1871-1877	George G. Wright.....	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	
45th to 47th.....1877-1883	Samuel J. Kirkwood.....	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1883	Resigned Mar. 7, 1881.
47th.....1881-1883	James W. McDill.....	Mar. 8, 1881	Jan. 17, 1882	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	do.....	Jan. 18, 1882	Mar. 3, 1883	
48th to 53d.....1883-1895	James F. Wilson.....	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1895	
54th to 56th.....1895-1907	John H. Gear.....	Mar. 4, 1895	Mar. 3, 1907	Died July 14, 1900.
56th.....1899-1901	Jonathan P. Dolliver.....	Aug. 22, 1900	Mar. 3, 1901	By governor, to fill vacancy.
57th.....1901-1903	do.....	Mar. 4, 1901	Jan. 20, 1902	By governor, to fill vacancy.
57th to 62d.....1901-1913	do.....	Jan. 21, 1902	Mar. 3, 1913	Died Oct. 15, 1910.
61st to 62d.....1909-1913	Lafayette Young.....	Nov. 12, 1910	Apr. 11, 1911	By governor, to fill vacancy.
62d to 68th.....1911-1925	William S. Kenyon.....	Apr. 12, 1911	Mar. 3, 1925	Resigned Feb. 24, 1922.
67th.....1921-1923	Charles A. Rawson.....	Feb. 24, 1922	Nov. 7, 1922	By governor, to fill vacancy
67th to 68th.....1921-1925	Smith W. Brookhart.....	Nov. 7, 1922	Mar. 3, 1925	
69th to 71st.....1925-1931	do.....	Mar. 4, 1925	Mar. 3, 1931	Election declared invalid, Apr. 12, 1926.
Do.....do.....	Daniel F. Steek.....	Apr. 12, 1926	Mar. 3, 1931	Successfully contested the election of Smith W. Brookhart and took his seat Apr. 12, 1926.
72d to 74th.....1931-1937	L. J. Dickinson.....	Mar. 4, 1931	Jan. 3, 1937	
75th to 77th.....1937-1943	Clyde L. Herring.....	Jan. 3, 1937	Jan. 3, 1943	Elected Nov. 3, 1936. Took oath Jan. 19, 1937. Governor during interim.
78th to 80th.....1943-1949	George A. Wilson.....	Jan. 3, 1943	Jan. 3, 1949	Elected Nov. 3, 1942. Took oath Jan. 14, 1943. Governor during interim.

CLASS 3

30th to 33d.....	1847-1855	Augustus C. Dodge.....	Dec. 7, 1848	Mar. 3, 1855	Resigned Feb. 22, 1855.
34th to 36th.....	1855-1861	James Harlan.....	Mar. 4, 1855	Mar. 3, 1861	Seat declared vacant Jan. 12, 1857.
34th to 36th.....	1855-1867	do.....	Jan. 17, 1857	Mar. 3, 1867	Subsequently elected. Resigned May 15, 1865. Vacancy from May 16, 1865, to Jan. 12, 1866.
39th.....	1865-1867	Samuel J. Kirkwood.....	Jan. 13, 1866	Mar. 3, 1867	
40th to 42d.....	1867-1873	James Harlan.....	Mar. 4, 1867	Mar. 3, 1873	
43d to 60th.....	1873-1909	William B. Allison.....	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1909	
60th to 69th.....	1907-1927	Albert B. Cummins.....	Nov. 24, 1908	Mar. 3, 1927	Died Aug. 4, 1908. Vacancy from Aug. 4 to Nov. 24, 1908, because of failure of legislature to elect.
69th.....	1925-1927	David W. Stewart.....	Aug. 7, 1926	Nov. 9, 1926	Died July 30, 1926.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 10, 1926	Mar. 3, 1927	By governor, to fill vacancy.
70th to 72d.....	1927-1933	Smith W. Brookhart.....	Mar. 4, 1927	Mar. 3, 1933	
73d to 75th.....	1933-1939	Richard Louis Murphy.....	Mar. 4, 1933	Jan. 3, 1939	Died July 16, 1936. Vacancy from July 17 to Nov. 3, 1936, when a successor was elected.
74th to 78th.....	1935-1945	Guy M. Gillette.....	Nov. 4, 1936	Jan. 3, 1945	
79th to 81st.....	1945-1951	Bourke B. Hickenlooper.....	Jan. 3, 1945	Jan. 3, 1951	

KANSAS

CLASS 2

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
37th to 41st.....1861-1871	James H. Lane.....	Apr. 4, 1861	Mar. 3, 1871	Died July 11, 1866.
38th.....1865-1867	Edmund G. Ross.....	July 19, 1866	Jan. 22, 1867	By governor, to fill vacancy.
39th to 41st.....1865-1871	do.....	Jan. 23, 1867	Mar. 3, 1871	
42d to 44th.....1871-1877	Alexander Caldwell.....	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	Resigned Mar. 24, 1873.
43d.....1873-1875	Robert Crozier.....	Nov. 24, 1873	Feb. 2, 1874	By governor, to fill vacancy.
43d to 44th.....1873-1877	James M. Harvey.....	Feb. 2, 1874	Mar. 3, 1877	
45th to 53d.....1877-1895	Preston B. Plumb.....	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1895	Died Dec. 20, 1891.
52d.....1891-1893	Bishop W. Perkins.....	Jan. 1, 1892	Mar. 3, 1893	By governor, to fill vacancy.
53d.....1893-1895	John Martin.....	Mar. 4, 1893	Mar. 3, 1895	
54th to 56th.....1895-1901	Lucien Baker.....	Mar. 4, 1895	Mar. 3, 1901	
57th to 59th.....1901-1907	Joseph R. Burton.....	Mar. 4, 1901	Mar. 3, 1907	Resigned June 4, 1906.
59th.....1905-1907	Alfred W. Benson.....	June 11, 1906	Jan. 23, 1907	By governor, to fill vacancy.
59th to 62d.....1905-1913	Charles Curtis.....	Jan. 23, 1907	Mar. 3, 1913	
62d to 65th.....1913-1919	William H. Thompson.....	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1919	
66th to 80th.....1919-1949	Arthur Capper.....	Mar. 4, 1919	Jan. 3, 1949	

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES

CLASS 3

37th to 42d.....	1861-1873	Samuel C. Pomeroy.....	Apr. 4, 1861	Mar. 3, 1873	
43d to 51st.....	1873-1891	John J. Ingalls.....	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1891	
52d to 54th.....	1891-1897	William A. Peffer.....	Mar. 4, 1891	Mar. 3, 1897	
55th to 57th.....	1897-1903	William A. Harris.....	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1903	
58th to 60th.....	1903-1909	Chester I. Long.....	Mar. 4, 1903	Mar. 3, 1909	
61st to 63d.....	1909-1915	Joseph L. Bristow.....	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 3, 1915	
64th to 72d.....	1915-1933	Charles Curtis.....	Mar. 4, 1915	Mar. 3, 1933	
71st.....	1929-1931	Henry J. Allen.....	Apr. 1, 1929	Nov. 30, 1930	Resigned, Mar. 3, 1929. By governor, to fill vacancy.
71st to 76th.....	1929-1939	George McGill.....	Dec. 1, 1930	Jan. 3, 1939	
76th to 81st.....	1939-1951	Clyde M. Reed.....	Jan. 3, 1939	Jan. 3, 1951	

KENTUCKY

CLASS 2

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
2d to 8th.....1791-1805	John Brown.....	June 18, 1792	Mar. 3, 1805	
9th to 11th.....1805-1811	Buckner Thurstont.....	Mar. 4, 1805	Mar. 3, 1811	Resigned Dec. 18, 1809.
11th.....1809-1811	Henry Clay.....	Jan. 4, 1810	Mar. 3, 1811	
12th to 14th.....1811-1817	George M. Bibb.....	Mar. 4, 1811	Mar. 3, 1817	Resigned Aug. 23, 1814.
13th.....1813-1815	George Walker.....	Aug. 30, 1814	Dec. 16, 1814	By governor, to fill vacancy.
13th to 14th.....1813-1817	William T. Barry.....	Dec. 16, 1814	Mar. 3, 1817	Resigned May 1, 1816.
14th.....1815-1817	Martin D. Hardin.....	Nov. 13, 1816	Dec. 4, 1816	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	do.....	Dec. 5, 1816	Mar. 3, 1817	
15th to 17th.....1817-1823	John J. Crittenden.....	Mar. 4, 1817	Mar. 3, 1823	Resigned Mar. 3, 1819.
16th to 20th.....1819-1829	Richard M. Johnson.....	Dec. 10, 1819	Mar. 3, 1829	
21st to 23d.....1823-1835	George M. Bibb.....	Mar. 4, 1829	Mar. 3, 1835	
24th to 26th.....1835-1841	John J. Crittenden.....	Mar. 4, 1835	Mar. 3, 1841	
27th to 29th.....1841-1847	James T. Morehead.....	Mar. 4, 1841	Mar. 3, 1847	
30th to 32d.....1847-1853	Joseph R. Underwood.....	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1853	
33d to 35th.....1853-1859	John B. Thompson.....	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1859	
36th to 38th.....1859-1865	Lazarus W. Powell.....	Mar. 4, 1859	Mar. 3, 1865	
39th to 41st.....1865-1871	James Guthrie.....	Mar. 4, 1865	Mar. 3, 1871	Resigned Feb. 7, 1868.
40th to 41st.....1867-1871	Thomas C. McCreery.....	Feb. 19, 1868	Mar. 3, 1871	
42d to 44th.....1871-1877	John W. Stevenson.....	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	
45th to 53d.....1877-1895	James B. Beck.....	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1895	Died May 3, 1890.
51st to 53d.....1889-1895	John G. Carlisle.....	May 17, 1890	Mar. 3, 1895	Resigned Feb. 4, 1899
52d to 56th.....1891-1901	William Lindsay.....	Feb. 15, 1893	Mar. 3, 1901	
57th to 59th.....1901-1907	Joseph C. S. Blackburn.....	Mar. 4, 1901	Mar. 3, 1907	

60th to 62d.....	1907-1913	Thomas H. Paynter.....	Mar. 4, 1907	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d to 65th.....	1913-1919	Ollie M. James.....	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1919	Died Aug. 28, 1918.
65th.....	1917-1919	George B. Martin.....	Sept. 7, 1918	Mar. 3, 1919	By governor, to fill vacancy.
66th to 68th.....	1919-1925	A. Owsley Stanley.....	Mar. 4, 1919	Mar. 3, 1925	
69th to 71st.....	1925-1931	Fred. M. Sackett.....	Mar. 4, 1925	Mar. 3, 1931	Resigned Jan. 9, 1930.
71st.....	1929-1931	John M. Robison.....	Jan. 9, 1930	Nov. 30, 1930	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....	do.....	Ben M. Williamson.....	Dec. 1, 1930	Mar. 3, 1931	
72d to 77th.....	1931-1943	Marvel M. Logan.....	Mar. 4, 1931	Jan. 3, 1943	Died Oct. 3, 1939.
76th.....	1939-1941	Albert B. Chandler.....	Oct. 10, 1939	Nov. 5, 1940	By governor, to fill vacancy.
76th to 80th.....	1939-1949	do.....	Nov. 6, 1940	Jan. 3, 1949	

KENTUCKY—Continued

CLASS 3

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
2d to 3d.....1791-1795	John Edwards.....	June 18, 1792	Mar. 3, 1795	
4th to 6th.....1795-1801	Humphrey Marshall.....	Mar. 4, 1795	Mar. 3, 1801	
7th to 9th.....1801-1807	John Breckinridge.....	Mar. 4, 1801	Mar. 3, 1807	Resigned Aug. 7, 1805.
9th.....1805-1807	John Adair.....	Nov. 8, 1805	Mar. 3, 1807	Resigned Nov. 18, 1806.
Do.....do.....	Henry Clay.....	Nov. 19, 1806	Mar. 3, 1807	
10th to 12th.....1807-1813	John Pope.....	Mar. 4, 1807	Mar. 3, 1813	
13th to 15th.....1813-1819	Jesse Bledsoe.....	Mar. 4, 1813	Mar. 3, 1819	Resigned Dec. 24, 1814. Declared by Senate resolution of Jan. 20, 1815, as having resigned.
Do.....do.....	Isham Talbot.....	Jan. 5, 1815	Mar. 3, 1819	
16th to 18th.....1819-1825	William Logan.....	Mar. 4, 1819	Mar. 3, 1825	Resigned May 28, 1820.
Do.....do.....	Isham Talbot.....	Oct. 19, 1820	Mar. 3, 1825	
19th to 21st.....1825-1831	John Rowan.....	Mar. 4, 1825	Mar. 3, 1831	
22d to 27th.....1831-1843	Henry Clay.....	Nov. 10, 1831	Mar. 3, 1843	Resigned Mar. 31, 1842.
27th to 30th.....1841-1849	John J. Crittenden.....	Mar. 31, 1842	Mar. 3, 1849	Resigned June 12, 1848.
30th.....1847-1849	Thomas Metcalfe.....	June 23, 1848	Jan. 2, 1849	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	do.....	Jan. 3, 1849	Mar. 3, 1849	
31st to 33d.....1849-1855	Henry Clay.....	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	Resigned Dec. 15, 1851, to take effect first Monday in Sept., 1852. Died June 29, 1852.
33d.....1851-1853	David Mariwether.....	July 6, 1852	Sept. 1, 1852	By governor, to fill vacancy.

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES

555

32d to 33d.....	1851-1855	Archibald Dixon.....	Sept. 1, 1852	Mar. 3, 1855	
34th to 36th.....	1855-1861	John J. Crittenden.....	Mar. 4, 1855	Mar. 3, 1861	
37th to 39th.....	1861-1867	John C. Breckinridge.....	Mar. 4, 1861	Mar. 3, 1867	Expelled Dec. 4, 1861.
37th to 42d.....	1861-1873	Garrett Davis.....	Dec. 10, 1861	Mar. 3, 1873	Died Sept. 22, 1872.
42d.....	1871-1873	Willis B. Machen.....	Sept. 27, 1872	Jan. 20, 1873	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 21, 1873	Mar. 3, 1873	
43d to 45th.....	1873-1879	Thomas C. McCreery.....	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	
46th to 48th.....	1879-1885	John Stuart Williams.....	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	
49th to 54th.....	1885-1897	Joseph C. S. Blackburn.....	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 3, 1897	
55th to 57th.....	1897-1903	William J. Deboe.....	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1903	
58th to 60th.....	1903-1909	James B. McCreary.....	Mar. 4, 1903	Mar. 3, 1909	
61st to 63d.....	1909-1915	William O. Bradley.....	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 3, 1915	Died May 23, 1914.
63d.....	1913-1915	Johnson N. Camden.....	June 16, 1914	Nov. 2, 1914	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 3, 1914	Mar. 3, 1915	
64th to 66th.....	1915-1921	John C. W. Beckham.....	Mar. 4, 1915	Mar. 3, 1921	
67th to 69th.....	1921-1927	Richard P. Ernst.....	Mar. 4, 1921	Mar. 3, 1927	
70th to 81st.....	1927-1951	Alben W. Barkley.....	Mar. 4, 1927	Jan. 3, 1951	

LOUISIANA

CLASS 2

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
12th to 14th.....1811-1817	John N. Destrehan.....	Sept. 3, 1812	Mar. 3, 1817	(Not sworn.) Resigned Oct. 1, 1812.
12th.....1811-1813	Thomas Posey.....	Oct. 8, 1812	Feb. 4, 1813	By governor, to fill vacancy.
12th to 14th.....1811-1817	James Brown.....	Feb. 5, 1813	Mar. 3, 1817	Elected Dec. 1, 1812.
15th to 17th.....1817-1823	William C. C. Chalborne.....	Mar. 4, 1817	Mar. 3, 1823	Died Nov. 23, 1817.
15th to 20th.....1817-1823	Henry Johnson.....	Jan. 12, 1818	Mar. 3, 1823	Resigned May 27, 1824.
18th to 20th.....1823-1829	Dominique Bouligny.....	Nov. 19, 1824	Mar. 3, 1829	Resigned May 24, 1831.
21st to 23d.....1829-1835	Edward Livingston.....	Mar. 4, 1829	Mar. 3, 1835	Elected in place of Chas. E. A. Gayarre, who did not qualify. Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1835, to Jan. 13, 1836.
22d to 23d.....1831-1835	George A. Waggaman.....	Nov. 15, 1831	Mar. 3, 1835	
24th to 26th.....1835-1841	Robert C. Nicholas.....	Jan. 13, 1836	Mar. 3, 1841	
27th to 29th.....1841-1847	Alexander Barrow.....	Mar. 4, 1841	Mar. 3, 1847	Died Dec. 29, 1846.
29th.....1845-1847	Pierre Soulé.....	Jan. 21, 1847	Mar. 3, 1847	
30th to 32d.....1847-1853	Solomon W. Downs.....	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1853	
33d to 38th.....1853-1865	Judah P. Benjamin.....	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1865	Retired Feb. 4, 1861. Seat declared vacant Mar. 14, 1861. Vacancy from Feb. 4, 1861, to July 8, 1863, because of Civil War.
40th to 41st.....1867-1871	John S. Harris.....	July 8, 1868	Mar. 3, 1871	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1865.
42d to 44th.....1871-1877	J. Rodman West.....	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	
45th to 47th.....1877-1883	William P. Kellogg.....	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1883	
48th to 53d.....1883-1895	Randall L. Gibson.....	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1895	Died Dec. 15, 1892.
52d to 53d.....1891-1895	Donelson Caffery.....	Dec. 31, 1892	May 22, 1894	By governor, to fill vacancy.
53d to 56th.....1893-1901	.....do.....	May 23, 1894	Mar. 3, 1901	

57th to 62d.....	1901-1913	Murphy J. Foster.....	Mar. 4, 1901	Mar. 3, 1913	Elected Nov. 4, 1930. Took oath Jan. 25, 1932. Governor during interim. Died Sept. 10, 1935. Vacancy from Sept. 11, 1935, to Jan. 30, 1936. By governor, to fill vacancy.
63d to 71st.....	1913-1931	Joseph E. Ransdell.....	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1931	
72d to 74th.....	1931-1937	Huey P. Long.....	Mar. 4, 1931	Jan. 3, 1937	
74th.....	1935-1937	Rose McConnell Long.....	Jan. 31, 1936	Apr. 20, 1936	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Apr. 21, 1936	Jan. 3, 1937	
75th to 80th.....	1937-1949	Allen J. Ellender.....	Jan. 3, 1937	Jan. 3, 1949	

LOUISIANA—Continued

CLASS 3

Congress	Name of Senator	Commencement of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
12th.....1811-1813	Allan B. Magruder.....	Sept. 3, 1812	Mar. 3, 1813	
13th to 15th.....1813-1819	Eligius Fromentin.....	Mar. 4, 1813	Mar. 3, 1819	
16th to 18th.....1819-1825	James Brown.....	Mar. 4, 1819	Mar. 3, 1825	Resigned Dec. 10, 1823.
18th to 24th.....1823-1837	Josiah S. Johnston.....	Jan. 15, 1824	Mar. 3, 1837	Died May 19, 1833. Vacancy from May 20 to Dec 18, 1833.
22d to 24th.....1833-1837	Alexander Porter.....	Dec. 19, 1833	Mar. 3, 1837	Resigned Jan. 5, 1837; subsequently elected for term beginning Mar. 4, 1843, but did not qualify.
24th to 27th.....1835-1843	Alexander Mouton.....	Jan. 12, 1837	Mar. 3, 1843	Resigned Mar. 1, 1842.
27th.....1841-1843	Charles M. Conrad.....	Apr. 14, 1842	Mar. 3, 1843	Alexander Porter was elected for this term. Did not present credentials nor qualify. Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1843, to Feb. 12, 1844.
28th to 30th.....1843-1849	Henry Johnson.....	Feb. 12, 1844	Mar. 3, 1849	Resigned Apr. 11, 1853.
31st to 33d.....1849-1855	Pierre Soulé.....	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	Retired from the Senate Feb. 4, 1861. Vacancy from Feb. 4, 1861, to July 8, 1863, because of Civil War.
33d to 36th.....1853-1861	John Slidell.....	Apr. 28, 1853	Mar. 3, 1861	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1867. Resigned Nov. 1, 1872. Vacancy from Nov. 1, 1872, to Jan. 12, 1876.
40th to 44th.....1867-1873	William P. Kellogg.....	July 8, 1868	Mar. 3, 1873	
44th to 45th.....1875-1879	James B. Eustis.....	Jan. 12, 1876	Mar. 3, 1879	
46th to 48th.....1879-1885	Benjamin F. Jonas.....	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	
49th to 51st.....1885-1891	James B. Eustis.....	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 3, 1891	
52d to 54th.....1891-1897	Edward D. White.....	Mar. 4, 1891	Mar. 3, 1897	Resigned, effective Mar. 12, 1894.
53d.....1893-1895	Newton C. Blanchard.....	Mar. 12, 1894	May 22, 1894	By governor, to fill vacancy.
53d to 54th.....1893-1897	do.....	May 23, 1894	Mar. 3, 1897	
56th to 63d.....1897-1915	Samuel D. McEnery.....	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1915	Died June 23, 1910. Vacancy from June 20 to Dec. 6, 1910.

61st to 63d	John R. Thornton	Dec. 7, 1910	Mar. 3, 1915	
64th to 66th	Robert F. Broussard	Mar. 4, 1915	Mar. 3, 1921	Died Apr. 12, 1918,
65th	Walter Guion	Apr. 22, 1918	Nov. 5, 1918	By governor, to fill vacancy.
66th to 68th	Edward J. Gay	Nov. 6, 1918	Mar. 3, 1921	
67th to 72d	Edwin S. Broussard	Mar. 4, 1921	Mar. 3, 1933	
73d to 81st	John H. Overton	Mar. 4, 1933	Jan. 3, 1951	

MAINE

Class 1

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
16th to 19th.....1819-1827	John Holmes.....	June 13, 1820	Mar. 3, 1827	
20th to 22d.....1827-1833	Albion K. Parris.....	Mar. 4, 1827	Mar. 3, 1833	Resigned Aug. 26, 1828.
Do.....do.....	John Holmes.....	Jan. 15, 1829	Mar. 3, 1833	
23d to 25th.....1833-1839	Ether Shepley.....	Mar. 4, 1833	Mar. 3, 1839	Resigned Mar. 3, 1836.
24th.....1835-1837	Judah Dana.....	Dec. 7, 1836	Feb. 22, 1837	By governor, to fill vacancy.
25th to 28th.....1837-1845	Reuel Williams.....	Feb. 22, 1837	Mar. 3, 1845	Resigned Feb. 15, 1843.
28th to 31st.....1843-1851	John Fairfield.....	Mar. 3, 1843	Mar. 3, 1851	Died Dec. 24, 1847.
30th.....1847-1849	Wyman B. S. Moor.....	Jan. 5, 1848	May 26, 1848	By governor, to fill vacancy.
30th to 34th.....1847-1857	Hannibal Hamlin.....	May 26, 1848	Mar. 3, 1857	Resigned Jan. 7, 1857.
34th.....1855-1857	Amos Nourse.....	Jan. 16, 1857	Mar. 3, 1857	
35th to 37th.....1857-1863	Hannibal Hamlin.....	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1863	Resigned Jan. 7, 1861, to take effect Jan. 17, 1861.
36th to 40th.....1859-1869	Lot Myrick Morrill.....	Jan. 17, 1861	Mar. 3, 1869	
41st to 46th.....1869-1881	Hannibal Hamlin.....	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1881	
47th to 61st.....1881-1911	Eugene Hale.....	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d to 64th.....1911-1917	Charles F. Johnson.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1917	
65th to 76th.....1917-1941	Frederick Hale.....	Mar. 4, 1917	Jan. 3, 1941	
77th to 78th.....1941-1947	Ralph O. Brewster.....	Jan. 3, 1941	Jan. 3, 1947	

CLASS 2

16th to 20th.....	1810-1820	John Chandler.....	June 14, 1820	Mar. 3, 1829	Resigned Jan. 1, 1835.
21st to 23d.....	1820-1835	Peleg Sprague.....	Mar. 4, 1829	Mar. 3, 1835	
23d to 26th.....	1835-1841	John Ruggles.....	Jan. 20, 1835	Mar. 3, 1841	
27th to 29th.....	1841-1847	George Evans.....	Mar. 4, 1841	Mar. 3, 1847	
30th to 32d.....	1847-1853	James W. Bradbury.....	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1853	
33d to 38th.....	1853-1865	William Pitt Fessenden.....	Feb. 10, 1854	Mar. 3, 1865	Resigned July 1, 1864.
38th.....	1863-1865	Nathan A. Farwell.....	Oct. 27, 1864	Jan. 10, 1865	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 11, 1865	Mar. 3, 1865	
39th to 41st.....	1865-1871	William Pitt Fessenden.....	Mar. 4, 1865	Mar. 3, 1871	Died Sept. 7, 1869.
41st.....	1869-1871	Lot Myrick Morrill.....	Oct. 30, 1869	Jan. 18, 1870	By governor, to fill vacancy.
41st to 44th.....	1869-1877	do.....	Jan. 19, 1870	Mar. 3, 1877	Resigned July 7, 1876.
44th.....	1875-1877	James G. Blaine.....	July 10, 1876	Jan. 16, 1877	By governor, to fill vacancy.
44th to 47th.....	1875-1883	do.....	Jan. 17, 1877	Mar. 3, 1883	Resigned Mar. 5, 1881.
47th to 62d.....	1881-1913	William P. Frye.....	Mar. 18, 1881	Mar. 3, 1913	Elected Mar. 15, 1881. Resigned from House Mar. 17, 1881. Died Aug. 8, 1911.
62d.....	1911-1913	Obadiah Gardner.....	Sept. 23, 1911	Apr. 1, 1912	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Apr. 2, 1912	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d to 65th.....	1913-1919	Edwin C. Burleigh.....	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1919	Died June 16, 1916. Vacancy from June 17 to Sept. 11, 1916, because of recess of legislature.
64th to 71st.....	1915-1931	Bert M. Fernald.....	Sept. 12, 1916	Mar. 3, 1931	
69th to 71st.....	1927-1931	Arthur R. Gould.....	Nov. 30, 1926	Mar. 3, 1931	Died Aug. 23, 1926.
72d to 80th.....	1931-1949	Wallace H. White, Jr.....	Mar. 4, 1931	Jan. 3, 1949	

MARYLAND

CLASS 1

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
1st to 4th.....1789-1797	C. Carroll, of Carrollton.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1797	Resigned Nov. 30, 1792.
2d to 4th.....1791-1797	Richard Potts.....	Jan. 10, 1793	Mar. 3, 1797	Resigned Oct. 24, 1796.
4th to 7th.....1795-1803	John E. Howard.....	Nov. 30, 1796	Mar. 3, 1803	
8th to 10th.....1803-1809	Samuel Smith.....	Mar. 4, 1803	Mar. 3, 1809	
11th.....1809-1811	do.....	Mar. 4, 1809	Nov. 15, 1809	By governor, to fill vacancy.
11th to 13th.....1809-1815	do.....	Nov. 16, 1809	Mar. 3, 1815	
14th to 16th.....1815-1821	Robert G. Harper.....	Jan. 29, 1816	Mar. 3, 1821	Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1815, to Jan. 28, 1816, because of failure of legislature to elect. Resigned Dec. 6, 1816.
Do.....do.....	Alexander Contee Hanson.....	Dec. 20, 1816	Mar. 3, 1821	Died Apr. 23, 1819.
16th to 19th.....1819-1827	William Pinkney.....	Dec. 21, 1819	Mar. 3, 1827	Died Feb. 25, 1822.
17th to 22d.....1821-1833	Samuel Smith.....	Dec. 16, 1822	Mar. 3, 1833	
23d to 25th.....1833-1839	Joseph Kent.....	Mar. 4, 1833	Mar. 3, 1839	Died Nov. 24, 1837.
25th to 28th.....1837-1845	William D. Merrick.....	Jan. 4, 1838	Mar. 3, 1845	
29th to 31st.....1845-1851	Reverdy Johnson.....	Mar. 4, 1845	Mar. 3, 1851	Resigned Mar. 7, 1849.
31st.....1849-1851	David Stewart.....	Dec. 6, 1849	Jan. 12, 1850	By governor, to fill vacancy.
31st to 34th.....1849-1857	Thomas G. Pratt.....	Jan. 12, 1850	Mar. 3, 1857	
35th to 37th.....1857-1863	Anthony Kennedy.....	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1863	
38th to 40th.....1863-1869	Reverdy Johnson.....	Mar. 4, 1863	Mar. 3, 1869	Resigned July 10, 1868.
40th.....1867-1869	William Pinkney Whyte.....	July 13, 1868	Mar. 3, 1869	By governor, to fill vacancy.
41st to 43d.....1869-1875	William T. Hamilton.....	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	
44th to 46th.....1875-1881	William Pinkney Whyte.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	
47th to 55th.....1881-1899	Arthur P. Gorman.....	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1899	
56th to 58th.....1899-1905	Louis E. McComas.....	Mar. 4, 1899	Mar. 3, 1905	
59th to 64th.....1905-1917	Isidor Rayner.....	Mar. 4, 1905	Mar. 3, 1917	Died Nov. 25, 1912.

By governor, to fill vacancy:

62d to 63d.....	1911-1915	William P. Jackson.....	Nov. 20, 1912	Jan. 28, 1914
63d to 64th.....	1913-1917	Blair Lee.....	Jan. 29, 1914	Mar. 3, 1917
65th to 67th.....	1917-1923	Joseph I. France.....	Mar. 4, 1917	Mar. 3, 1923
68th to 70th.....	1923-1929	William Cabell Bruce.....	Mar. 4, 1923	Mar. 3, 1929
71st to 73d.....	1929-1935	Phillips Lee Goldsborough.....	Mar. 4, 1929	Jan. 3, 1935
74th to 79th.....	1935-1947	George W. Radcliffe.....	Jan. 3, 1935	Jan. 3, 1947

MARYLAND—Continued

CLASS 3

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
1st to 6th.....1789-1801	John Henry.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1801	Resigned Dec. 10, 1797.
5th to 6th.....1797-1801	James Lloyd.....	Dec. 11, 1797	Mar. 3, 1801	Resigned Dec. 1, 1800.
6th.....1799-1801	William Hindman.....	Dec. 12, 1800	Mar. 3, 1801	
7th.....1801-1803	do.....	Mar. 4, 1801	Nov. 19, 1801	By governor, to fill vacancy.
7th to 9th.....1801-1807	Robert Wright.....	Nov. 19, 1801	Mar. 3, 1807	Resigned Nov. 12, 1806.
9th to 12th.....1805-1813	Philip Reed.....	Nov. 25, 1806	Mar. 3, 1813	
13th to 15th.....1813-1819	Robert H. Goldsborough.....	May 21, 1813	Mar. 3, 1819	
16th to 21st.....1819-1831	Edward Lloyd.....	Dec. 21, 1819	Mar. 3, 1831	Resigned January 14, 1826.
19th to 24th.....1825-1837	Ezekiel F. Chambers.....	Jan. 24, 1826	Mar. 3, 1837	Resigned in 1834.
23d to 24th.....1833-1837	Robert H. Goldsborough.....	Jan. 13, 1835	Mar. 3, 1837	Died Oct. 5, 1836.
24th to 27th.....1835-1843	John S. Spence.....	Dec. 31, 1836	Mar. 3, 1843	Died Oct. 24, 1840.
26th to 30th.....1839-1843	John Leeds Kerr.....	Jan. 5, 1841	Mar. 3, 1843	
28th to 30th.....1843-1867	James A. Pearce.....	Mar. 4, 1843	Mar. 3, 1867	Died Dec. 20, 1862.
37th to 38th.....1861-1865	Thomas H. Hicks.....	Dec. 29, 1862	Jan. 11, 1864	By governor, to fill vacancy.
38th to 39th.....1863-1867	do.....	Jan. 12, 1864	Mar. 3, 1867	Died Feb. 14, 1865.
39th.....1865-1867	John A. J. Cresswell.....	Mar. 9, 1865	Mar. 3, 1867	
40th to 42d.....1867-1873	George Vickers.....	Mar. 7, 1868	Mar. 3, 1873	Philip F. Thomas was elected but was not permitted to qualify. Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1867, to Mar. 6, 1868.
43d to 45th.....1873-1879	George R. Dennis.....	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	

46th to 48th.....1879-1885	James B. Groome.....	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	Died Feb. 24, 1891. Had been reelected on Jan. 15, 1890, for the term beginning Mar. 4, 1891. Vacancy from Feb. 25 to Nov. 18, 1891, because of recess of legislature.
49th to 51st.....1885-1891	Ephraim King Wilson.....	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 3, 1891	
52d.....1891-1893	Charles H. Gibson.....	Nov. 10, 1891	Jan. 20, 1892	By governor, to fill vacancy.
52d to 54th.....1891-1897	do.....	Jan. 21, 1892	Mar. 3, 1897	
55th to 57th.....1897-1903	George L. Wellington.....	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1903	Died June 4, 1906.
58th to 60th.....1903-1909	Arthur P. Gorman.....	Mar. 4, 1903	Mar. 3, 1909	
59th to 60th.....1905-1909	William Pinkney Whyte.....	June 8, 1906	Jan. 14, 1908	By governor, to fill vacancy.
60th.....1907-1909	do.....	Jan. 15, 1908	Mar. 3, 1909	
60th to 66th.....1907-1921	John Walter Smith.....	Mar. 25, 1908	Mar. 3, 1921	Died Mar. 17, 1908.
67th to 68th.....1921-1927	Ovington E. Weller.....	Mar. 4, 1921	Mar. 3, 1927	
70th to 81st.....1927-1951	Millard E. Tydings.....	Mar. 4, 1927	Jan. 3, 1951	

MASSACHUSETTS

CLASS I

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
1st.....1789-1791	Tristram Dalton.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1791	
2d to 4th.....1791-1797	George Cabot.....	Mar. 4, 1791	Mar. 3, 1797	Resigned June 9, 1796.
4th to 7th.....1795-1803	Benjamin Goodhue.....	June 11, 1796	Mar. 3, 1803	Resigned Nov. 8, 1800.
6th to 7th.....1799-1803	Jonathan Mason.....	Nov. 14, 1800	Mar. 3, 1803	
8th to 10th.....1803-1809	John Quincy Adams.....	Mar. 4, 1803	Mar. 3, 1809	Resigned June 8, 1808.
10th to 13th.....1807-1815	James Lloyd.....	June 9, 1808	Mar. 3, 1815	Resigned May 1, 1813.
13th.....1813-1815	Christopher Gore.....	May 5, 1813	May 29, 1813	By governor, to fill vacancy.
13th to 16th.....1813-1821	do.....	May 30, 1813	Mar. 3, 1821	Resigned May 30, 1816.
14th to 16th.....1815-1821	Eli P. Ashmun.....	June 12, 1816	Mar. 3, 1821	Resigned May 10, 1818.
15th to 16th.....1817-1821	Prentiss Mellen.....	June 5, 1818	Mar. 3, 1821	Resigned May 15, 1820.
16th to 19th.....1819-1827	Elijah H. Mills.....	June 12, 1820	Mar. 3, 1827	
20th to 28th.....1827-1845	Daniel Webster.....	May 30, 1827	Mar. 3, 1845	Resigned Feb. 22, 1841.
26th to 28th.....1830-1845	Rufus Choate.....	Feb. 23, 1841	Mar. 3, 1845	
29th to 31st.....1845-1851	Daniel Webster.....	Mar. 4, 1845	Mar. 3, 1851	Resigned July 22, 1850.
31st.....1849-1851	Robert C. Winthrop.....	July 30, 1850	Feb. 1, 1851	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	Robert Rantoul.....	Feb. 1, 1851	Mar. 3, 1851	
32d to 43d.....1851-1875	Charles Sumner.....	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1875	Died Mar. 11, 1874.
43d.....1873-1875	William B. Washburn.....	Apr. 17, 1874	Mar. 3, 1875	
44th to 52d.....1875-1893	Henry L. Dawes.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1893	
53d to 70th.....1893-1929	Henry Cabot Lodge.....	Mar. 4, 1893	Mar. 3, 1929	Died Nov. 9, 1924.
69th.....1925-1927	William M. Butler.....	Nov. 13, 1924	Dec. 5, 1926	By governor, to fill vacancy.
69th to 79th.....1925-1947	David I. Walsh.....	Dec. 6, 1926	Jan. 3, 1947	

CLASS 2

1st to 5th	1789-1790	Caleb Strong	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1799	Resigned June 1, 1796.
4th to 5th	1795-1799	Theodore Sedgwick	June 11, 1796	Mar. 3, 1799	
6th to 8th	1799-1805	Samuel Dexter	Mar. 4, 1799	Mar. 3, 1805	Resigned May 30, 1800.
Do	do	Dwight Foster	June 6, 1800	Mar. 3, 1805	Resigned Mar. 3, 1803.
8th to 11th	1803-1811	Timothy Pickering	Mar. 4, 1803	Mar. 3, 1811	
12th to 14th	1811-1817	Joseph B. Varnum	June 8, 1811	Mar. 3, 1817	
15th to 17th	1817-1823	Harrison Gray Otis	Mar. 4, 1817	Mar. 3, 1823	Resigned May 30, 1822.
17th to 20th	1821-1829	James Lloyd	June 5, 1822	Mar. 3, 1829	Resigned May 23, 1826.
19th to 23d	1825-1835	Nathaniel Silsbee	May 31, 1826	Mar. 3, 1835	
24th to 26th	1835-1841	John Davis	Mar. 4, 1835	Mar. 3, 1841	Resigned Jan. 5, 1841.
26th to 29th	1839-1847	Isaac C. Bates	Jan. 13, 1841	Mar. 3, 1847	Died Mar. 10, 1845.
29th to 32d	1845-1853	John Davis	Mar. 24, 1845	Mar. 3, 1853	
33d to 35th	1853-1859	Edward Everett	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1859	Resigned effective June 1, 1854.
33d	1853-1855	Julius Rockwell	June 3, 1854	Jan. 31, 1855	By governor, to fill vacancy.
33d to 44th	1853-1877	Henry Wilson	Jan. 31, 1855	Mar. 3, 1877	Resigned Mar. 3, 1873.
43d to 44th	1873-1877	George S. Boutwell	Mar. 12, 1873	Mar. 3, 1877	
45th to 50th	1877-1907	George F. Hoar	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1907	Died Sept. 30, 1904.
58th	1903-1905	Winthrop Murray Crane	Oct. 12, 1904	Jan. 17, 1905	By governor, to fill vacancy.
58th to 62d	1903-1913	do	Jan. 18, 1905	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d to 65th	1913-1919	John W. Weeks	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1919	
66th to 68th	1919-1925	David I. Walsh	Mar. 4, 1919	Mar. 3, 1925	
69th to 71st	1925-1931	Frederick H. Gillett	Mar. 4, 1925	Mar. 3, 1931	
72d to 74th	1931-1937	Marcus A. Coolidge	Mar. 4, 1931	Mar. 3, 1937	
75th to 80th	1937-1949	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.	Jan. 3, 1937	Jan. 3, 1949	Resigned Feb. 3, 1944.
78th	1943-1945	Sinclair Weeks	Feb. 8, 1944	-----	By governor to fill vacancy.
78th to 80th	1943-1949	Leverett Saltonstall	Jan. 4, 1945	Jan. 3, 1949	

MICHIGAN

CLASS I

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
24th to 25th.....1835-1839	Lucius Lyon.....	Jan. 26, 1837	Mar. 3, 1839	
26th to 28th.....1839-1845	Augustus S. Porter.....	Jan. 20, 1840	Mar. 3, 1845	
29th to 31st.....1845-1851	Lewis Cass.....	Mar. 4, 1845	Mar. 3, 1851	Resigned May 29, 1848.
30th.....1847-1849	Thomas Fitzgerald.....	June 8, 1848	Mar. 3, 1849	By governor, to fill vacancy.
30th to 34th.....1847-1857	Lewis Cass.....	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1857	
35th to 43d.....1857-1875	Zachariah Chandler.....	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1875	
44th to 46th.....1875-1881	Isaac P. Christianity.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	Resigned Feb. 10, 1879.
46th.....1879-1881	Zachariah Chandler.....	Feb. 19, 1879	Mar. 3, 1881	Died Nov. 1, 1879.
Do.....do.....	Henry P. Baldwin.....	Nov. 17, 1879	Jan. 18, 1881	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	do.....	Jan. 19, 1881	Mar. 3, 1881	
47th to 49th.....1881-1887	Omar D. Conger.....	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	
50th to 55th.....1887-1899	Francis B. Stockbridge.....	Mar. 4, 1887	Mar. 3, 1899	Died Apr. 30, 1894.
53d.....1893-1895	John Patton, Jr.....	May 5, 1894	Jan. 14, 1895	By governor, to fill vacancy.
53d to 61st.....1893-1911	Julius C. Burrows.....	Jan. 23, 1895	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d to 67th.....1911-1923	Charles E. Townsend.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1923	
68th to 70th.....1923-1929	Woodbridge N. Ferris.....	Mar. 4, 1923	Mar. 3, 1929	Died Mar. 23, 1928.
70th.....1927-1929	Arthur H. Vandenberg.....	Mar. 31, 1928	Nov. 5, 1928	By governor, to fill vacancy.
70th to 70th.....1927-1947	do.....	Nov. 6, 1928	Jan. 3, 1947	

CLASS 2

24th to 26th.....	1835-1841	John Norvell.....	Jan. 26, 1837	Mar. 3, 1841	
27th to 29th.....	1841-1847	William Woodbridge.....	Mar. 4, 1841	Mar. 3, 1847	
30th to 32d.....	1847-1853	Alpheus Felch.....	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1853	
33d to 35th.....	1853-1859	Charles E. Stuart.....	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1859	
36th to 38th.....	1859-1865	Kinsley S. Bingham.....	Mar. 4, 1859	Mar. 3, 1865	
37th to 41st.....	1861-1871	Jacob M. Howard.....	Jan. 4, 1862	Mar. 3, 1871	Died Oct. 5 1861.
42d to 47th.....	1871-1883	Thomas W. Ferry.....	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1883	
48th to 50th.....	1883-1889	Thomas W. Palmer.....	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1889	
51st to 59th.....	1889-1907	James McMillan.....	Mar. 4, 1889	Mar. 3, 1907	Died Aug. 10, 1902. By governor, to fill vacancy.
57th.....	1901-1903	Russell A. Alger.....	Sept. 27, 1902	Jan. 19, 1903	Died Jan. 24, 1907.
57th to 59th.....	1901-1907	.....do.....	Jan. 20, 1903	Mar. 3, 1907	
59th to 65th.....	1905-1919	William Alden Smith.....	Feb. 6, 1907	Mar. 3, 1919	
66th to 68th.....	1919-1925	Truman H. Newberry.....	Mar. 4, 1919	Mar. 3, 1925	Resigned Nov. 18, 1922. By governor, to fill vacancy.
67th to 68th.....	1921-1925	James Couzens.....	Nov. 29, 1922	Nov. 3, 1924	Died Oct. 22, 1936. Vacancy from Oct. 23 to Nov. 18, 1936.
68th to 74th.....	1923-1937	.....do.....	Nov. 4, 1924	Jan. 3, 1937	
74th.....	1935-1937	Prentiss M. Brown.....	Nov. 19, 1936	Jan. 3, 1937	By governor, to fill vacancy.
76th to 77th.....	1937-1943	.....do.....	Jan. 3, 1937	Jan. 3, 1943	
78th to 80th.....	1943-1949	Homer Ferguson.....	Jan. 3, 1943	Jan. 3, 1949	

MINNESOTA

CLASS I

Congress	Name of Senator	Commencement of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
35th to 37th.....1857-1863	Henry M. Rice.....	May 11, 1853	Mar. 3, 1863	
38th to 43d.....1863-1875	Alexander Ramsey.....	Mar. 4, 1863	Mar. 3, 1875	
44th to 49th.....1875-1887	Samuel J. R. McMillan.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1887	
50th to 58th.....1887-1905	Cushman K. Davis.....	Mar. 4, 1887	Mar. 3, 1905	
56th.....1899-1901	Charles A. Towne.....	Dec. 5, 1900	Jan. 23, 1901	Died Nov. 27, 1900.
56th to 64th.....1899-1917	Moses E. Clapp.....	Jan. 23, 1901	Mar. 3, 1917	By governor, to fill vacancy.
65th to 67th.....1917-1923	Frank B. Kellogg.....	Mar. 4, 1917	Mar. 3, 1923	
68th to 79th.....1923-1947	Henrik Shipstead.....	Mar. 4, 1923	Jan. 3, 1947	

CLASS 2

35th.....	1857-1859	James Shields.....	May 11, 1858	Mar. 3, 1859	
36th to 38th.....	1859-1865	Morton S. Wilkinson.....	Mar. 4, 1859	Mar. 3, 1865	
39th to 41st.....	1865-1871	Daniel S. Norton.....	Mar. 4, 1865	Mar. 3, 1871	Died July 13, 1870.
41st.....	1869-1871	William Windom.....	July 15, 1870	Jan. 22, 1871	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....	do.....	Ozora P. Stearns.....	Jan. 18, 1871	Mar. 3, 1871	
42d to 47th.....	1871-1883	William Windom.....	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1883	Resigned Mar. 4, 1881.
47th.....	1881-1883	A. J. Edgerton.....	Mar. 12, 1881	Oct. 26, 1881	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....	do.....	William Windom.....	Oct. 27, 1881	Mar. 3, 1883	
48th to 50th.....	1883-1889	Dwight M. Sabin.....	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1889	
51st to 53d.....	1889-1895	William D. Washburn.....	Mar. 4, 1889	Mar. 3, 1895	
54th to 68th.....	1895-1925	Knute Nelson.....	Mar. 4, 1895	Mar. 3, 1925	Died Apr. 23, 1923.
68th.....	1923-1925	Magnus Johnson.....	July 16, 1923	Mar. 3, 1925	
69th to 74th.....	1925-1937	Thomas D. Schall.....	Mar. 4, 1925	Jan. 3, 1937	Died Dec. 22, 1935.
74th.....	1935-1937	Elmer A. Benson.....	Dec. 27, 1935	Nov. 3, 1936	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....	do.....	Guy V. Howard.....	Nov. 4, 1936	Jan. 3, 1937	
75th to 77th.....	1937-1943	Ernest Lundeen.....	Jan. 3, 1937	Jan. 3, 1943	Died Aug. 31, 1940. Vacancy from Sept. 1 to Oct. 13, 1940.
76th and 77th.....	1939-1943	Joseph H. Ball.....	Oct. 14, 1940	Nov. 17, 1942	By governor, to fill vacancy.
77th.....	1941-1943	Arthur E. Nelson.....	Nov. 18, 1942	Jan. 3, 1943	
78th to 80th.....	1943-1949	Joseph H. Ball.....	Jan. 3, 1943	Jan. 3, 1949	

MISSISSIPPI

CLASS I

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
15th to 16th.....1817-1821	Walter Leake.....	Dec. 10, 1817	Mar. 3, 1821	Resigned May 15, 1820.
16th.....1819-1821	David Holmes.....	Aug. 30, 1820	Mar. 3, 1821	By governor, to fill vacancy.
17th to 19th.....1821-1827	do.....	Mar. 4, 1821	Mar. 3, 1827	Resigned Sept. 25, 1825.
19th.....1825-1827	Powhatan Ellis.....	Sept. 28, 1825	Jan. 28, 1826	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	Thomas B. Reed.....	Jan. 28, 1826	Mar. 3, 1827	
20th to 22d.....1827-1833	Powhatan Ellis.....	Mar. 4, 1827	Mar. 3, 1833	Resigned July 16, 1832.
22d.....1831-1833	John Black.....	Nov. 12, 1832	Mar. 3, 1833	By governor, to fill vacancy.
23d to 25th.....1833-1839	do.....	Mar. 4, 1833	Mar. 3, 1839	Resigned Jan. 22, 1838.
25th.....1837-1839	James F. Trotter.....	Jan. 22, 1833	Mar. 3, 1839	Resigned July 10, 1838.
Do.....do.....	Thomas Hickman Williams.....	Nov. 12, 1833	Jan. 29, 1839	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	do.....	Jan. 30, 1839	Mar. 3, 1839	
26th to 28th.....1839-1845	John Henderson.....	Mar. 4, 1839	Mar. 3, 1845	
29th to 31st.....1845-1851	Jesse Speight.....	Mar. 4, 1845	Mar. 3, 1851	Died May 1, 1847.
30th.....1847-1849	Jefferson Davis.....	Aug. 10, 1847	Jan. 10, 1848	By governor, to fill vacancy.
30th to 34th.....1847-1857	do.....	Jan. 11, 1848	Mar. 3, 1857	Resigned Sept. 23, 1851.
32d.....1851-1853	John J. McRae.....	Dec. 1, 1851	Mar. 17, 1852	By governor, to fill vacancy.
32d to 34th.....1851-1857	Stephen Adams.....	Mar. 17, 1852	Mar. 3, 1857	
35th to 37th.....1857-1863	Jefferson Davis.....	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1863	Retired from the Senate Jan. 21, 1861. Sent declared vacant Mar. 14, 1861. Vacancy from Jan. 21, 1861, to Jan. 18, 1870, because of Civil War.
41st to 43d.....1869-1875	Adelbert Ames.....	Jan. 18, 1870	Mar. 3, 1875	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1869; resigned Jan. 10, 1874.
43d.....1873-1875	Henry R. Pease.....	Feb. 3, 1874	Mar. 3, 1875	

44th to 46th.....	1875-1881	Blanche K. Bruce.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	
47th to 55th.....	1881-1899	James Z. George.....	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1899	Died Aug. 14, 1897.
56th.....	1897-1899	Hernando D. Money.....	Oct. 8, 1897	Jan. 18, 1898	By Governor, to fill vacancy.
56th to 61st.....	1897-1911	do.....	Jan. 19, 1898	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d to 67th.....	1911-1923	John Sharp Williams.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1923	
68th to 73d.....	1923-1935	Hubert D. Stephens.....	Mar. 4, 1923	Jan. 3, 1935	
74th to 79th.....	1935-1947	Theodore G. Bilbo.....	Jan. 3, 1935	Jan. 3, 1947	

MISSISSIPPI—Continued

CLASS 2

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
15th to 20th.....	Thomas Hill Williams	Oct. 9, 1817	Mar. 3, 1829	Died Nov. 26, 1829.
21st to 23d.....	Thomas B. Reed	Mar. 4, 1829	Mar. 3, 1835	Died July 2, 1830.
Do.....	Robert H. Adams	Jan. 6, 1830	Mar. 3, 1835	By governor, to fill vacancy.
21st.....	George Poindexter	Oct. 15, 1830	Nov. 17, 1830	Resigned Mar. 5, 1845.
21st to 23d.....	do	Nov. 18, 1830	Mar. 3, 1835	By governor, to fill vacancy.
24th to 29th.....	Robert J. Walker	Mar. 4, 1835	Mar. 3, 1847	Resigned Jan. 8, 1852.
29th.....	Joseph W. Chalmers	Nov. 3, 1845	Jan. 9, 1846	Retired from the Senate Jan. 12, 1861. Seat declared vacant Mar. 14, 1861. Vacancy from Jan. 14, 1861, to Jan. 20, 1870, because of Civil War.
Do.....	do	Jan. 10, 1846	Mar. 3, 1847	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1865.
30th to 32d.....	Henry Stuart Foote	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1853	Elected Jan. 18, 1870. Took oath Dec. 4, 1871. Governor during interim.
32d.....	Walker Brooke	Feb. 18, 1852	Mar. 3, 1853	Resigned Mar. 6, 1886.
33d to 38th.....	Albert G. Brown	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1865	By governor, to fill vacancy.
41st.....	Hiram R. Revels	Jan. 20, 1870	Mar. 3, 1871	Resigned Jan. 24, 1894.
42d to 44th.....	James L. Alcorn	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	Died Apr. 21, 1898.
45th to 50th.....	Lucius Q. C. Lamar	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1889	
49th.....	Edward C. Walthall	Mar. 9, 1885	Jan. 20, 1886	
49th to 53d.....	do	Jan. 20, 1886	Mar. 3, 1895	
53d.....	Anselm J. McLaurin	Feb. 7, 1894	Mar. 3, 1895	
54th to 56th.....	Edward C. Walthall	Mar. 4, 1895	Mar. 3, 1901	

55th to 56th.....	1897-1901	William V. Sullivan.....	May 31, 1898	Jan. 15, 1900	By governor, to fill vacancy.
56th.....	1899-1901	do.....	Jan. 16, 1900	Mar. 3, 1901	
57th to 62d.....	1901-1913	Anselm J. McLaurin.....	Mar. 4, 1901	Mar. 3, 1913	Died Dec. 22, 1909.
61st.....	1909-1911	James Gordon.....	Dec. 27, 1909	Feb. 22, 1910	By governor, to fill vacancy.
61st to 62d.....	1909-1913	Le Roy Percy.....	Feb. 23, 1910	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d to 65th.....	1913-1919	James K. Vardaman.....	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1919	
66th to 77th.....	1919-1943	Pat Harrison.....	Mar. 4, 1919	Jan. 3, 1943	Died June 22, 1941.
77th.....	1941-1943	James O. Eastland.....	June 30, 1941	Sept. 23, 1941	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....	do.....	Wall Doxey.....	Sept. 29, 1941	Jan. 3, 1943	
78th to 80th.....	1943-1949	James O. Eastland.....	Jan. 3, 1943	Jan. 3, 1949	

MISSOURI

CLASS I

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
17th to 31st.....	Thomas H. Benton.....	Aug. 10, 1821	Mar. 3, 1851	
32d to 34th.....	Henry S. Geyer.....	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1857	
35th to 37th.....	Truett Folger.....	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1863	Expelled Jan. 10, 1862.
37th.....	John B. Henderson.....	Jan. 17, 1863	Jan. 5, 1869	By governor, to fill vacancy.
37th to 40th.....	do.....	Jan. 6, 1863	Mar. 3, 1869	
41st to 43d.....	Carl Schurz.....	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	
44th to 58th.....	Francis M. Cockrell.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1905	Vacancy from Mar. 4 to Mar. 17, 1905, because of failure of legislature to elect.
59th to 61st.....	William Warner.....	Mar. 18, 1905	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d to 70th.....	James A. Reed.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1929	
71st to 73d.....	Roscoe C. Patterson.....	Mar. 4, 1929	Jan. 3, 1935	
74th to 76th.....	Harry S. Truman.....	Jan. 3, 1935	Jan. 3, 1947	

CLASS 3

17th to 21st.....	1821-1831	David Barton.....	Aug. 10, 1821	Mar. 3, 1831	
22d to 24th.....	1831-1837	Alexander Buckner.....	Mar. 4, 1831	Mar. 3, 1837	Died June 6, 1833.
23d.....	1833-1835	Lewis F. Linn.....	Oct. 26, 1833	Nov. 19, 1834	By governor, to fill vacancy.
23d to 30th.....	1833-1849	do.....	Nov. 20, 1834	Mar. 3, 1849	Died Oct. 3, 1843.
28th.....	1843-1845	David R. Atchison.....	Oct. 14, 1843	Nov. 19, 1844	By governor, to fill vacancy.
28th to 33d.....	1843-1855	do.....	Nov. 20, 1844	Mar. 3, 1855	Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1855, to Jan. 12, 1857, and from Mar. 3 to Mar. 17, 1861.
34th to 36th.....	1855-1861	James S. Green.....	Jan. 12, 1857	Mar. 3, 1861	Expelled Jan. 10, 1862. Vacancy from Jan. 10 to Jan. 17, 1862.
37th to 39th.....	1861-1867	Waldo P. Johnson.....	Mar. 17, 1861	Mar. 3, 1867	By governor, to fill vacancy.
37th to 38th.....	1861-1865	Robert Wilson.....	Jan. 17, 1862	Nov. 13, 1863	Resigned Dec. 10, 1870.
38th to 39th.....	1863-1867	B. Gratz Brown.....	Nov. 13, 1863	Mar. 3, 1867	By governor, to fill vacancy.
40th to 42d.....	1867-1873	Charles D. Drake.....	Mar. 4, 1867	Mar. 3, 1873	By governor, to fill vacancy.
41st.....	1869-1871	Daniel T. Jewett.....	Dec. 19, 1870	Jan. 20, 1871	Died Sept. 20, 1877.
41st to 42d.....	1869-1873	Francis P. Blair.....	Jan. 20, 1871	Mar. 3, 1873	By governor, to fill vacancy.
43d to 45th.....	1873-1879	Lewis V. Boggy.....	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 4, 1879	
45th.....	1877-1879	David H. Armstrong.....	Sept. 29, 1877	Jan. 28, 1879	
Do.....	do.....	James Shields.....	Jan. 27, 1879	Mar. 3, 1879	
46th to 47th.....	1879-1893	George G. Vest.....	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1903	
48th to 49th.....	1903-1921	William J. Stone.....	Mar. 4, 1903	Mar. 3, 1921	Died Apr. 14, 1918.
53th.....	1917-1919	Xenophon P. Willey.....	Apr. 30, 1918	Nov. 5, 1918	By governor, to fill vacancy.
55th.....	1918-1927	Selden P. Spencer.....	Nov. 6, 1918	Mar. 3, 1927	Died May 16, 1925.
56th.....	1925-1927	George H. Williams.....	May 25, 1925	Dec. 5, 1926	By governor, to fill vacancy.
69th.....	1925-1933	Harry B. Hawes.....	Dec. 6, 1925	Mar. 3, 1933	Resigned effective Feb. 3, 1933.
72d.....	1931-1933	Bennett Champ Clark.....	Feb. 3, 1933	Mar. 3, 1933	By governor, to fill vacancy.
73d to 75th.....	1933-1945	do.....	Mar. 4, 1933	Jan. 3, 1945	
79th to 81st.....	1945-1951	Forrest C. Donnell.....	Jan. 3, 1945	Jan. 3, 1951	

MONTANA

CLASS I

Congress	Name of Senator	Commencement of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
51st to 52d.....1899-1899	Wilbur F. Sanders.....	Jan. 1, 1899	Mar. 3, 1899	Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1893, to Jan. 16, 1895, because of failure of legislature to elect. Resigned to take effect May 15, 1900. Vacancy from May 16, 1900, to Mar. 7, 1901.
53d to 55th.....1899-1899	Lee Mantle.....	Jan. 16, 1895	Mar. 3, 1899	
56th to 58th.....1899-1905	William A. Clark.....	Mar. 4, 1899	Mar. 3, 1905	
57th to 58th.....1901-1905	Paris Gibson.....	Mar. 7, 1901	Mar. 3, 1905	
59th to 61st.....1905-1911	Thomas H. Carter.....	Mar. 4, 1905	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d to 67th.....1911-1923	Henry L. Myers.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1923	
68th to 79th.....1923-1947	Burton K. Wheeler.....	Mar. 4, 1923	Jan. 3, 1947	

CLASS 2

51st to 53d.....1889-1895	Thomas C. Power.....	Jan. 2, 1890	Mar. 3, 1895	
54th to 56th.....1895-1901	Thomas H. Carter.....	Mar. 4, 1895	Mar. 3, 1901	
57th to 59th.....1901-1907	William A. Clark.....	Mar. 4, 1901	Mar. 3, 1907	
60th to 62d.....1907-1913	Joseph M. Dixon.....	Mar. 4, 1907	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d to 74th.....1913-1937	Thomas J. Walsh.....	Mar. 4, 1913	Jan. 3, 1937	Died Mar. 2, 1933.
73d.....1933-1935	John E. Erickson.....	Mar. 13, 1933	Nov. 6, 1934	By governor, to fill vacancy.
73d to 80th.....1933-1949	James E. Murray.....	Nov. 7, 1934	Jan. 3, 1949	

NEBRASKA

CLASS I

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
40th to 43d.....1867-1875	Thomas W. Tipton.....	Mar. 1, 1867	Mar. 3, 1875	
44th to 46th.....1875-1881	Algernon S. Paddock.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	
47th to 49th.....1881-1887	Charles H. Van Wyck.....	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	
50th to 52d.....1887-1893	Algernon S. Paddock.....	Mar. 4, 1887	Mar. 3, 1893	
53d to 55th.....1893-1899	William V. Allen.....	Mar. 4, 1893	Mar. 3, 1899	
56th to 58th.....1899-1905	Monroe L. Hayward.....	Mar. 8, 1899	Mar. 3, 1905	Died Dec. 5, 1899, before qualifying. By governor, to fill vacancy.
56th to 57th.....1899-1903	William V. Allen.....	Dec. 13, 1899	Mar. 28, 1901	
57th to 58th.....1901-1905	Charles H. Dietrich.....	Mar. 28, 1901	Mar. 3, 1905	
59th to 61st.....1905-1911	Elmer J. Burkett.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d to 67th.....1911-1923	Gilbert M. Hitchcock.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1923	
68th to 73d.....1923-1935	Robert B. Howell.....	Mar. 4, 1923	Jan. 3, 1935	Died Mar. 11, 1933. Vacancy from Mar. 12 to May 23, 1933. By governor, to fill vacancy.
73d.....1933-1935	William H. Thompson.....	May 24, 1933	Nov. 6, 1934	
Do.....do.....	Richard C. Hunter.....	Nov. 7, 1934	Jan. 3, 1935	
74th to 76th.....1935-1941	Edward R. Burke.....	Jan. 3, 1935	Jan. 3, 1941	
77th to 79th.....1941-1947	Hugh A. Butler.....	Jan. 3, 1941	Jan. 3, 1947	

CLASS 2

40th to 41st.....	1867-1871	John M. Thayer.....	Mar. 1, 1867	Mar. 3, 1871	Vacancy from Mar. 3 to Mar. 28, 1901, because of failure of legislature to elect
42d to 44th.....	1871-1877	Phineas W. Hitchcock.....	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	
45th to 47th.....	1877-1883	Alvin Saunders.....	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1883	
48th to 53d.....	1883-1895	Charles F. Manderson.....	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1885	
54th to 56th.....	1895-1901	John M. Thurston.....	Mar. 4, 1895	Mar. 3, 1901	
57th to 59th.....	1901-1907	Joseph H. Millard.....	Mar. 28, 1901	Mar. 3, 1907	
60th to 62d.....	1907-1913	Norris Brown.....	Mar. 4, 1907	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d to 77th.....	1913-1943	George W. Norris.....	Mar. 4, 1913	Jan. 3, 1943	
78th to 80th.....	1943-1949	Kenneth S. Wherry.....	Jan. 3, 1943	Jan. 3, 1949	

NEVADA

CLASS I

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
38th to 43d.....1863-1875	William M. Stewart.....	Dec. 15, 1864	Mar. 3, 1875	
44th to 46th.....1875-1881	William Sharon.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	
47th to 49th.....1881-1887	James G. Fair.....	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	
50th to 53th.....1887-1905	William M. Stewart.....	Mar. 4, 1887	Mar. 3, 1905	
54th to 64th.....1905-1917	George S. Nixon.....	Mar. 4, 1905	Mar. 3, 1917	Died June 5, 1912.
62d.....1911-1913	William A. Massey.....	July 1, 1912	Jan. 29, 1913	By governor, to fill vacancy.
62d to 76th.....1911-1941	Key Pittman.....	Jan. 29, 1913	Jan. 3, 1941	Died Nov. 10, 1940.
76th to 77th.....1939-1943	Berkeley L. Bunker.....	Nov. 27, 1940	Dec. 6, 1942	By governor, to fill vacancy.
77th to 79th.....1941-1947	James G. Scrugham.....	Dec. 7, 1942	Jan. 3, 1947	

38th to 42d.....	1803-1873	James W. Nye.....	Dec. 10, 1804	Mar. 3, 1873	Died Dec. 24, 1917. By governor, to fill vacancy.
43d to 57th.....	1873-1903	John P. Jones.....	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1903	
58th to 66th.....	1903-1921	Francis G. Newlands.....	Mar. 4, 1903	Mar. 3, 1921	
65th.....	1917-1919	Charles B. Henderson.....	Jan. 12, 1918	Nov. 5, 1918	
66th to 66th.....	1917-1921	do.....	Nov. 6, 1918	Mar. 3, 1921	
67th to 72d.....	1921-1933	Tasker L. Oddle.....	Mar. 4, 1921	Mar. 3, 1933	
73d to 81st.....	1933-1951	Patrick A. McCarran.....	Mar. 4, 1933	Jan. 3, 1951	

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CLASS 2

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
1st to 2d.....1793-1793	Palme Wingate.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1793	
3d to 8th.....1793-1805	Samuel Livermore.....	Mar. 4, 1793	Mar. 3, 1805	Resigned June 12, 1801.
7th to 8th.....1801-1805	Simson Olcott.....	June 17, 1801	Mar. 3, 1805	
9th to 14th.....1805-1817	Nicholas Gilman.....	Mar. 4, 1805	Mar. 3, 1817	Died May 2, 1814.
13th to 14th.....1813-1817	Thomas W. Thompson.....	June 24, 1814	Mar. 3, 1817	
15th to 17th.....1817-1823	David L. Morrill.....	Mar. 4, 1817	Mar. 3, 1823	
16th to 23d.....1823-1835	Samuel Bell.....	Mar. 4, 1823	Mar. 3, 1835	
24th to 26th.....1835-1841	Henry Hubbard.....	Mar. 4, 1835	Mar. 3, 1841	
27th to 28th.....1841-1847	Levi Woodbury.....	Mar. 4, 1841	Mar. 3, 1847	Resigned Nov. 20, 1845.
29th.....1845-1847	Benning W. Jenness.....	Dec. 1, 1845	June 13, 1846	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	Joseph Cilley.....	June 13, 1846	Mar. 3, 1847	
30th to 32d.....1847-1853	John P. Hale.....	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1853	Died Nov. 15, 1853.
33d to 35th.....1853-1859	Charles G. Atherton.....	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1859	By governor, to fill vacancy. Senate resolution of Aug. 3, 1854, declared that representation under the appointment had expired. Vacancy from Aug. 4, 1854, to July 29, 1855.
33d.....1853-1855	Jared W. Williams.....	Nov. 29, 1853	July 15, 1854	
34th to 38th.....1855-1865	John P. Hale.....	July 30, 1855	Mar. 3, 1865	
36th to 44th.....1865-1877	Aaron H. Oragin.....	Mar. 4, 1865	Mar. 3, 1877	
45th to 47th.....1877-1883	Edward H. Rollins.....	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1883	
48th to 50th.....1883-1889	Austin F. Pike.....	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1889	Died Oct. 8, 1886.
49th to 50th.....1885-1889	Person O. Cheney.....	Nov. 24, 1886	June 14, 1887	By governor, to fill vacancy
50th.....1887-1889	William E. Chandler.....	June 14, 1887	Mar. 3, 1889	

51st.....1889-1891	Gilman Marston.....	Mar. 4, 1889	June 13, 1889	By governor, to fill vacancy.		
51st to 56th.....1889-1901	William E. Chandler.....	June 19, 1889	Mar. 3, 1901			
57th to 62d.....1901-1913	Henry E. Burnham.....	Mar. 4, 1901	Mar. 3, 1913			
63d to 65th.....1913-1919	Henry F. Hollis.....	Mar. 13, 1913	Mar. 3, 1919	Vacancy from Mar. 3 to Mar. 13, 1913, because of failure of legislature to elect.		
66th to 74th.....1919-1937	Henry W. Keyes.....	Mar. 4, 1919	Jan. 3, 1937			
75th to 80th.....1937-1949	H. Styles Bridges.....	Jan. 3, 1937	Jan. 3, 1949			

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued

CLASS 3

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
1st to 6th.....1789-1801	John Langdon.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1801	
7th to 9th.....1801-1807	James Sheafe.....	Mar. 4, 1801	Mar. 3, 1807	Resigned June 14, 1802.
Do.....do.....	William Plumer.....	June 17, 1802	Mar. 3, 1807	
10th to 12th.....1807-1813	Nahum Parker.....	Mar. 4, 1807	Mar. 3, 1813	Resigned June 1, 1810.
11th to 12th.....1809-1813	Charles Cutts.....	June 21, 1810	Mar. 3, 1813	
13th.....1813-1815	do.....	Apr. 2, 1813	June 10, 1813	By governor, to fill vacancy.
13th to 16th.....1813-1819	Jeremiah Mason.....	June 10, 1813	Mar. 3, 1819	Resigned June 16, 1817.
15th.....1817-1819	Clement Storer.....	June 27, 1817	Mar. 3, 1819	
16th to 18th.....1819-1825	John F. Parrott.....	Mar. 4, 1819	Mar. 3, 1825	
19th to 21st.....1825-1831	Levi Woodbury.....	June 16, 1825	Mar. 3, 1831	
22d to 24th.....1831-1837	Isaac Hill.....	Mar. 4, 1831	Mar. 3, 1837	Resigned May 30, 1836.
24th.....1835-1837	John Page.....	June 8, 1836	Mar. 3, 1837	
25th to 27th.....1837-1843	Franklin Pierce.....	Mar. 4, 1837	Mar. 3, 1843	Resigned Feb. 28, 1842.
27th.....1841-1843	Leonard Wilcox.....	Mar. 1, 1842	June 8, 1842	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	do.....	June 9, 1842	Mar. 3, 1843	
28th to 30th.....1843-1849	Charles G. Atherton.....	Mar. 4, 1843	Mar. 3, 1849	
31st to 33d.....1849-1855	Moses Norris, Jr.....	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	Died Jan. 11, 1855.
33d.....1853-1855	John S. Wells.....	Jan. 16, 1855	Mar. 3, 1855	By governor, to fill vacancy. Vacancy from Mar. 4 to July 29, 1855.
34th to 36th.....1855-1861	James Bell.....	July 30, 1855	Mar. 3, 1861	Died May 26, 1857.
35th to 39th.....1857-1867	Daniel Clark.....	June 27, 1857	Mar. 3, 1867	Resigned July 27, 1866.
39th.....1865-1867	George G. Fogg.....	Aug. 31, 1866	Mar. 3, 1867	By governor, to fill vacancy.
40th to 42d.....1867-1873	James W. Patterson.....	Mar. 4, 1867	Mar. 3, 1873	
43d to 45th.....1873-1879	Bainbridge Wadleigh.....	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	
46th.....1879-1881	Charles H. Bell.....	Mar. 13, 1879	June 16, 1879	By governor, to fill vacancy.

46th to 48th.....	1879-1885	Henry W. Blair.....	June 17, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	By governor, to fill vacancy.
49th.....	1885-1887	do.....	Mar. 5, 1885	June 16, 1885	
49th to 51st.....	1885-1891	do.....	June 17, 1885	Mar. 3, 1891	
52d to 66th.....	1891-1921	Jacob H. Gallinger.....	Mar. 4, 1891	Mar. 3, 1921	Died Aug. 17, 1918. By governor, to fill vacancy.
65th.....	1917-1919	Irving W. Drew.....	Sept. 2, 1918	Nov. 5, 1918	
65th to 72d.....	1917-1933	George H. Moses.....	Nov. 6, 1918	Mar. 3, 1933	
73d to 75th.....	1933-1939	Fred H. Brown.....	Mar. 4, 1933	Jan. 3, 1939	
76th to 81st.....	1939-1951	Charles W. Tobey.....	Jan. 3, 1939	Jan. 3, 1951	

NEW JERSEY

CLASS I

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
1st.....1789-1791	Jonathan Elmer.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1791	Resigned Nov. 26, 1798.
2d to 7th.....1791-1803	John Rutherford.....	Mar. 4, 1791	Mar. 3, 1803	By governor, to fill vacancy.
5th.....1797-1799	Franklin Davenport.....	Dec. 5, 1798	Mar. 3, 1799	Elected Feb. 14, 1799. Served in the House during
5th to 7th.....1797-1803	James Schureman.....	Mar. 4, 1799	Mar. 3, 1803	interim. Resigned Feb. 16, 1801.
6th to 7th.....1799-1803	Aaron Ogden.....	Feb. 28, 1801	Mar. 3, 1803	By governor, to fill vacancy. Vacancy from Mar. 3,
8th.....1803-1805	John Condit.....	Sept. 1, 1803	Nov. 2, 1803	to Sept. 1, 1803, because of failure of legislature to
8th to 10th.....1803-1809	.....do.....	Nov. 3, 1803	Mar. 3, 1809	elect.
11th to 13th.....1809-1815	John Lambert.....	Mar. 4, 1809	Mar. 3, 1815	Resigned Jan. 8, 1821.
14th to 16th.....1815-1821	James J. Wilson.....	Mar. 4, 1815	Mar. 3, 1821	By governor, to fill vacancy.
16th.....1819-1821	Samuel L. Southard.....	Jan. 26, 1821	Mar. 3, 1821	Resigned Mar. 3, 1823.
17th to 19th.....1821-1827	.....do.....	Mar. 4, 1821	Mar. 3, 1827	Died Aug. 19, 1826.
18th to 19th.....1823-1827	Joseph McIlvaine.....	Nov. 12, 1823	Mar. 3, 1827	Resigned Jan. 12, 1829.
19th to 22d.....1825-1833	Ephraim Bateman.....	Nov. 10, 1826	Mar. 3, 1833	
20th to 22d.....1827-1833	Mahlon Dickerson.....	Jan. 30, 1829	Mar. 3, 1833	
23d to 28th.....1833-1845	Samuel L. Southard.....	Mar. 4, 1833	Mar. 3, 1845	Died June 26, 1842.
27th.....1841-1843	William L. Dayton.....	July 2, 1842	Oct. 27, 1842	By governor, to fill vacancy.
27th to 31st.....1841-1851	.....do.....	Oct. 28, 1842	Mar. 3, 1851	
32d to 34th.....1851-1857	Robert F. Stockton.....	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1857	Resigned Jan. 10, 1853.
33d to 37th.....1853-1863	John R. Thomson.....	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1863	Died Sept. 12, 1862.
37th.....1861-1863	Richard S. Field.....	Nov. 21, 1862	Jan. 14, 1863	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	James W. Wall.....	Jan. 14, 1863	Mar. 3, 1863	
38th to 40th.....1863-1869	William Wright.....	Mar. 4, 1863	Mar. 3, 1869	Died Nov. 1, 1866.

39th.....	1865-1867	Fred'k T. Frelinghuysen.....	Nov. 12, 1866	Jan. 22, 1867	By governor, to fill vacancy.
39th to 40th.....	1865-1869	do.....	Jan. 23, 1867	Mar. 3, 1869	
41st to 43d.....	1869-1875	John P. Stockton.....	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	
44th to 46th.....	1875-1881	Theodore F. Randolph.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 2, 1881	
47th to 49th.....	1881-1887	William J. Sewell.....	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	
50th to 52d.....	1887-1893	Rufus Blodgett.....	Mar. 4, 1887	Mar. 3, 1893	
53d to 55th.....	1893-1899	James Smith, Jr.....	Mar. 4, 1893	Mar. 3, 1899	
56th to 61st.....	1899-1911	John Kean.....	Mar. 4, 1899	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d to 64th.....	1911-1917	James E. Martine.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1917	
65th to 67th.....	1917-1923	Joseph S. Frelinghuysen.....	Mar. 4, 1917	Mar. 3, 1923	
68th to 70th.....	1923-1929	Edward I. Edwards.....	Mar. 4, 1923	Mar. 3, 1929	
71st to 73d.....	1929-1935	Hamilton F. Kean.....	Mar. 4, 1929	Jan. 3, 1935	
74th to 76th.....	1935-1941	A. Harry Moore.....	Jan. 3, 1935	Jan. 3, 1941	Resigned Jan. 18, 1938.
75th.....	1937-1939	John Milton.....	Jan. 18, 1938	Nov. 8, 1938	By governor, to fill vacancy.
75th to 79th.....	1937-1947	W. Warren Barbour.....	Nov. 9, 1938	Jan. 3, 1947	Died Nov. 22, 1943.
78th.....	1943-1945	Arthur Walsh.....	Nov. 26, 1943	Dec. 6, 1944	By governor, to fill vacancy.
78th to 79th.....	1943-1947	H. Alexander Smith.....	Dec. 7, 1944	Jan. 3, 1947	

NEW JERSEY—Continued

CLASS 2

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
1st to 2d.....	William Paterson.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1793	Resigned Nov. 13, 1790.
Do.....do.....	Philemon Dickinson.....	Nov. 23, 1790	Mar. 3, 1793	
3d to 5th.....	Frederick Frelinghuysen.....	Mar. 4, 1793	Mar. 3, 1799	Resigned Nov. 12, 1796.
4th to 5th.....	Richard Stockton.....	Nov. 12, 1796	Mar. 3, 1799	
6th to 8th.....	Jonathan Dayton.....	Mar. 4, 1799	Mar. 3, 1805	
9th to 11th.....	Aaron Kitchell.....	Mar. 4, 1805	Mar. 3, 1811	Resigned Mar. 12, 1809.
11th.....	John Condit.....	Mar. 21, 1809	Nov. 1, 1809	By governor, to fill vacancy.
11th to 14th.....	do.....	Nov. 2, 1809	Mar. 3, 1817	
15th to 20th.....	Mahlon Dickerson.....	Mar. 4, 1817	Mar. 3, 1829	Resigned Jan. 30, 1829.
21st to 23d.....	Theodore Frelinghuysen.....	Mar. 4, 1829	Mar. 3, 1835	
24th to 26th.....	Garret D. Wall.....	Mar. 4, 1835	Mar. 3, 1841	
27th to 32d.....	Jacob W. Miller.....	Mar. 4, 1841	Mar. 3, 1853	
33d to 35th.....	William Wright.....	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1859	
36th to 38th.....	John C. Ten Eyck.....	Mar. 4, 1859	Mar. 3, 1865	Seat declared vacant Mar. 27, 1866.
39th to 41st.....	John P. Stockton.....	Mar. 4, 1865	Mar. 3, 1871	To fill unexpired term of John P. Stockton, unseated.
Do.....do.....	Alexander G. Cattell.....	Sept. 19, 1866	Mar. 3, 1871	Vacancy from Mar. 28 to Sept. 18, 1866.
42d to 44th.....	Fred'k T. Frelinghuysen.....	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	
45th to 53d.....	John R. McPherson.....	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1895	

54th to 56th.....	1895-1907	William J. Sewell.....	Mar. 4, 1895	Mar. 3, 1907	Died Dec. 27, 1901.
57th to 59th.....	1901-1907	John F. Dryden.....	Jan. 29, 1902	Mar. 3, 1907	
60th to 62d.....	1907-1913	Frank O. Briggs.....	Mar. 4, 1907	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d to 65th.....	1913-1919	William Hughes.....	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1919	Died Jan. 30, 1918.
65th.....	1917-1919	David Baird.....	Feb. 23, 1918	Nov. 5, 1918	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 6, 1918	Mar. 3, 1919	
66th to 71st.....	1919-1931	Walter E. Edge.....	Mar. 4, 1919	Mar. 3, 1931	Resigned Nov. 21, 1929.
71st.....	1929-1931	David Baird, Jr.....	Nov. 30, 1929	Dec. 2, 1930	By governor, to fill vacancy.
71st to 74th.....	1929-1937	Dwight W. Morrow.....	Dec. 3, 1930	Jan. 3, 1937	Died Oct. 5, 1931.
72d.....	1931-1933	W. Warren Barbour.....	Dec. 1, 1931	Nov. 8, 1932	By governor, to fill vacancy.
72d to 74th.....	1931-1937	do.....	Nov. 9, 1932	Jan. 3, 1937	
75th to 77th.....	1937-1943	William H. Snathers.....	Jan. 3, 1937	Jan. 3, 1943	Elected Nov. 3, 1936. Took oath Apr. 15, 1937. Served as a State senator during interim.
78th to 80th.....	1943-1949	Albert W. Hawkes.....	Jan. 3, 1943	Jan. 3, 1949	

NEW MEXICO

CLASS 1

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
62d to 64th.....1911-1917	Thomas B. Catron.....	Mar. 27, 1912	Mar. 3, 1917	
65th to 70th.....1917-1929	Andrieus A. Jones.....	Mar. 4, 1917	Mar. 3, 1929	Died Dec. 20, 1927.
70th.....1927-1929	Bronson Cutting.....	Dec. 29, 1927	Dec. 6, 1928	By governor, to fill vacancy
Do.....do.....	Octaviano A. Larrazolo.....	Dec. 7, 1928	Mar. 3, 1929	
71st to 76th.....1929-1941	Bronson Cutting.....	Mar. 4, 1929	Jan. 3, 1941	Died May 6, 1935.
74th.....1935-1937	Dennis Chavez.....	May 11, 1935	Nov. 3, 1936	By governor, to fill vacancy.
74th to 78th.....1935-1947	do.....	Nov. 4, 1936	Jan. 3, 1947	

CLASS 2

62d to 68th.....	1911-1915.....	Albert B. Fall.....	Mar. 27, 1912.....	Mar. 3, 1925.....	Resigned Mar. 4, 1921. By governor, to fill vacancy.
67th.....	1921-1923.....	Holm O. Bursum.....	Mar. 11, 1921.....	Sept. 19, 1921.....	
67th and 68th.....	1921-1925.....	.....do.....	Sept. 20, 1921.....	Mar. 3, 1925.....	
69th to 74th.....	1925-1937.....	Sam G. Bratton.....	Mar. 4, 1925.....	Jan. 3, 1937.....	Resigned June 24, 1933. Vacancy from June 25 to Oct. 9, 1933. By governor, to fill vacancy.
73d.....	1933-1935.....	Carl A. Hatch.....	Oct. 10, 1933.....	Nov. 6, 1934.....	
73d to 80th.....	1933-1940.....	.....do.....	Nov. 7, 1934.....	Jan. 3, 1949.....	

NEW YORK

CLASS I

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
1st.....1789-1791	Philip Schuyler.....	July 15, 1789	Mar. 3, 1791	
2d to 4th.....1791-1797	Aaron Burr.....	Mar. 4, 1791	Mar. 3, 1797	
5th to 7th.....1797-1803	Philip Schuyler.....	Mar. 4, 1797	Mar. 3, 1803	Resigned Jan. 3, 1798.
Do.....do.....	John S. Hobart.....	Jan. 11, 1798	Mar. 3, 1803	Resigned Apr. 16, 1798.
5th.....1797-1799	William North.....	May 5, 1798	Aug. 17, 1798	By governor, to fill vacancy.
5th to 7th.....1797-1803	James Watson.....	Aug. 17, 1798	Mar. 3, 1803	Resigned Mar. 19, 1800.
6th to 7th.....1799-1803	Gouverneur Morris.....	Apr. 3, 1800	Mar. 3, 1803	
8th to 10th.....1803-1809	Theodorus Bailey.....	Mar. 4, 1803	Mar. 3, 1809	Resigned Jan. 16, 1804.
Do.....do.....	John Armstrong.....	Feb. 4, 1804	Mar. 3, 1809	Resigned June 30, 1804.
Do.....do.....	Samuel L. Mitchell.....	Nov. 9, 1804	Mar. 3, 1809	
11th to 13th.....1809-1815	Obadiah German.....	Mar. 4, 1809	Mar. 3, 1815	
14th to 16th.....1815-1821	Nathan Sanford.....	Mar. 4, 1815	Mar. 3, 1821	
17th to 22d.....1821-1833	Martin Van Buren.....	Mar. 4, 1821	Mar. 3, 1833	Resigned Dec. 20, 1828
20th to 22d.....1827-1833	Charles E. Dudley.....	Jan. 15, 1829	Mar. 3, 1833	
23d to 28th.....1833-1845	Nathaniel P. Tallmadge.....	Mar. 4, 1833	Mar. 3, 1845	Resigned June 17, 1844.
28th.....1843-1845	Daniel S. Dickinson.....	Nov. 30, 1844	Jan. 17, 1845	By governor, to fill vacancy.
28th to 31st.....1843-1851	.....do.....	Jan. 18, 1845	Mar. 3, 1851	

32d to 34th.....	1851-1857	Hamilton Fish.....	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1857	
35th to 37th.....	1857-1863	Preston King.....	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1863	
38th to 40th.....	1863-1869	Edwin D. Morgan.....	Mar. 4, 1863	Mar. 3, 1869	
41st to 43d.....	1869-1875	Reuben E. Fenton.....	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	
44th to 46th.....	1875-1881	Francis Kernan.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	
47th to 49th.....	1881-1887	Thomas C. Platt.....	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	Resigned May 16, 1881.
Do.....	do.....	Warner Miller.....	July 16, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	
50th to 52d.....	1887-1893	Frank Hisecock.....	Mar. 4, 1887	Mar. 3, 1893	
53d to 55th.....	1893-1899	Edward Murphy, Jr.....	Mar. 4, 1893	Mar. 3, 1899	
56th to 61st.....	1899-1911	Chauncey M. Depew.....	Mar. 4, 1899	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d to 64th.....	1911-1917	James A. O'Gorman.....	Mar. 31, 1911	Mar. 3, 1917	Vacancy from Mar. 4 to Mar. 30, 1911, because of failure of legislature to elect.
65th to 67th.....	1917-1923	William M. Calder.....	Mar. 4, 1917	Mar. 3, 1923	Died June 17, 1938. Vacancy from June 18 to Dec. 2, 1938.
68th to 70th.....	1923-1941	Royal S. Copeland.....	Mar. 4, 1923	Jan. 3, 1941	Elected Nov. 8, 1938. Served in the House during interim.
75th to 79th.....	1937-1947	James M. Mead.....	Dec. 3, 1938	Jan. 3, 1947	

NEW YORK—Continued

CLASS 3

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
1st to 6th.....1789-1801	Rufus King.....	July 16, 1789	Mar. 3, 1801	Resigned May 23, 1796.
4th to 6th.....1795-1801	John Laurence.....	Nov. 9, 1796	Mar. 3, 1801	Resigned in August 1800.
6th to 9th.....1799-1807	John Armstrong.....	Nov. 6, 1800	Mar. 3, 1807	Resigned Feb. 5, 1802.
7th to 9th.....1801-1807	De Witt Clinton.....	Feb. 9, 1802	Mar. 3, 1807	Resigned Nov. 4, 1803.
8th.....1803-1805	John Armstrong.....	Nov. 10, 1803	Feb. 4, 1804	By governor, to fill vacancy.
8th to 12th.....1803-1813	John Smith.....	Feb. 4, 1804	Mar. 3, 1813	
13th to 18th.....1813-1825	Rufus King.....	Mar. 4, 1813	Mar. 3, 1825	
19th to 21st.....1825-1831	Nathan Sanford.....	Jan. 14, 1826	Mar. 3, 1831	Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1825, to Jan. 13, 1826.
22d to 24th.....1831-1837	William L. Marcy.....	Mar. 4, 1831	Mar. 3, 1837	Resigned Jan. 1, 1833.
22d to 30th.....1831-1849	Silas Wright, Jr.....	Jan. 4, 1833	Mar. 3, 1849	Resigned Nov. 26, 1844.
28th.....1843-1845	Henry A. Foster.....	Nov. 30, 1844	Jan. 18, 1845	By governor, to fill vacancy.
28th to 30th.....1843-1849	John A. Dix.....	Jan. 18, 1845	Mar. 3, 1849	
31st to 36th.....1849-1861	William H. Seward.....	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1861	
37th to 39th.....1861-1867	Ira Harris.....	Mar. 4, 1861	Mar. 3, 1867	

40th to 48th.....	1867-1885	Roscoe Conkling.....	Mar. 4, 1867	Mar. 3, 1885	Resigned May 16, 1881.
47th to 48th.....	1881-1885	Elbridge G. Lapham.....	July 22, 1881	Mar. 3, 1885	
49th to 51st.....	1885-1891	William M. Evarts.....	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 3, 1891	
52d to 54th.....	1891-1897	David B. Hill.....	Mar. 4, 1891	Mar. 3, 1897	Elected Jan. 21, 1891. Took oath Jan. 7, 1892. Gov- ernor during interim.
55th to 60th.....	1897-1909	Thomas C. Platt.....	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1909	
61st to 63d.....	1909-1915	Elihu Root.....	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 3, 1915	
64th to 69th.....	1915-1927	James W. Wadsworth, Jr.....	Mar. 4, 1915	Mar. 3, 1927	
70th to 81st.....	1927-1951	Robert F. Wagner.....	Mar. 4, 1927	Jan. 3, 1951	

NORTH CAROLINA

CLASS 2

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
1st to 2d.....1789-1793	Samuel Johnston.....	Nov. 27, 1789	Mar. 3, 1793	
3d to 5th.....1793-1799	Alexander Martin.....	Mar. 4, 1793	Mar. 3, 1799	
6th to 8th.....1799-1805	Jesse Franklin.....	Mar. 4, 1799	Mar. 3, 1805	
9th to 14th.....1805-1817	James Turner.....	Mar. 4, 1805	Mar. 3, 1817	Resigned Nov. 21, 1816.
14th to 17th.....1815-1823	Montfort Stokes.....	Dec. 4, 1816	Mar. 3, 1823	
18th to 23d.....1823-1835	John Branch.....	Mar. 4, 1823	Mar. 3, 1835	Resigned Mar. 9, 1839.
21st to 26th.....1829-1841	Bedford Brown.....	Dec. 9, 1829	Mar. 3, 1841	Resigned Nov. 11, 1840.
26th to 32d.....1839-1853	Willie P. Mangum.....	Nov. 25, 1840	Mar. 3, 1853	Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1853, to Dec. 6, 1854.
33d to 35th.....1853-1859	David S. Reid.....	Dec. 6, 1854	Mar. 3, 1859	Expelled July 11, 1861. Vacancy from July 11, 1861,
36th to 38th.....1859-1865	Thomas Bragg.....	Mar. 4, 1859	Mar. 3, 1865	to July 14, 1868, because of Civil War.

40th to 41st.....	1867-1871	Joseph C. Abbott.....	July 14, 1868	Mar. 3, 1871	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1865.
42d to 53d.....	1871-1895	Matt W. Ransom.....	Jan. 30, 1872	Mar. 3, 1895	Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1871, to Jan. 29, 1872. Zebulon B. Vance was elected but not admitted.
54th to 56th.....	1895-1901	Marion Butler.....	Mar. 4, 1895	Mar. 3, 1901	
57th to 71st.....	1901-1931	Furnifold M. Simmons.....	Mar. 4, 1901	Mar. 3, 1931	
72d to 80th.....	1931-1949	Josiah W. Bailey.....	Mar. 4, 1931	Jan. 3, 1949	

NORTH CAROLINA—Continued

CLASS 3

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
1st to 3d.....	Benjamin Hawkins.....	Nov. 27, 1789	Mar. 3, 1795	
4th to 6th.....	Timothy Bloodworth.....	Mar. 4, 1795	Mar. 3, 1801	
7th to 9th.....	David Stone.....	Mar. 4, 1801	Mar. 3, 1807	Resigned about Feb. 17, 1807.
10th to 12th.....	Jesse Franklin.....	Mar. 4, 1807	Mar. 3, 1813	
13th to 15th.....	David Stone.....	Mar. 4, 1813	Mar. 3, 1819	Resigned Dec. 24, 1814.
Do.....do.....	Francis Locke.....	....., 1814	Mar. 3, 1819	Did not qualify. Resigned Dec. 5, 1815.
14th to 21st.....	Nathaniel Macoul.....	Dec. 5, 1815	Mar. 3, 1831	Resigned Nov. 14, 1828.
20th to 21st.....	James Iredell.....	Dec. 15, 1828	Mar. 3, 1831	
22d to 24th.....	Willie P. Mangum.....	Mar. 4, 1831	Mar. 3, 1837	
24th to 27th.....	Robert Strange.....	Dec. 5, 1836	Mar. 3, 1843	Resigned Nov. 26, 1836.
26th to 27th.....	William A. Graham.....	Nov. 25, 1840	Mar. 3, 1843	Resigned Nov. 16, 1840.
28th to 30th.....	William H. Haywood, Jr.....	Mar. 4, 1843	Mar. 3, 1849	
29th to 33d.....	George E. Badger.....	Nov. 25, 1846	Mar. 3, 1855	Resigned July 25, 1846.
34th to 36th.....	Asa Biggs.....	Mar. 4, 1855	Mar. 3, 1861	Resigned May 5, 1858.
35th.....	Thomas L. Clingman.....	May 6, 1858	Nov. 22, 1858	By governor, to fill vacancy.
35th to 39th.....	.....do.....	Nov. 23, 1858	Mar. 3, 1867	Expelled July 11, 1861. Vacancy from July 11, 1861, to June 25, 1868, because of Civil War.

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES

601

40th to 42d.....1867-1873	John Pool.....	June 25, 1868	Mar. 3, 1873	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1867.
43d to 45th.....1873-1879	Augustus S. Merrimon.....	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	
46th to 54th.....1879-1897	Zebulon B. Vance.....	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1897	Died Apr. 14, 1894.
53d.....1893-1895	Thomas J. Jarvis.....	Apr. 19, 1894	Jan. 23, 1895	By governor, to fill vacancy.
53d to 57th.....1893-1903	Jeter C. Pritchard.....	Jan. 23, 1895	Mar. 3, 1903	
58th to 72d.....1903-1933	Lee S. Overman.....	Mar. 4, 1903	Mar. 3, 1933	Died Dec. 12, 1930.
71st to 72d.....1929-1933	Cameron Morrison.....	Dec. 13, 1930	Dec. 4, 1932	By governor, to fill vacancy.
72d to 78th.....1931-1945	Robert R. Reynolds.....	Dec. 5, 1932	Jan. 3, 1945	
79th to 81st.....1945-1951	Clyde R. Hoey.....	Jan. 3, 1945	Jan. 3, 1951	

NORTH DAKOTA

CLASS 1

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
51st to 52d.....1889-1893	Lyman R. Casey.....	Nov. 25, 1889	Mar. 3, 1893	
53d to 55th.....1893-1899	William N. Roach.....	Mar. 4, 1893	Mar. 3, 1899	
56th to 67th.....1899-1923	Porter J. McCumber.....	Mar. 4, 1899	Mar. 3, 1923	
68th to 76th.....1923-1941	Lynn J. Frazier.....	Mar. 4, 1923	Jan. 3, 1941	
77th to 79th.....1941-1947	William Langer.....	Jan. 3, 1941	Jan. 3, 1947	

CLASS 3

51st.....	1889-1891	Gilbert A. Pierce.....	Nov. 21, 1889	Mar. 3, 1891	
52d to 60th.....	1891-1909	Henry C. Hansbrough.....	Mar. 4, 1891	Mar. 3, 1909	
61st to 63d.....	1909-1915	Martin N. Johnson.....	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 3, 1915	Died Oct. 21, 1909.
61st.....	1909-1911	Fountain L. Thompson.....	Nov. 10, 1909	Jan. 31, 1910	By governor, to fill vacancy. Resigned Jan. 31, 1910.
Do.....	do.....	William E. Purcell.....	Feb. 1, 1910	Feb. 1, 1911	By governor, to fill vacancy.
61st to 66th.....	1909-1921	Asle J. Gronna.....	Feb. 2, 1911	Mar. 3, 1921	
67th to 69th.....	1921-1927	Edwin F. Ladd.....	Mar. 4, 1921	Mar. 3, 1927	
69th.....	1925-1927	Gerald P. Nye.....	Nov. 14, 1925	June 29, 1926	Died June 23, 1925.
69th to 78th.....	1925-1945	do.....	June 30, 1926	Jan. 3, 1945	By governor, to fill vacancy.
79th to 81st.....	1945-1951	John Moses.....	Jan. 3, 1945	Jan. 3, 1951	

OHIO

CLASS I

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
8th to 10th.....1803-1809	John Smith.....	Apr. 1, 1803	Mar. 3, 1809	Resigned Apr. 25, 1808.
10th to 13th.....1807-1815	Return J. Meigs, Jr.....	Dec. 12, 1808	Mar. 3, 1815	Resigned May 1, 1810.
11th to 13th.....1809-1815	Thomas Worthington.....	Dec. 15, 1810	Mar. 3, 1815	Resigned Dec. 1, 1814.
13th.....1813-1815	Joseph Kerr.....	Dec. 10, 1814	Mar. 3, 1815	
14th to 22d.....1815-1833	Benjamin Ruggles.....	Mar. 4, 1815	Mar. 3, 1833	
23d to 25th.....1833-1839	Thomas Morris.....	Mar. 4, 1833	Mar. 3, 1839	
26th to 28th.....1839-1845	Benjamin Tappan.....	Mar. 4, 1839	Mar. 3, 1845	
29th to 31st.....1845-1851	Thomas Corwin.....	Mar. 4, 1845	Mar. 3, 1851	Resigned July 20, 1850.
31st.....1849-1851	Thomas Ewing.....	July 20, 1850	Mar. 3, 1851	By governor, to fill vacancy.
32d to 40th.....1851-1869	Benjamin F. Wade.....	Mar. 15, 1851	Mar. 3, 1869	Vacancy from Mar. 4 to Mar. 14, 1851, because of failure of legislature to elect.
41st to 46th.....1869-1881	Allen G. Thurman.....	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1881	Resigned Mar. 5, 1867.
47th to 55th.....1881-1899	John Sherman.....	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1899	By governor, to fill vacancy.
55th.....1897-1899	Marcus A. Hanna.....	Mar. 5, 1897	Jan. 11, 1898	Died Feb. 15, 1904.
56th to 58th.....1897-1905	do.....	Jan. 12, 1898	Mar. 3, 1905	
58th to 61st.....1903-1911	Charles W. F. Dick.....	Mar. 2, 1904	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d to 67th.....1911-1923	Atlee Pomerene.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1923	
68th to 73d.....1923-1935	Simeon D. Fess.....	Mar. 4, 1923	Jan. 3, 1935	
74th to 76th.....1935-1941	Vic Donahay.....	Jan. 3, 1935	Jan. 3, 1941	
77th to 79th.....1941-1947	Harold H. Burton.....	Jan. 3, 1941	Jan. 3, 1947	

CLASS 3

8th to 9th.....	1803-1807	Thomas Worthington.....	Apr. 1, 1803	Mar. 3, 1807	
10th to 12th.....	1807-1813	Edward Tiffin.....	Mar. 4, 1807	Mar. 3, 1813	Resigned Mar. 3, 1809.
11th.....	1809-1811	Stanley Griswold.....	May 18, 1809	Dec. 11, 1809	By governor, to fill vacancy.
11th to 12th.....	1809-1813	Alexander Campbell.....	Dec. 11, 1809	Mar. 3, 1813	
13th to 15th.....	1813-1819	Jeremiah Morrow.....	Mar. 4, 1813	Mar. 3, 1819	
16th to 18th.....	1819-1825	William A. Trimble.....	Mar. 4, 1819	Mar. 3, 1825	Died Dec. 13, 1821.
17th to 18th.....	1821-1825	Edman Allen Brown.....	Jan. 3, 1822	Mar. 3, 1825	
19th to 21st.....	1825-1831	William H. Harrison.....	Mar. 4, 1825	Mar. 3, 1831	Resigned May 20, 1828.
20th to 21st.....	1827-1831	Jacob Burnet.....	Dec. 10, 1828	Mar. 3, 1831	
22d to 24th.....	1831-1837	Thomas Ewing.....	Mar. 4, 1831	Mar. 3, 1837	
25th to 30th.....	1837-1849	William Allen.....	Mar. 4, 1837	Mar. 3, 1849	
31st to 33d.....	1849-1855	Salmon P. Chase.....	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	
34th to 36th.....	1855-1861	George E. Pugh.....	Mar. 4, 1855	Mar. 3, 1861	
37th to 39th.....	1861-1867	Salmon P. Chase.....	Mar. 4, 1861	Mar. 3, 1867	Resigned Mar. 6, 1861.
37th to 45th.....	1861-1879	John Sherman.....	Mar. 21, 1861	Mar. 3, 1879	Resigned Mar. 8, 1877.
46th.....	1877-1879	Stanley Matthews.....	Mar. 21, 1877	Mar. 3, 1879	
46th to 48th.....	1879-1885	George H. Pendleton.....	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	
49th to 51st.....	1885-1891	Henry B. Payne.....	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 3, 1891	
52d to 54th.....	1891-1897	Calvin S. Brice.....	Mar. 4, 1891	Mar. 3, 1897	
55th to 60th.....	1897-1909	Joseph B. Foraker.....	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1909	
61st to 63d.....	1909-1915	Theodore E. Burton.....	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 3, 1915	
64th to 66th.....	1915-1921	Warren G. Harding.....	Mar. 4, 1915	Mar. 3, 1921	Resigned, effective Jan. 13, 1921.
66th.....	1919-1921	Frank B. Willis.....	Jan. 14, 1921	Mar. 3, 1921	By governor, to fill vacancy.
67th to 72d.....	1921-1933	do.....	Mar. 4, 1921	Mar. 3, 1933	Died Mar. 30, 1928.
70th.....	1927-1939	Cyrus Locher.....	Apr. 4, 1928	Dec. 14, 1928	By governor, to fill vacancy.
70th to 72d.....	1927-1933	Theodore E. Burton.....	Dec. 15, 1928	Mar. 3, 1933	Died Oct. 28, 1929.
71st.....	1929-1931	Roscoe C. McCulloch.....	Nov. 5, 1929	Nov. 30, 1930	By governor, to fill vacancy.
71st to 75th.....	1929-1939	Robert J. Bulkley.....	Dec. 1, 1930	Jan. 3, 1939	
76th to 81st.....	1939-1951	Robert A. Taft.....	Jan. 3, 1939	Jan. 3, 1951	

OKLAHOMA

CLASS 2

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
60th to 68th.....1907-1925	Robert L. Owen.....	Dec. 11, 1907	Mar. 3, 1925	
69th to 71st.....1925-1931	William B. Phoe.....	Mar. 4, 1925	Mar. 3, 1931	
72d to 74th.....1931-1937	Thomas P. Gore.....	Mar. 4, 1931	Jan. 3, 1937	
75th to 77th.....1937-1943	Josh Lee.....	Jan. 3, 1937	Jan. 3, 1943	
78th to 80th.....1943-1949	E. H. Moore.....	Jan. 3, 1943	Jan. 3, 1949	

Class 3

60th to 66th.....	1907-1921	Thomas P. Gore.....	Dec. 11, 1907	Mar. 3, 1921
67th to 69th.....	1921-1927	John W. Harreld.....	Mar. 4, 1921	Mar. 3, 1927
70th to 81st.....	1927-1951	Elmer Thomas.....	Mar. 4, 1927	Jan. 3, 1951

OREGON

CLASS 2

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
35th.....1857-1859	Delazon Smith.....	Feb. 14, 1859	Mar. 3, 1859	
36th to 38th.....1859-1865	Edward D. Baker.....	Oct. 2, 1860	Mar. 3, 1865	Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1859, to Oct. 2, 1860. Killed in the battle of Balls Bluff, Va., Oct. 21, 1861.
37th.....1861-1863	Benjamin Stark.....	Oct. 20, 1861	Sept. 12, 1862	By governor, to fill vacancy.
37th to 38th.....1861-1865	Benjamin F. Harding.....	Sept. 12, 1862	Mar. 3, 1865	
39th to 41st.....1865-1871	George Henry Williams.....	Mar. 4, 1865	Mar. 3, 1871	
42d to 44th.....1871-1877	James K. Kelly.....	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	
45th to 47th.....1877-1883	La Fayette Grover.....	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1883	
48th to 53d.....1883-1895	Joseph N. Dolph.....	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1895	
54th to 56th.....1895-1901	George W. McBride.....	Mar. 4, 1895	Mar. 3, 1901	
57th to 59th.....1901-1907	John H. Mitchell.....	Mar. 4, 1901	Mar. 3, 1907	Died Dec. 8, 1905.
59th.....1905-1907	John M. Gearin.....	Dec. 13, 1905	Jan. 23, 1907	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	Frederick W. Mulkey.....	Jan. 23, 1907	Mar. 3, 1907	
60th to 62d.....1907-1913	Jonathan Bourne, Jr.....	Mar. 4, 1907	Mar. 3, 1913	Died May 23, 1917.
63d to 65th.....1913-1919	Harry Lane.....	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1919	By governor, to fill vacancy.
65th.....1917-1919	Charles L. McNary.....	May 29, 1917	Nov. 5, 1918	Resigned effective Dec. 17, 1918.
Do.....do.....	Frederick W. Mulkey.....	Nov. 6, 1918	Mar. 3, 1919	By governor, to fill vacancy.
66th.....1919-1949	Charles L. McNary.....	Dec. 18, 1918	Mar. 3, 1919	By governor, to fill vacancy.
66th to 80th.....1919-1949	do.....	Mar. 4, 1919	Jan. 3, 1949	Died Feb. 25, 1944.
78th.....1943-1945	Guy Cordon.....	Mar. 4, 1944	Nov. 7, 1944	By governor, to fill vacancy.
78th to 80th.....1943-1949	do.....	Nov. 8, 1944	Jan. 3, 1949	

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES

609

CLASS 3

35th to 36th.....1857-1861	Joseph Lane.....	Feb. 14, 1859	Mar. 3, 1861	Vacancy from Mar. 4 to Nov. 18, 1885, because of failure of legislature to elect. Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1897, to Oct. 7, 1898, because of failure of legislature to elect.
37th to 38th.....1861-1867	James W. Nesmith.....	Mar. 4, 1861	Mar. 3, 1867	
40th to 42d.....1867-1873	Henry W. Corbett.....	Mar. 4, 1867	Mar. 3, 1873	
43d to 45th.....1873-1879	John H. Mitchell.....	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	
46th to 48th.....1879-1885	James H. Slater.....	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	
49th to 54th.....1885-1897	John H. Mitchell.....	Nov. 18, 1885	Mar. 3, 1897	
55th to 57th.....1897-1903	Joseph Simon.....	Oct. 8, 1898	Mar. 3, 1903	
58th to 60th.....1903-1909	Charles W. Fulton.....	Mar. 4, 1903	Mar. 3, 1909	
61st to 66th.....1909-1921	George E. Chamberlain.....	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 3, 1921	
67th to 69th.....1921-1927	Robert N. Stanfield.....	Mar. 4, 1921	Mar. 3, 1927	
70th to 76th.....1927-1939	Frederick Steiwer.....	Mar. 4, 1927	Jan. 3, 1939	Resigned Jan. 31, 1938.
76th.....do.....	Alfred Evan Reames.....	Feb. 1, 1938	Nov. 8, 1938	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	Alexander G. Barry.....	Nov. 9, 1938	Jan. 3, 1939	
76th to 78th.....1939-1945	Rufus C. Holman.....	Jan. 3, 1939	Jan. 3, 1945	
79th to 81st.....1945-1951	Wayne L. Morse.....	Jan. 3, 1945	Jan. 3, 1951	

PENNSYLVANIA

CLASS 1

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
1st.....1789-1791	William Maclay.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1791	Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1791, to Feb. 28, 1793, because of failure of legislature to elect.
2d to 4th.....1791-1797	Albert Gallatin.....	Feb. 28, 1793	Mar. 3, 1797	Vacancy from Feb. 28 to Apr. 1, 1794. Senate resolution of Feb. 28, 1794, declared that Mr. Gallatin had not been a citizen the term of years required by law.
3d to 7th.....1793-1803	James Ross.....	Apr. 1, 1794	Mar. 3, 1803	Resigned Jan. 4, 1809.
8th to 10th.....1803-1809	Samuel Maclay.....	Mar. 4, 1803	Mar. 3, 1809	Resigned Feb. 14, 1814
10th to 13th.....1807-1815	Michael Leib.....	Jan. 9, 1809	Mar. 3, 1815	Vacancy from Mar. 4 to Dec. 10, 1821.
13th to 16th.....1813-1821	Jonathan Roberts.....	Feb. 24, 1814	Mar. 3, 1821	Resigned Dec. 6, 1831.
17th to 19th.....1821-1827	William Findlay.....	Dec. 10, 1821	Mar. 3, 1827	Vacancy from Mar. 4 to Dec. 7, 1833, because of failure of legislature to elect.
20th to 22d.....1827-1833	Isaac D. Barnard.....	Mar. 4, 1827	Mar. 3, 1833	Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1839, to Jan. 13, 1840, because of failure of legislature to elect.
22d.....1831-1833	George M. Dallas.....	Dec. 13, 1831	Mar. 3, 1833	
23d to 25th.....1833-1839	Samuel McKean.....	Dec. 7, 1833	Mar. 3, 1839	
26th to 31st.....1839-1851	Daniel Sturgeon.....	Jan. 14, 1840	Mar. 3, 1851	
32d to 34th.....1851-1857	Richard Brodhead.....	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1857	
35th to 37th.....1857-1863	Simon Cameron.....	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1863	Resigned Mar. 4, 1861.
37th.....1861-1863	David Willmot.....	Mar. 14, 1861	Mar. 3, 1863	
38th to 40th.....1863-1869	Charles R. Brockleaw.....	Mar. 4, 1863	Mar. 3, 1869	
41st to 43d.....1869-1875	John Scott.....	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	
44th to 46th.....1875-1881	William A. Wallace.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	
47th to 49th.....1881-1887	John I. Mitchell.....	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES

611

50th to 58th	1887-1905	Matthew S. Quay	Mar. 4, 1887	Mar. 3, 1905	Appointed by governor Apr. 21, 1899, to fill vacancy. By Senate resolution of Apr. 24, 1900, was declared not entitled to seat but subsequently elected. Vacancy from Apr. 24, 1900, to Jan. 16, 1901. Died May 28, 1904.
58th	1903-1905	Phillander C. Knox	June 10, 1904	Jan. 17, 1905	By governor, to fill vacancy.
59th to 61st	1905-1911	do	Jan. 18, 1905	Mar. 3, 1911	Resigned Mar. 4, 1909.
61st to 64th	1909-1917	George T. Oliver	Mar. 17, 1909	Mar. 3, 1917	
65th to 67th	1917-1923	Phillander C. Knox	Mar. 4, 1917	Mar. 3, 1923	Died Oct. 12, 1921.
67th	1921-1923	William E. Crow	Oct. 24, 1921	Mar. 3, 1923	By governor, to fill vacancy. Died Aug. 2, 1922.
Do	do	David A. Reed	Aug. 8, 1922	Nov. 7, 1922	By governor, to fill vacancy.
67th to 73d	1921-1935	do	Nov. 8, 1922	Jan. 3, 1935	
74th to 79th	1935-1947	Joseph F. Guffey	Jan. 3, 1935	Jan. 3, 1947	

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued

CLASS 3

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
1st to 3d.....1789-1795	Robert Morris.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1795	
4th to 6th.....1795-1801	William Bingham.....	Mar. 4, 1795	Mar. 3, 1801	
7th to 9th.....1801-1807	John Peter G. Muhlenberg.....	Mar. 4, 1801	Mar. 3, 1807	Resigned June 30, 1801.
7th.....1801-1803	George Logan.....	July 13, 1801	Dec. 15, 1801	By governor, to fill vacancy.
7th to 9th.....1801-1807	do.....	Dec. 16, 1801	Mar. 3, 1807	
10th to 12th.....1807-1813	Andrew Gregg.....	Mar. 4, 1807	Mar. 3, 1813	
13th to 15th.....1813-1819	Abner Loeck.....	Mar. 4, 1813	Mar. 3, 1819	
16th to 18th.....1819-1825	Walter Lowrie.....	Mar. 4, 1819	Mar. 3, 1825	
19th to 21st.....1825-1831	William Marks.....	Mar. 4, 1825	Mar. 3, 1831	
22d to 24th.....1831-1837	William Wilkins.....	Mar. 4, 1831	Mar. 3, 1837	Resigned June 30, 1834.
23d to 30th.....1833-1849	James Buchanan.....	Dec. 6, 1834	Mar. 3, 1849	Resigned Mar. 5, 1845
29th to 30th.....1845-1849	Simon Cameron.....	Mar. 13, 1845	Mar. 3, 1849	Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1855, to Jan. 14, 1856, because of failure of legislature to elect.
31st to 33d.....1849-1855	James Cooper.....	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	
34th to 36th.....1855-1861	William Bigler.....	Jan. 14, 1856	Mar. 3, 1861	
37th to 39th.....1861-1867	Edgar Cowan.....	Mar. 4, 1861	Mar. 3, 1867	
40th to 45th.....1867-1879	Simon Cameron.....	Mar. 4, 1867	Mar. 3, 1879	Resigned Mar. 3, 1877.
45th to 54th.....1877-1897	James Donald Cameron.....	Mar. 20, 1877	Mar. 3, 1897	
55th to 60th.....1897-1927	Boies Penrose.....	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1927	Died Dec. 31, 1921.

67th.....1921-1923	George Wharton Pepper.....	Jan. 9, 1922	Nov. 6, 1922	By governor, to fill vacancy. Credentialed as Senator elect were presented and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections for report; meanwhile Mr. Vare was not permitted to qualify and by Senate Resolution No. 111 of Dec. 6, 1920, was declared not entitled to a seat.
67th to 69th.....1921-1927	do.....	Nov. 7, 1922	Mar. 3, 1927	
70th to 72d.....1927-1933	William S. Vare.....	Mar. 4, 1927	Mar. 3, 1933	
71st.....1933-1931	Joseph R. Grundy.....	Dec. 11, 1929	Dec. 1, 1930	By governor, to fill vacancy.
71st to 78th.....1929-1945	James J. Davis.....	Dec. 2, 1930	Jan. 3, 1945	
79th to 81st.....1945-1951	Francis J. Myers.....	Jan. 3, 1945	Jan. 3, 1951	

RHODE ISLAND

CLASS I

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
1st to 7th.....	Theodore Foster.....	June 7, 1790	Mar. 3, 1803	
8th to 10th.....	Samuel J. Potter.....	Mar. 4, 1803	Mar. 3, 1809	Died Oct. 14, 1804.
Do.....do.....	Benjamin Howland.....	Oct. 29, 1804	Mar. 3, 1809	
11th to 13th.....	Francis Malbone.....	Mar. 4, 1809	Mar. 3, 1815	Died June 4, 1809.
Do.....do.....	Christopher G. Champlin.....	June 26, 1809	Mar. 3, 1815	Resigned Oct. 2, 1811.
12th to 16th.....	William Hunter.....	Oct. 28, 1811	Mar. 3, 1821	
17th to 19th.....	James De Wolf.....	Mar. 4, 1821	Mar. 3, 1827	Resigned Oct. 31, 1825.
19th to 25th.....	Asher Robbins.....	Oct. 31, 1825	Mar. 3, 1839	
26th to 28th.....	Nathan F. Dixon, 1st.....	Mar. 4, 1839	Mar. 3, 1845	Died Jan. 29, 1842.
27th to 28th.....	William Sprague.....	Feb. 5, 1842	Mar. 3, 1845	Resigned Jan. 17, 1844.
28th.....	John B. Francis.....	Jan. 25, 1844	Mar. 3, 1845	
29th to 31st.....	Albert C. Greene.....	Mar. 4, 1845	Mar. 3, 1851	
32d to 34th.....	Charles T. James.....	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1857	
35th to 37th.....	James F. Simmons.....	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1863	Resigned Aug. 15, 1862.
37th.....	Samuel G. Arnold.....	Sept. 6, 1862	Mar. 3, 1863	
38th to 43d.....	William Sprague.....	Mar. 4, 1863	Mar. 3, 1875	
44th to 49th.....	Ambrose E. Burnside.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1887	Died Sept. 13, 1881.
47th to 61st.....	Nelson W. Aldrich.....	Oct. 5, 1881	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d to 64th.....	Henry F. Lippitt.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1917	
65th to 70th.....	Peter G. Gerry.....	Mar. 4, 1917	Mar. 3, 1929	
71st to 73d.....	Felix Hebert.....	Mar. 4, 1929	Jan. 3, 1935	
74th to 79th.....	Peter G. Gerry.....	Jan. 3, 1935	Jan. 3, 1947	

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES

615

CLASS 2

1st to 2d.....	1789-1793	Joseph Stanton, Jr.....	June.....	Mar. 3, 1793	
3d to 5th.....	1793-1799	William Bradford.....	Mar. 4, 1793	Mar. 3, 1799	Resigned in October, 1797.
5th to 8th.....	1797-1805	Ray Greene.....	Nov. 13, 1797	Mar. 3, 1805	Resigned Mar. 5, 1801.
7th to 8th.....	1801-1805	Christopher Ellery.....	May 6, 1801	Mar. 3, 1805	
9th to 11th.....	1805-1811	James Fenner.....	Mar. 4, 1805	Mar. 3, 1811	Resigned in September, 1807.
10th to 11th.....	1807-1811	Elisha Mathewson.....	Oct. 26, 1807	Mar. 3, 1811	
12th to 14th.....	1811-1817	Jeremiah B. Howell.....	Mar. 4, 1811	Mar. 3, 1817	
15th to 17th.....	1817-1823	James Burrill, Jr.....	Mar. 4, 1817	Mar. 3, 1823	Died Dec. 25, 1820.
16th to 20th.....	1819-1841	Nehemiah R. Knight.....	Jan. 9, 1821	Mar. 3, 1841	
27th to 29th.....	1841-1847	James F. Simmons.....	Mar. 4, 1841	Mar. 3, 1847	
30th to 32d.....	1847-1853	John H. Clarke.....	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1853	Elected May 4, 1853. Served as governor until July 20, 1853. Vacancy from Mar. 4 to July 20, 1853.
33d to 35th.....	1853-1859	Philip Allen.....	July 20, 1853	Mar. 3, 1859	
36th to 50th.....	1859-1889	Henry B. Anthony.....	Mar. 4, 1859	Mar. 3, 1889	Died Sept. 2, 1884.
48th.....	1883-1885	W. P. Sheffield.....	Nov. 19, 1884	Jan. 20, 1885	Dy governor, to fill vacancy.
48th to 53d.....	1883-1895	Jonathan Chace.....	Jan. 20, 1885	Mar. 3, 1895	Resigned Apr. 9, 1889.
51st to 53d.....	1889-1895	Nathan F. Dixon, 3d.....	Apr. 10, 1889	Mar. 3, 1895	
54th to 59th.....	1895-1907	George Peabody Wetmore.....	Mar. 4, 1895	Mar. 3, 1907	Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1907, to Jan. 21, 1908, because of failure of legislature to elect.
60th to 62d.....	1907-1913	.....do.....	Jan. 22, 1908	Mar. 3, 1913	Died Aug. 18, 1924. Vacancy from Aug. 19 to Nov. 4, 1924.
63d to 68th.....	1913-1925	LeBaron B. Colt.....	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1925	
68th to 74th.....	1924-1937	Jesse H. Metcalf.....	Nov. 5, 1924	Jan. 3, 1937	
75th to 80th.....	1937-1949	Theodore F. Green.....	Jan. 3, 1937	Jan. 3, 1949	

SOUTH CAROLINA

CLASS 2

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
1st to 5th.....1789-1799	Pierce Butler.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1799	Resigned Oct. 26, 1796.
4th to 6th.....1795-1799	John Hunter.....	Dec. 8, 1796	Mar. 3, 1799	Resigned Nov. 26, 1798.
5th to 8th.....1797-1805	Charles Pinckney.....	Dec. 6, 1798	Mar. 3, 1805	Resigned in 1801.
7th to 11th.....1801-1811	Thomas Sumter.....	Dec. 16, 1801	Mar. 3, 1811	Resigned Dec. 16, 1810.
11th to 14th.....1809-1817	John Taylor.....	Dec. 31, 1810	Mar. 3, 1817	Resigned in November 1816.
14th to 17th.....1815-1823	William Smith.....	Dec. 4, 1816	Mar. 3, 1823	Resigned Dec. 13, 1832.
18th to 23d.....1823-1835	Robert Young Hayne.....	Mar. 4, 1823	Mar. 3, 1835	Elected Dec. 12, 1832. Took oath Jan. 4, 1833. Vice President during interim. Resigned Mar. 3, 1843.
22d to 29th.....1831-1847	John C. Calhoun.....	Dec. 29, 1832	Mar. 3, 1847	Resigned Mar. 3, 1845. Vacancy from Mar. 4 to Nov. 20, 1845.
28th to 29th.....1841-1847	Daniel Elliott Huger.....	Mar. 4, 1843	Mar. 3, 1847	Died Mar. 31, 1850.
29th to 32d.....1843-1853	John C. Calhoun.....	Nov. 26, 1845	Mar. 3, 1853	By governor, to fill vacancy. Died May 29, 1850.
31st.....1849-1851	Franklin H. Elmore.....	Apr. 11, 1850	Dec. 18, 1850	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	Robert W. Barnwell.....	June 4, 1850	Dec. 18, 1850	Resigned May 7, 1852.
31st to 32d.....1849-1853	R. Barnwell Rhett.....	Dec. 18, 1850	Mar. 3, 1853	By governor, to fill vacancy.
32d.....1851-1853	William F. De Saussure.....	May 10, 1852	Nov. 28, 1852	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	do.....	Nov. 29, 1852	Mar. 3, 1853	Died May 6, 1858.
33d to 35th.....1853-1859	Josiah J. Evans.....	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1859	By governor, to fill vacancy.
35th.....1857-1859	Arthur P. Hayne.....	May 11, 1858	Dec. 2, 1858	

35th to 36th.....	1857-1861	James Chestnut, Jr.....	Dec. 3, 1868	Mar. 3, 1865	Retired from the Senate Nov. 10, 1860. Expelled July 11, 1861. Vacancy from Nov. 10, 1860, to July 15, 1863, because of Civil War.
40th to 44th.....	1867-1877	Thomas J. Robertson.....	July 15, 1868	Mar. 3, 1877	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1865.
45th to 53d.....	1877-1895	Matthew C. Butler.....	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1895	
54th to 65th.....	1895-1919	Benjamin R. Tillman.....	Mar. 4, 1895	Mar. 3, 1919	Died July 3, 1918.
65th.....	1917-1919	Christie Béné.....	July 6, 1918	Nov. 6, 1918	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....	do.....	William P. Pollock.....	Nov. 6, 1918	Mar. 3, 1919	
66th to 68th.....	1919-1925	Nathaniel B. Dial.....	Mar. 4, 1919	Mar. 3, 1925	
69th to 71st.....	1925-1931	Coleman L. Blease.....	Mar. 4, 1931	Mar. 3, 1931	
72d to 77th.....	1931-1943	James F. Byrnes.....	Mar. 4, 1931	Jan. 3, 1943	Resigned July 8, 1941.
77th.....	1941-1943	Alva M. Lumpkin.....	July 17, 1941	Aug. 1, 1941	By governor, to fill vacancy. Died Aug. 1, 1941.
Do.....	do.....	Roger C. Peace.....	Aug. 5, 1941	Nov. 4, 1941	By governor, to fill vacancy.
77th to 80th.....	1941-1949	Burnet R. Maybank.....	Nov. 5, 1941	Jan. 3, 1949	

SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued

CLASS 3

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
1st to 3d.....1789-1795	Ralph Izard.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1795	
4th to 6th.....1795-1801	Jacob Read.....	Mar. 4, 1795	Mar. 3, 1801	
7th to 9th.....1801-1807	John Ewing Colhoun.....	Mar. 4, 1801	Mar. 3, 1807	Died Oct. 26, 1802.
Do.....do.....	Pierce Butler.....	Nov. 4, 1802	Mar. 3, 1807	Resigned Nov. 21, 1804.
8th to 21st.....1803-1831	John Galliard.....	Dec. 6, 1804	Mar. 3, 1831	Died Feb. 26, 1826.
19th.....1825-1827	William Harper.....	Mar. 8, 1826	Nov. 29, 1826	By governor, to fill vacancy.
19th to 21st.....1825-1831	William Smith.....	Nov. 29, 1826	Mar. 3, 1831	
22d to 24th.....1831-1837	Stephen D. Miller.....	Mar. 4, 1831	Mar. 3, 1837	Resigned Mar. 2, 1833.
23d to 27th.....1833-1843	William C. Preston.....	Nov. 26, 1833	Mar. 3, 1843	Resigned Nov. 29, 1842.
27th to 30th.....1841-1849	George McDuffie.....	Dec. 2, 1842	Mar. 3, 1849	Resigned Aug. 17, 1846. Vacancy from Aug. 17 to Dec. 3, 1846.
29th to 36th.....1845-1861	Andrew P. Butler.....	Dec. 4, 1846	Mar. 3, 1861	Died May 25, 1857.
35th to 36th.....1857-1861	James H. Hammond.....	Dec. 7, 1857	Mar. 3, 1861	Retired from Senate Nov. 11, 1860. Vacancy from Nov. 11, 1860, to July 16, 1868, because of Civil War.
40th to 42d.....1867-1873	Frederick A. Sawyer.....	July 16, 1868	Mar. 3, 1873	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1867.
43d to 46th.....1873-1879	John J. Patterson.....	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	

46th to 51st.....	1870-1891	Wade Hampton.....	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1891	
52d to 54th.....	1891-1897	John L. M. Irby.....	Mar. 4, 1891	Mar. 3, 1897	
55th to 57th.....	1897-1903	Joseph H. Earle.....	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1903	Died May 20, 1897.
58th.....	1897-1899	John L. McLaurin.....	May 27, 1897	Jan. 25, 1898	By governor, to fill vacancy.
59th to 57th.....	1897-1903	do.....	Jan. 26, 1898	Mar. 3, 1903	
58th to 60th.....	1903-1909	Asbury C. Lathner.....	Mar. 4, 1903	Mar. 3, 1909	Died Feb. 20, 1908.
61st.....	1907-1909	Frank B. Gary.....	Mar. 6, 1908	Mar. 3, 1909	
62d to 78th.....	1909-1945	Ellison D. Smith.....	Mar. 4, 1909	Jan. 3, 1945	Died Nov. 17, 1944.
79th.....	1943-1945	Wilton E. Hall.....	Nov. 20, 1944	Jan. 3, 1945	By governor, to fill vacancy.
80th to 81st.....	1945-1951	Olin D. Johnston.....	Jan. 3, 1945	Jan. 3, 1951	

SOUTH DAKOTA

CLASS 2

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
51st to 56th.....1889-1901	Richard F. Pettigrew.....	Nov. 2, 1889	Mar. 3, 1901	
57th to 62d.....1901-1913	Robert J. Gamble.....	Mar. 4, 1901	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d to 68th.....1913-1925	Thomas Sterling.....	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1925	
69th to 71st.....1925-1931	William H. McMaster.....	Mar. 4, 1925	Mar. 3, 1931	
72d to 77th.....1931-1943	William J. Bulow.....	Mar. 4, 1931	Jan. 3, 1943	
78th to 80th.....1943-1949	Harlan J. Bushfield.....	Jan. 3, 1943	Jan. 3, 1949	

CLASS 3

51st.....	1889-1891	Gideon C. Moody.....	Nov. 2, 1889	Mar. 3, 1891	
52d to 57th.....	1891-1903	James H. Kyle.....	Mar. 4, 1891	Mar. 3, 1903	Died July 1, 1901.
57th.....	1901-1903	Alfred B. Kiltredge.....	July 11, 1901	Jan. 20, 1903	By governor, to fill vacancy.
57th to 60th.....	1901-1909	do.....	Jan. 21, 1903	Mar. 3, 1909	
61st to 63d.....	1909-1915	Coe I. Crawford.....	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 3, 1915	
64th to 66th.....	1915-1921	Edwin S. Johnson.....	Mar. 4, 1915	Mar. 3, 1921	
67th to 76th.....	1921-1939	Peter Norbeck.....	Mar. 4, 1921	Jan. 3, 1939	Died Dec. 20, 1936.
74th to 75th.....	1935-1939	Herbert E. Hitchcock.....	Dec. 29, 1936	Nov. 8, 1938	By governor, to fill vacancy.
75th.....	1937-1939	Miss Gladys Pyle.....	Nov. 9, 1938	Jan. 3, 1939	
76th to 81st.....	1939-1961	J. Chandler Gurney.....	Jan. 3, 1939	Jan. 3, 1951	

TENNESSEE

CLASS I

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
4th.....1795-1797	William Cocke.....	Aug. 2, 1796	Mar. 3, 1797	
5th.....1797-1799	.....do.....	Apr. 22, 1797	Sept. 26, 1797	By governor, to fill vacancy by reason of no election. Resigned in April 1798.
6th to 7th.....1797-1803	Andrew Jackson.....	Sept. 26, 1797	Mar. 3, 1803	By governor, to fill vacancy.
8th.....1797-1799	Daniel Smith.....	Oct. 6, 1798	Dec. 12, 1798	
9th to 10th.....1797-1809	Joseph Anderson.....	Dec. 12, 1798	Mar. 3, 1809	
11th.....1800-1811	.....do.....	Mar. 4, 1809	Apr. 10, 1809	By governor, to fill vacancy.
11th to 13th.....1800-1815	.....do.....	Apr. 11, 1809	Mar. 3, 1815	
14th to 16th.....1815-1821	George W. Campbell.....	Oct. 10, 1815	Mar. 3, 1821	Resigned to take office "at close of session", Apr. 20, 1818. Vacancy from Mar. 4 to Oct. 10, 1815.
15th to 16th.....1817-1821	John H. Eaton.....	Sept. 5, 1818	Oct. 8, 1819	By governor, to fill vacancy.
16th to 22d.....1819-1833	.....do.....	Oct. 9, 1819	Mar. 3, 1833	Resigned Mar. 9, 1829.
21st to 25th.....1829-1839	Felix Grundy.....	Oct. 19, 1829	Mar. 3, 1839	Resigned July 4, 1838.
25th.....1837-1839	Ephraim H. Foster.....	Sept. 17, 1838	Mar. 3, 1839	By governor, to fill vacancy; subsequently elected for term beginning Mar. 4, 1839; resigned Mar. 3, 1839. Vacancy from Mar. 4 to Dec. 14, 1839.
26th to 28th.....1839-1845	Felix Grundy.....	Dec. 14, 1839	Mar. 3, 1845	Died Dec. 19, 1840.
26th to 27th.....1839-1843	Alfred O. P. Nicholson.....	Dec. 25, 1840	Oct. 16, 1843	By governor, to fill vacancy.
28th.....1843-1845	Ephraim H. Foster.....	Oct. 17, 1843	Mar. 3, 1845	
29th to 31st.....1845-1851	Hopkins L. Turney.....	Mar. 4, 1845	Mar. 3, 1851	Vacancy from Mar. 4 to Oct. 7, 1857.
32d to 34th.....1851-1857	James C. Jones.....	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1857	Resigned Mar. 4, 1862, military governor of Tennessee. Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1862, to May 4, 1865, because of Civil War.
35th to 37th.....1857-1863	Andrew Johnson.....	Oct. 8, 1857	Mar. 3, 1863	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1863.
39th to 40th.....1865-1869	David T. Patterson.....	May 4, 1865	Mar. 3, 1869	

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES

623

41st to 43d.....	1869-1875	William G. Brownlow.....	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	
44th to 46th.....	1875-1881	Andrew Johnson.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	Died July 31, 1876.
44th.....	1875-1877	David M. Key.....	Aug. 18, 1875	Jan. 19, 1877	By governor, to fill vacancy.
44th to 46th.....	1875-1881	James E. Bailey.....	Jan. 19, 1877	Mar. 3, 1881	
47th to 49th.....	1881-1887	Howell E. Jackson.....	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	Resigned Apr. 14, 1886.
49th.....	1885-1887	Washington C. Whitthorne.....	Apr. 16, 1886	Mar. 3, 1887	By governor, to fill vacancy.
50th to 61st.....	1887-1911	William B. Bate.....	Mar. 4, 1887	Mar. 3, 1911	Died Mar. 9, 1905.
59th to 61st.....	1905-1911	James B. Frazier.....	Mar. 21, 1905	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d to 64th.....	1911-1917	Luke Lea.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1917	
65th to 79th.....	1917-1947	Kenneth D. McKellar.....	Mar. 4, 1917	Jan. 3, 1947	

TENNESSEE—Continued

Class 2

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
4th to 5th.....1795-1799	William Blount.....	Aug. 2, 1796	Mar. 3, 1799	Expelled July 8, 1797.
5th.....1797-1799	Joseph Anderson.....	Sept. 26, 1797	Mar. 3, 1799	
6th to 8th.....1799-1805	William Cocke.....	Mar. 4, 1799	Mar. 3, 1805	
9th to 11th.....1805-1811	Daniel Smith.....	Mar. 4, 1805	Mar. 3, 1811	Resigned Mar. 31, 1809.
11th to 14th.....1809-1817	Jenkin Whiteside.....	Apr. 11, 1809	Mar. 3, 1817	Resigned Oct. 8, 1811.
12th to 14th.....1811-1817	George W. Campbell.....	Oct. 8, 1811	Mar. 3, 1817	Resigned Feb. 11, 1814.
13th to 14th.....1813-1817	Jesse Wharton.....	Mar. 17, 1814	Oct. 10, 1815	By governor, to fill vacancy.
14th.....1815-1817	John Williams.....	Oct. 10, 1815	Mar. 3, 1817	
15th.....1817-1819	do.....	Mar. 4, 1817	Oct. 1, 1817	By governor, during recess of legislature.
16th to 17th.....1817-1823	do.....	Oct. 2, 1817	Mar. 3, 1823	
18th to 20th.....1823-1829	Andrew Jackson.....	Mar. 4, 1823	Mar. 3, 1829	Resigned Oct. 14, 1825.
19th to 23d.....1825-1835	Hugh Lawson White.....	Oct. 23, 1825	Mar. 3, 1835	Vacancy from Mar. 4 to Oct. 5, 1835.
24th to 26th.....1835-1841	do.....	Oct. 6, 1835	Mar. 3, 1841	Resigned Jan. 13, 1840.
26th.....1839-1841	Alexander Anderson.....	Jan. 27, 1840	Mar. 3, 1841	Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1841, to Oct. 16, 1843.
28th.....1843-1847	Spencer Jarnagin.....	Oct. 17, 1843	Mar. 3, 1847	
30th to 32d.....1847-1853	John Bell.....	Nov. 22, 1847	Mar. 3, 1853	Vacancy from Mar. 4 to Oct. 28, 1853.
33d to 35th.....1853-1859	do.....	Oct. 29, 1853	Mar. 3, 1859	
36th to 38th.....1859-1865	Alfred O. P. Nicholson.....	Mar. 4, 1859	Mar. 3, 1865	Retired Mar. 3, 1861. Expelled July 11, 1861. Va- cancy from Mar. 3, 1861, to May 4, 1865, because of Civil War.
39th to 41st.....1865-1871	Joseph S. Fowler.....	May 4, 1865	Mar. 3, 1871	
42d to 44th.....1871-1877	Henry Cooper.....	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	
45th to 56th.....1877-1901	Isham G. Harris.....	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1901	Died July 8, 1897.
55th.....1897-1899	Thomas B. Turley.....	July 20, 1897	Feb. 1, 1898	By governor, to fill vacancy.

55th to 56th.....	1897-1901	.....do.....	Feb. 2, 1898	Mar. 3, 1901	
57th to 59th.....	1901-1907	Edward W. Carmack.....	Mar. 4, 1901	Mar. 3, 1907	
60th to 62d.....	1907-1913	Robert L. Taylor.....	Mar. 4, 1907	Mar. 3, 1913	Died Mar. 31, 1912.
62d.....	1911-1913	Newell Sanders.....	Apr. 8, 1912	Jan. 24, 1913	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....	do.....	William R. Webb.....	Jan. 24, 1913	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d to 68th.....	1913-1925	John K. Shields.....	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1925	
69th to 71st.....	1925-1931	Lawrence D. Tyson.....	Mar. 4, 1925	Mar. 3, 1931	Died Aug. 24, 1929.
71st.....	1929-1931	William E. Brock.....	Sept. 2, 1929	Nov. 3, 1930	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 4, 1930	Mar. 3, 1931	
72d to 74th.....	1931-1937	Cordell Hull.....	Mar. 4, 1931	Jan. 3, 1937	Resigned, effective Mar. 3, 1933.
74d.....	1933-1935	Nathan L. Bachman.....	Mar. 4, 1933	Nov. 6, 1934	By governor, to fill vacancy.
75d to 77th.....	1935-1943	do.....	Nov. 7, 1934	Jan. 3, 1943	Died Apr. 23, 1937.
78th.....	1937-1939	George L. Berry.....	May 6, 1937	Nov. 8, 1938	By governor, to fill vacancy.
75th to 80th.....	1937-1949	Tom Stewart.....	Jan. 16, 1939	Jan. 3, 1949	Elected Nov. 8, 1938. Took oath Jan. 16, 1939. Vacancy from Nov. 9, 1938, to Jan. 15, 1939.

TEXAS

CLASS I

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
29th to 37th.....1845-1863	Thomas J. Rusk.....	Feb. 21, 1846	Mar. 3, 1863	Died July 29, 1857.
35th to 37th.....1857-1863	J. Pinckney Henderson.....	Nov. 9, 1857	Mar. 3, 1863	Died June 4, 1858.
35th to 36th.....1857-1861	Matthias Ward.....	Sept. 27, 1858	Dec. 5, 1859	By governor, to fill vacancy.
36th to 37th.....1859-1863	Louis T. Wigfall.....	Dec. 5, 1859	Mar. 3, 1863	Expelled July 11, 1861. Vacancy from July 11, 1861, to Feb. 22, 1870, because of Civil War.
41st to 43d.....1860-1875	J. W. Flanagan.....	Feb. 22, 1870	Mar. 3, 1875	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1869.
44th to 49th.....1875-1887	Samuel B. Maxey.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1887	Resigned June 10, 1891.
50th to 52d.....1887-1893	John H. Reagan.....	Mar. 4, 1887	Mar. 3, 1893	By governor, to fill vacancy.
52d.....1891-1893	Horsea Chilton.....	June 10, 1891	Mar. 22, 1892	
52d to 55th.....1891-1899	Roger Q. Mills.....	Mar. 23, 1892	Mar. 3, 1899	
56th to 67th.....1890-1923	Charles A. Culberson.....	Mar. 4, 1899	Mar. 3, 1923	
68th to 70th.....1923-1929	Earle B. Mayfield.....	Mar. 4, 1923	Mar. 3, 1929	
71st to 79th.....1929-1947	Tom Connally.....	Mar. 4, 1929	Jan. 3, 1947	

CLASS 2

29th to 35th.....1845-1859	Sam Houston.....	Feb. 21, 1846	Mar. 3, 1859	Expelled July 11, 1861. Vacancy from July 11, 1861, to Feb. 22, 1870, because of Civil War. By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1865.
36th to 38th.....1859-1865	John Hemphill.....	Mar. 4, 1859	Mar. 3, 1865	
41st to 44th.....1869-1877	Morgan C. Hamilton.....	Feb. 22, 1870	Mar. 3, 1877	Resigned Jan. 3, 1913
45th to 53d.....1877-1895	Richard Coke.....	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1895	By governor, to fill vacancy
54th to 56th.....1895-1901	Horace Chilton.....	Mar. 4, 1895	Mar. 3, 1901	Died Apr. 9, 1941.
57th to 62d.....1901-1913	Joseph W. Bailey.....	Mar. 4, 1901	Mar. 3, 1913	By governor, to fill vacancy. Died June 26, 1941.
62d.....1911-1913	Rienzi M. Johnston.....	Jan. 4, 1913	Jan. 29, 1913	Elected June 28, 1941. Took oath Aug. 4, 1941.
62d to 77th.....1911-1943	Morris Sheppard.....	Jan. 29, 1913	Jan. 3, 1943	Governor during interim.
77th.....1941-1943	Andrew Jackson Houston.....	Apr. 21, 1941	June 26, 1941	
77th to 80th.....1941-1949	W. Lee O'Daniel.....	Aug. 4, 1941	Jan. 3, 1949	

UTAH.

CLASS I

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
54th to 55th.....1895-1899	Frank J. Cannon.....	Jan. 22, 1896	Mar. 3, 1899	Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1899, to Jan. 22, 1901, because of failure of legislature to elect.
56th to 58th.....1899-1905	Thomas Kearns.....	Jan. 23, 1901	Mar. 3, 1905	
59th to 65th.....1905-1917	George Sutherland.....	Mar. 4, 1905	Mar. 3, 1917	
65th to 76th.....1917-1941	William H. King.....	Mar. 4, 1917	Jan. 3, 1941	
77th to 78th.....1941-1947	Abe Murdock.....	Jan. 3, 1941	Jan. 3, 1947	

CLASS 3

54th.....	1895-1897	Arthur Brown.....	Jan. 22, 1896	Mar. 3, 1897
55th to 57th.....	1897-1903	Joseph L. Rawlins.....	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1903
58th to 72d.....	1903-1933	Reed Smoot.....	Mar. 4, 1903	Mar. 3, 1933
73d to 81st.....	1933-1951	Elbert D. Thomas.....	Mar. 4, 1933	Jan. 3, 1951

VERMONT

CLASS I

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
2d to 4th.....1791-1797	Moses Robinson.....	Oct. 17, 1791	Mar. 3, 1797	Resigned Oct. 15, 1796.
4th to 7th.....1796-1803	Isaac Tichenor.....	Oct. 18, 1796	Mar. 3, 1803	Resigned Oct. 17, 1797.
5th to 7th.....1797-1803	Nathaniel Chipman.....	Oct. 17, 1797	Mar. 3, 1803	
8th to 10th.....1803-1809	Israel Smith.....	Mar. 4, 1803	Mar. 3, 1809	Resigned Oct. 1, 1807.
10th to 13th.....1807-1815	Jonathan Robinson.....	Oct. 10, 1807	Mar. 3, 1815	
14th to 16th.....1815-1821	Isaac Tichenor.....	Mar. 4, 1815	Mar. 3, 1821	
17th to 22d.....1821-1833	Horatio Seymour.....	Mar. 4, 1821	Mar. 3, 1833	
23d to 26th.....1833-1839	Benjamin Swift.....	Mar. 4, 1833	Mar. 3, 1839	
26th to 31st.....1839-1851	Samuel S. Phelps.....	Mar. 4, 1839	Mar. 3, 1851	
32d to 40th.....1851-1869	Solomon Foot.....	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1869	Died Mar. 28, 1866.
39th.....1865-1867	George F. Edmunds.....	Apr. 3, 1866	Oct. 23, 1866	By governor, to fill vacancy.
39th to 52d.....1865-1893	do.....	Oct. 24, 1866	Mar. 3, 1893	Resigned Nov. 1, 1891.
52d.....1891-1893	Redfield Proctor.....	Nov. 2, 1891	Oct. 18, 1892	By governor, to fill vacancy.
52d to 61st.....1891-1911	do.....	Oct. 19, 1892	Mar. 3, 1911	Died Mar. 4, 1908.
60th.....1907-1909	John W. Stewart.....	Mar. 24, 1908	Oct. 20, 1908	By governor, to fill vacancy.
60th to 67th.....1907-1923	Carroll S. Page.....	Oct. 21, 1908	Mar. 3, 1923	
68th to 73d.....1923-1935	Frank L. Greene.....	Mar. 4, 1923	Mar. 3, 1935	Died Dec. 17, 1930.
71st to 72d.....1929-1933	Frank C. Partridge.....	Dec. 23, 1930	Mar. 31, 1931	By governor, to fill vacancy.
72d to 79th.....1931-1947	Warren R. Austin.....	Apr. 1, 1931	Jan. 3, 1947	

CLASS 3

2d to 3d.....	1791-1795	Stephen R. Bradley.....	Oct. 17, 1791	Mar. 3, 1795	
4th to 6th.....	1795-1801	Eljah Paine.....	Mar. 4, 1795	Mar. 3, 1801	Resigned Sept. 1, 1801.
7th to 12th.....	1801-1813	Stephen R. Bradley.....	Oct. 15, 1801	Mar. 3, 1813	
13th to 15th.....	1813-1819	Dudley Chase.....	Mar. 4, 1813	Mar. 3, 1819	Resigned Nov. 3, 1817.
15th.....	1817-1819	James Fisk.....	Nov. 4, 1817	Mar. 3, 1819	Resigned Jan. 8, 1818.
15th to 18th.....	1817-1825	William A. Palmer.....	Oct. 20, 1818	Mar. 3, 1825	
19th to 21st.....	1825-1831	Dudley Chase.....	Mar. 4, 1825	Mar. 3, 1831	
22d to 27th.....	1831-1843	Samuel Prentiss.....	Mar. 4, 1831	Mar. 3, 1843	Resigned Apr. 11, 1842.
27th.....	1841-1843	Samuel C. Crafts.....	Apr. 23, 1842	Oct. 25, 1842	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....	1843-1855	do.....	Oct. 26, 1842	Mar. 3, 1843	
28th to 33d.....	1843-1855	William Upham.....	Mar. 4, 1843	Mar. 3, 1855	Died Jan. 14, 1853.
32d to 33d.....	1851-1855	Samuel S. Phelps.....	Jan. 17, 1853	Mar. 16, 1854	By governor, to fill vacancy. By resolution of Senate, Mar. 16, 1854, declared not entitled to retain his seat. Vacancy from Mar. 16 to Oct. 13, 1854.
33d.....	1853-1855	Lawrence Brainard.....	Oct. 14, 1854	Mar. 3, 1855	
34th to 39th.....	1855-1867	Jacob Collamer.....	Mar. 4, 1855	Mar. 3, 1867	Died Nov. 9, 1865.
39th.....	1865-1867	Luke P. Poland.....	Nov. 21, 1865	Oct. 23, 1866	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 24, 1866	Mar. 3, 1867	
40th to 57th.....	1867-1903	Justin S. Morrill.....	Mar. 4, 1867	Mar. 3, 1903	Died Dec. 28, 1898.
55th to 56th.....	1897-1901	Jonathan Ross.....	Jan. 11, 1899	Oct. 17, 1900	By governor, to fill vacancy.
56th to 69th.....	1899-1927	William F. Dillingham.....	Oct. 18, 1900	Mar. 3, 1927	Died July 12, 1923. Vacancy from July 13 to Nov. 5, 1923.
68th to 75th.....	1923-1939	Porter H. Dale.....	Nov. 6, 1923	Jan. 3, 1939	Died Oct. 6, 1933. Vacancy from Oct. 7 to Nov. 20, 1933.
73d.....	1933-1935	Ernest W. Gibson.....	Nov. 21, 1933	Jan. 16, 1934	By governor, to fill vacancy.
73d to 78th.....	1933-1945	do.....	Jan. 17, 1934	Jan. 3, 1945	Died June 20, 1940.
76th.....	1939-1941	Ernest W. Gibson, Jr.....	June 24, 1940	Jan. 3, 1941	By governor, to fill vacancy.
77th to 81st.....	1939-1951	George D. Aiken.....	Jan. 10, 1941	Jan. 3, 1951	Elected Nov. 5, 1940. Took oath Jan. 10, 1941. Governor during interim.

VIRGINIA

CLASS I

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
1st.....1789-1791	William Grayson.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1791	Died Mar. 12, 1790.
Do.....do.....	John Walker.....	Mar. 31, 1790	Nov. 9, 1790	By governor, to fill vacancy.
1st to 4th.....1789-1797	James Monroe.....	Nov. 9, 1790	Mar. 3, 1797	Resigned Nov. 18, 1794.
3d to 10th.....1793-1800	Stevens T. Mason.....	Nov. 18, 1794	Mar. 3, 1809	Died May 10, 1803.
8th.....1803-1805	John Taylor.....	June 4, 1803	Dec. 7, 1803	By governor, to fill vacancy.
8th to 10th.....1803-1809	Abraham B. Venable.....	Dec. 7, 1803	Mar. 3, 1809	Resigned June 7, 1804.
8th.....1803-1805	William B. Giles.....	Aug. 11, 1804	Dec. 4, 1804	By governor, to fill vacancy.
9th to 10th.....1803-1809	Andrew Moore.....	Dec. 4, 1804	Mar. 3, 1809	Died Dec. 30, 1814.
11th to 13th.....1809-1815	Richard Brent.....	Mar. 4, 1809	Mar. 3, 1815	Resigned Mar. 27, 1825.
13th to 16th.....1813-1827	James C. Barbour.....	Jan. 2, 1815	Mar. 3, 1827	Resigned Feb. 20, 1836.
16th.....1825-1827	John Randolph.....	Dec. 9, 1825	Mar. 3, 1827	Vacancy in this class from Mar. 4, 1839, to Jan. 17, 1841.
20th to 25th.....1827-1839	John Tyler.....	Mar. 4, 1827	Mar. 3, 1839	Died Jan. 12, 1847.
24th to 25th.....1835-1839	William C. Rives.....	Mar. 4, 1836	Mar. 3, 1839	Retired from Senate Mar. 28, 1861. Expelled July 11, 1861. Vacancy from Mar. 28, to July 8, 1861, because of Civil War.
26th to 28th.....1839-1845	do.....	Jan. 18, 1841	Mar. 3, 1845	By legislature, to fill vacancy.
29th to 31st.....1845-1851	Isaac S. Pennybacker.....	Dec. 3, 1845	Mar. 3, 1851	Died Jan. 2, 1864. Vacancy from Jan. 2, 1864, to Oct. 20, 1869, because of Civil War.
29th to 37th.....1845-1863	James M. Mason.....	Jan. 21, 1847	Mar. 3, 1863	
37th.....1861-1863	Watman T. Willey.....	July 9, 1861	Mar. 3, 1863	
38th to 40th.....1863-1869	Lemuel J. Bowden.....	Mar. 4, 1863	Mar. 3, 1869	

41st to 43d.....	1869-1876	John F. Lewis.....	Oct. 20, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1869.
44th to 46th.....	1875-1881	Robert E. Withers.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	
47th to 49th.....	1881-1887	William Mahone.....	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	
50th to 64th.....	1887-1917	John W. Daniel.....	Mar. 4, 1887	Mar. 3, 1917	
61st.....	1909-1911	Claude A. Swanson.....	Aug. 1, 1910	Mar. 3, 1911	Died June 29, 1910.
62d.....	1911-1913	do.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Jan. 23, 1912	By governor, to fill vacancy.
63d to 73d.....	1911-1935	do.....	Jan. 24, 1912	Jan. 3, 1935	By governor, to fill vacancy.
73d.....	1933-1935	Harry Flood Byrd.....	Mar. 4, 1933	Nov. 7, 1933	Resigned, effective Mar. 3, 1933.
73d to 79th.....	1933-1947	do.....	Nov. 8, 1933	Jan. 3, 1947	By governor, to fill vacancy.

VIRGINIA—Continued

CLASS 2

Congress	Name of Senator	Commencement of Service	Expiration of term	Remarks
1st to 2d.....1789-1793	Richard Henry Lee.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1793	Resigned Oct. 8, 1792.
2d to 5th.....1791-1799	John Taylor.....	Oct. 18, 1792	Mar. 3, 1799	Resigned May 11, 1794.
3d to 5th.....1793-1799	Henry Tazewell.....	Nov. 18, 1794	Mar. 3, 1799	Died Jan. 24, 1799.
6th to 8th.....1799-1805	Wilson C. Nicholas.....	Dec. 5, 1799	Mar. 3, 1805	Resigned May 22, 1804.
8th.....1803-1805	Andrew Moore.....	Aug. 11, 1804	Dec. 4, 1804	By governor, to fill vacancy.
8th to 14th.....1803-1817	William B. Giles.....	Dec. 4, 1804	Mar. 3, 1817	Resigned Mar. 3, 1815.
14th.....1815-1817	Armistead T. Mason.....	Jan. 3, 1816	Mar. 3, 1817	
15th to 17th.....1817-1823	John W. Eppes.....	Mar. 4, 1817	Mar. 3, 1823	Resigned Dec. 4, 1819.
16th to 17th.....1819-1823	James Pleasants.....	Dec. 10, 1819	Mar. 3, 1823	Resigned Dec. 15, 1822.
17th to 20th.....1821-1829	John Taylor.....	Dec. 18, 1822	Mar. 3, 1829	Died Aug. 20, 1824.
18th to 23d.....1823-1835	Littleton W. Tazewell.....	Dec. 7, 1824	Mar. 3, 1835	Resigned July 16, 1832.
22d to 23d.....1831-1835	William C. Rives.....	Dec. 10, 1832	Mar. 3, 1835	Resigned Feb. 22, 1834.
23d to 26th.....1833-1841	Benjamin W. Leigh.....	Feb. 26, 1834	Mar. 3, 1841	Resigned July 4, 1836.
24th to 26th.....1835-1841	Richard E. Parker.....	Dec. 12, 1836	Mar. 3, 1841	Resigned Mar. 13, 1837.
25th to 26th.....1837-1841	William H. Roane.....	Mar. 14, 1837	Mar. 3, 1841	
27th to 29th.....1841-1847	William S. Archer.....	Mar. 4, 1841	Mar. 3, 1847	
30th to 38th.....1847-1865	Robert M. T. Hunter.....	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1865	Retired from Senate Mar. 23, 1861. Expelled July 11, 1861. Vacancy from Mar. 28 to July 8, 1861, because of Civil War.
37th to 38th.....1861-1865	John S. Carlile.....	July 9, 1861	Mar. 3, 1865	By legislature to fill vacancy. Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1865, to Oct. 20, 1869, because of Civil War.
41st.....1869-1871	John W. Johnston.....	Oct. 20, 1869	Mar. 3, 1871	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1865.

42d to 47th.....	1871-1883	.....do.....	Mar. 15, 1871	Mar. 3, 1883	
48th to 50th.....	1883-1889	Harrison H. Riddleberger.....	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1889	
51st to 53d.....	1889-1895	John S. Barbour, Jr.....	Mar. 4, 1889	Mar. 3, 1895	Died May 14, 1892.
52d to 53d.....	1891-1895	Eppa Hunton.....	May 28, 1892	Dec. 19, 1893	By governor, to fill vacancy.
53d.....	1893-1895	.....do.....	Dec. 20, 1893	Mar. 3, 1895	
54th to 68th.....	1895-1925	Thomas S. Martin.....	Mar. 4, 1895	Mar. 3, 1925	Died Nov. 12, 1919. Vacancy from Nov. 12, 1919, to Feb. 2, 1920.
66th.....	1919-1921	Carter Glass.....	Nov. 18, 1919	Nov. 2, 1920	Appointed by governor. Took oath Feb. 2, 1920, Secretary of Treasury during interim.
66th to 80th.....	1919-1949	.....do.....	Nov. 3, 1920	Jan. 3, 1949	

WASHINGTON

CLASS 1

Congress	Name of Senator	Commencement of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
51st to 52d.....1889-1893	John B. Allen.....	Nov. 20, 1889	Mar. 3, 1893	Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1893, to Feb. 1, 1895, because of failure of legislature to elect. John B. Allen was appointed by governor Mar. 10, 1893, to fill vacancy, but by Senate resolution of Aug. 28, 1893, was declared not entitled to a seat.
53d to 56th.....1893-1899	John L. Wilson.....	Feb. 1, 1895	Mar. 3, 1899	
56th to 58th.....1899-1905	Addison G. Foster.....	Mar. 4, 1899	Mar. 3, 1905	Resigned Dec. 16, 1940. By governor, to fill vacancy.
59th to 61st.....1905-1911	Samuel H. Piles.....	Mar. 4, 1905	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d to 67th.....1911-1923	Miles Polindexter.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1923	
68th to 73d.....1923-1935	Clarence C. Dill.....	Mar. 4, 1923	Jan. 3, 1935	
74th to 76th.....1935-1941	Lewis B. Schwellenbach.....	Jan. 3, 1935	Jan. 3, 1941	
76th.....1939-1941	Mon C. Walgren.....	Dec. 19, 1940	Jan. 3, 1941	
77th to 78th.....1941-1947	-----do.-----	Jan. 3, 1941	Jan. 3, 1947	

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES

637

Class 3-

51st to 54th.....	1889-1897	Watson C. Squire.....	Nov. 20, 1889	Mar. 3, 1897	
55th to 57th.....	1897-1903	George Turner.....	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1903	
58th to 60th.....	1903-1909	Levi Ankeny.....	Mar. 4, 1903	Mar. 3, 1909	
61st to 72d.....	1909-1933	Wesley L. Jones.....	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 3, 1933	Died Nov. 19, 1932.
72d.....	1931-1933	Elljah S. Grammer.....	Nov. 22, 1932	Mar. 3, 1933	By governor, to fill vacancy.
73d to 78th.....	1933-1945	Homer T. Bone.....	Mar. 4, 1933	Jan. 3, 1945	Resigned Nov. 13, 1944.
78th.....	1943-1945	Warren G. Magnuson.....	Dec. 14, 1944	Jan. 3, 1945	By governor, to fill vacancy.
79th to 81st.....	1945-1951	.....do.....	Jan. 3, 1945	Jan. 3, 1951	

WEST VIRGINIA

CLASS I

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
38th to 40th.....1863-1869	Peter G. Van Winkle.....	Aug. 4, 1863	Mar. 3, 1869	
41st to 43d.....1869-1875	Arthur I. Boreman.....	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	
44th to 46th.....1875-1881	Allon T. Caperton.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	
44th.....1875-1877	Samuel Price.....	Aug. 26, 1876	Jan. 26, 1877	
44th to 46th.....1875-1881	Frank Hersford.....	Jan. 26, 1877	Mar. 3, 1881	Died July 26, 1876.
47th to 49th.....1881-1887	Johnson N. Camden.....	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	By governor, to fill vacancy.
50th to 55th.....1887-1899	Charles J. Faulkner.....	Mar. 4, 1887	Mar. 3, 1899	
56th to 61st.....1899-1911	Nathan B. Scott.....	Mar. 4, 1899	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d to 64th.....1911-1917	William E. Chilton.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1917	
65th to 67th.....1917-1923	Howard Sutherland.....	Mar. 4, 1917	Mar. 3, 1923	
68th to 70th.....1923-1929	Matthew M. Neely.....	Mar. 4, 1923	Mar. 3, 1929	
71st to 73d.....1929-1935	Henry D. Hatfield.....	Mar. 4, 1929	Jan. 3, 1935	
74th to 76th.....1935-1941	Rush D. Holt.....	Jan. 3, 1935	Jan. 3, 1941	Elected Nov. 6, 1934, and not having reached the age required by the Constitution, did not take his seat until June 21, 1935.
77th to 79th.....1941-1947	Harley M. Kilgore.....	Jan. 3, 1941	Jan. 3, 1947	

CLASS 2

38th to 41st.....	1863-1871	Waltman T. Willey.....	Aug. 4, 1863	Mar. 3, 1871	
42d to 47th.....	1871-1883	Henry G. Davis.....	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1883	
48th to 53d.....	1883-1895	John E. Kenna.....	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1895	Died Jan. 11, 1893.
52d to 53d.....	1891-1895	Johnson N. Camden.....	Jan. 25, 1893	Mar. 3, 1895	
54th to 62d.....	1895-1913	Stephen B. Elkins.....	Mar. 4, 1895	Mar. 3, 1913	Died Jan. 4, 1911.
61st.....	1909-1911	Davis Elkins.....	Jan. 9, 1911	Jan. 31, 1911	By governor, to fill vacancy.
61st to 62d.....	1909-1913	Clarence W. Watson.....	Feb. 1, 1911	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d to 65th.....	1913-1919	Nathan Goff.....	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1919	
66th to 68th.....	1919-1925	Davis Elkins.....	Mar. 4, 1919	Mar. 3, 1925	
69th to 71st.....	1925-1931	Guy D. Goff.....	Mar. 4, 1925	Mar. 3, 1931	
72d to 77th.....	1931-1943	Matthew M. Neely.....	Mar. 4, 1931	Jan. 3, 1943	Resigned Jan. 13, 1941.
77th.....	1941-1943	Joseph Rosier.....	Jan. 13, 1941	Nov. 17, 1942	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....	do.....	Hugh Ike Shott.....	Nov. 18, 1942	Jan. 3, 1943	
78th to 80th.....	1943-1949	Chapman Revercomb.....	Jan. 3, 1943	Jan. 3, 1949	

WISCONSIN

CLASS I

Congress	Name of Senator*	Commence- ment of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
30th to 34th.....1847-1857	Henry Dodge.....	June 8, 1848	Mar. 3, 1857	
35th to 40th.....1857-1869	James R. Doolittle.....	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1869	
41st to 43d.....1869-1875	Matthew H. Carpenter.....	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	
44th to 46th.....1875-1881	Angus Cameron.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	
47th to 52d.....1881-1893	Philetus Sawyer.....	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1893	
53d to 55th.....1893-1899	John L. Mitchell.....	Mar. 4, 1893	Mar. 3, 1899	
56th to 58th.....1899-1905	Joseph V. Quarles.....	Mar. 4, 1899	Mar. 3, 1905	
59th to 69th.....1905-1927	Robert M. La Follette.....	Mar. 4, 1905	Mar. 3, 1929	Elected Jan. 25, 1905. Took oath Jan. 4, 1906. Governor during interim. Died June 18, 1925. Vacancy from June 19, to Sept. 20, 1925. Elected Sept. 20, 1925.
69th to 70th.....1925-1947	Robert M. La Follette, Jr.....	Sept. 30, 1925	Jan. 3, 1947	

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES

641

CLASS 3

30th to 33d.....1847-1855	Isaac P. Walker.....	June 8, 1848	Mar. 3, 1855	
34th to 36th.....1855-1861	Charles Durkee.....	Mar. 4, 1855	Mar. 3, 1861	
37th to 45th.....1861-1879	Timothy O. Howe.....	Mar. 4, 1861	Mar. 3, 1879	
46th to 48th.....1879-1885	Matthew H. Carpenter.....	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	
47th to 48th.....1881-1885	Angus Cameron.....	Mar. 10, 1881	Mar. 3, 1885	Died Feb. 24, 1881.
49th to 51st.....1885-1891	John Coit Spooner.....	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 3, 1891	
52d to 54th.....1891-1897	William F. Vilas.....	Mar. 4, 1891	Mar. 3, 1897	
55th to 60th.....1897-1909	John Coit Spooner.....	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1909	Resigned Mar. 2, 1907, to take effect May 1, 1907.
60th to 63d.....1907-1915	Isaac Stephenson.....	May 17, 1907	Mar. 3, 1915	Elected by legislature to fill vacancy.
64th to 66th.....1915-1921	Paul O. Husting.....	Mar. 4, 1915	Mar. 3, 1921	Died Oct. 21, 1917. Vacancy from Oct. 22, 1917, to Apr. 1, 1918.
65th to 69th.....1917-1927	Irvine L. Lenroot.....	Apr. 2, 1918	Mar. 3, 1927	Was Representative from Apr. 2 to 17, 1918, inclusive.
70th to 72d.....1927-1933	John J. Blaine.....	Mar. 4, 1927	Mar. 3, 1933	
73d to 75th.....1933-1939	F. Ryan Duffy.....	Mar. 4, 1933	Jan. 3, 1939	
76th to 81st.....1939-1951	Alexander Wiley.....	Jan. 8, 1939	Jan. 8, 1951	

WYOMING

CLASS

Congress	Name of Senator	Commencement of service	Expiration of term	Remarks
51st to 52d.....1889-1893 53d.....1893-1895	Francis E. Warren.....	Nov. 18, 1890	Mar. 3, 1893	Aschel C. Beckwith appointed by governor. Credentials presented to Senate Mar. 15, 1893, but did not qualify. On July 11, 1893, Mr. Beckwith resigned. Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1893, to Jan. 23, 1895, because of failure of legislature to elect.
53d to 55th.....1893-1917	Clarence D. Clark.....	Jan. 23, 1895	Mar. 3, 1917	Died Nov. 3, 1933. Vacancy from Nov. 4 to Dec. 31, 1933.
55th to 73d.....1917-1935	John B. Kendrick.....	Mar. 4, 1917	Jan. 3, 1935	By governor, to fill vacancy.
73d.....1933-1935 73d to 79th.....1933-1947	Joseph C. O'Mahoney..... do.....	Jan. 1, 1934 Nov. 7, 1934	Nov. 6, 1934 Jan. 3, 1947	

CLASS 2

51st to 53d.....	1889-1895	Joseph M. Carey.....	Nov. 15, 1890	Mar. 3, 1895	Died Nov. 24, 1929. By governor, to fill vacancy.
54th to 71st.....	1895-1931	Francis E. Warren.....	Mar. 4, 1895	Mar. 3, 1931	
71st.....	1929-1931	Patrick J. Sullivan.....	Dec. 5, 1929	Nov. 30, 1930	
71st to 74th.....	1929-1937	Robert D. Carey.....	Dec. 1, 1930	Jan. 3, 1937	
75th to 77th.....	1937-1943	H. H. Schwartz.....	Jan. 3, 1937	Jan. 3, 1943	
78th to 80th.....	1943-1949	E. V. Robertson.....	Jan. 3, 1943	Jan. 3, 1949	

INDEX OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES

Name	State	Page
A		
Abbott, Joseph C.....	North Carolina.....	599
Adair, John.....	Kentucky.....	554
Adams, Alva B.....	Colorado.....	529
Adams, John Quincy.....	Massachusetts.....	566
Adams, Robert H.....	Mississippi.....	574
Adams, Stephen.....	Mississippi.....	572
Aiken, George D.....	Vermont.....	631
Alcorn, James L.....	Mississippi.....	574
Aldrich, Nelson W.....	Rhode Island.....	614
Alger, Russell A.....	Michigan.....	569
Allee, James F.....	Delaware.....	534
Allen, Henry J.....	Kansas.....	551
Allen, John B.....	Washington.....	636
Allen, Philip.....	Rhode Island.....	615
Allen, William.....	Ohio.....	605
Allen, William V.....	Nebraska.....	580
Allison, William B.....	Iowa.....	549
Ames, Adelbert.....	Mississippi.....	572
Anderson, Alexander.....	Tennessee.....	624
Anderson, Joseph.....	Tennessee.....	622, 624
Andrews, Charles O.....	Florida.....	537
Ankeny, Levi.....	Washington.....	637
Anthony, Henry B.....	Rhode Island.....	615
Archer, William S.....	Virginia.....	634
Armstrong, David H.....	Missouri.....	577
Armstrong, John.....	New York.....	594, 596
Arnold, Samuel G.....	Rhode Island.....	614
Ashley, Chester.....	Arkansas.....	524
Ashmun, Eli P.....	Massachusetts.....	566
Ashurst, Henry Fountain.....	Arizona.....	523
Atchison, David R.....	Missouri.....	577
Atherton, Charles G.....	New Hampshire.....	584, 586
Austin, Warren R.....	Vermont.....	630

Name	State	Page
B		
Bachman, Nathan L.	Tennessee	625
Bacon, Augustus O.	Georgia	539
Badger, George E.	North Carolina	600
Bagby, Arthur P.	Alabama	521
Bailey, James E.	Tennessee	623
Bailey, Joseph W.	Texas	627
Bailey, Josiah W.	North Carolina	599
Bailey, Theodorus	New York	594
Baird, David	New Jersey	591
Baird, David, Jr.	New Jersey	591
Baker, Edward D.	Oregon	608
Baker, David J.	Illinois	544
Baker, Lucien	Kansas	550
Baldwin, Abraham	Georgia	538
Baldwin, Henry P.	Michigan	568
Baldwin, Roger S.	Connecticut	530
Ball, Joseph H.	Minnesota	571
Ball, L. Heisler	Delaware	532, 535
Bankhead, John H.	Alabama	520
Bankhead, John H., 2d.	Alabama	520
Barbour, James C.	Virginia	632
Barbour, John S., Jr.	Virginia	635
Barbour, W. Warren	New Jersey	589, 591
Bard, Thomas R.	California	526
Barkley, Alben W.	Kentucky	555
Barnard, Isaac D.	Pennsylvania	610
Barnum, William H.	Connecticut	531
Barnwell, Robert W.	South Carolina	616
Barrow, Alexander	Louisiana	556
Barrow, Pope	Georgia	539
Barry, Alexander G.	Oregon	609
Barry, William T.	Kentucky	552
Barton, David	Missouri	577
Bassett, Richard	Delaware	534
Bate, William B.	Tennessee	623
Bateman, Ephraim	New Jersey	587
Bates, Isaac C.	Massachusetts	567
Bates, Martin W.	Delaware	534
Bayard, James A., Jr.	Delaware	532
Bayard, James A., Sr.	Delaware	534
Bayard, Richard H.	Delaware	532
Bayard, Thomas F., Jr.	Delaware	533
Bayard, Thomas F., Sr.	Delaware	532
Beck, James B.	Kentucky	552
Beckham, John C. W.	Kentucky	555
Beckwith, Asahel C.	Wyoming	642
Bell, Charles H.	New Hampshire	586

Name	State	Page
Bell, James	New Hampshire	586
Bell, John	Tennessee	624
Bell, Samuel	New Hampshire	584
Bénet, Christie	South Carolina	617
Benjamin, Judah P.	Louisiana	556
Benson, Alfred W.	Kansas	550
Benson, Elmer A.	Minnesota	571
Benton, Thomas H.	Missouri	576
Berrien, John M.	Georgia	538, 540
Berry, George L.	Tennessee	625
Berry, James H.	Arkansas	524
Betts, Thaddeus	Connecticut	530
Beveridge, Albert J.	Indiana	546
Bibb, George M.	Kentucky	552
Bibb, William W.	Georgia	538
Biggs, Asa	North Carolina	600
Bigler, William	Pennsylvania	612
Bilbo, Theodore G.	Mississippi	573
Bingham, Hiram	Connecticut	531
Bingham, Kinsley S.	Michigan	569
Bingham, William	Pennsylvania	612
Black, Hugö	Alabama	522
Black, John	Mississippi	572
Blackburn, Joseph C. S.	Kentucky	552, 555
Blaine, James G.	Maine	561
Blaine, John J.	Wisconsin	641
Blair, Francis P.	Missouri	577
Blair, Henry W.	New Hampshire	587
Blanchard, Newton C.	Louisiana	558
Blease, Coleman L.	South Carolina	617
Bledsoe, Jesse	Kentucky	554
Blodgett, Rufus	New Jersey	589
Bloodworth, Timothy	North Carolina	600
Blount, William	Tennessee	624
Boardman, Elijah	Connecticut	530
Bogy, Lewis V.	Missouri	577
Bone, Homer T.	Washington	637
Booth, Newton	California	526
Borah, William E.	Idaho	542
Boreman, Arthur I.	West Virginia	638
Borland, Solon	Arkansas	525
Boulligny, Dominique	Louisiana	556
Bourne, Jonathan, Jr.	Oregon	608
Boutwell, George S.	Massachusetts	567
Bowden, Lemuel L.	Virginia	632
Bowen, Thomas M.	Colorado	528
Bradbury, James W.	Maine	561
Bradford, William	Rhode Island	615
Bradley, Stephen R.	Vermont	631

Name	State	Page
Bradley, William O.....	Kentucky.....	555
Brady, James H.....	Idaho.....	543
Bragg, Thomas.....	North Carolina.....	598
Brainerd, Lawrence.....	Vermont.....	631
Branch, John.....	North Carolina.....	598
Brandeggee, Frank B.....	Connecticut.....	531
Bratton, Sam G.....	New Mexico.....	593
Breckinridge, John.....	Kentucky.....	554
Breckinridge, John C.....	Kentucky.....	555
Breese, Sidney.....	Illinois.....	545
Brent, Richard.....	Virginia.....	632
Brewster, Ralph O.....	Maine.....	560
Brice, Calvin S.....	Ohio.....	605
Bridges, H. Styles.....	New Hampshire.....	585
Briggs, Frank O.....	New Jersey.....	591
Bright, Jesse D.....	Indiana.....	546
Bristow, Joseph L.....	Kansas.....	551
Brock, William E.....	Tennessee.....	625
Broderick, David C.....	California.....	526
Brodhead, Richard.....	Pennsylvania.....	610
Brooke, Walker.....	Mississippi.....	574
Brookhart, Smith W.....	Iowa.....	548, 549
Brooks, C. Wayland.....	Illinois.....	544
Broussard, Edwin S.....	Louisiana.....	559
Broussard, Robert F.....	Louisiana.....	559
Brown, Albert G.....	Mississippi.....	574
Brown, Arthur.....	Utah.....	629
Brown, Bedford.....	North Carolina.....	598
Brown, B. Gratz.....	Missouri.....	577
Brown, Ethan A.....	Ohio.....	605
Brown, Fred H.....	New Hampshire.....	587
Brown, James.....	Louisiana.....	556, 558
Brown, John.....	Kentucky.....	552
Brown, Joseph E.....	Georgia.....	540
Brown, Norris.....	Nebraska.....	581
Brown, Prentiss M.....	Michigan.....	569
Browning, Orville H.....	Illinois.....	544
Brownlow, William G.....	Tennessee.....	623
Bruce, Blanche K.....	Mississippi.....	573
Bruce, William Cabell.....	Maryland.....	563
Bryan, Nathan P.....	Florida.....	537
Bryan, William J.....	Florida.....	537
Buchanan, James.....	Pennsylvania.....	612
Buck, C. Douglass.....	Delaware.....	535
Buckalew, Charles R.....	Pennsylvania.....	610
Buckingham, William A.....	Connecticut.....	530
Buckner, Alexander.....	Missouri.....	577
Bulkeley, Morgan G.....	Connecticut.....	530
Bulkley, Robert J.....	Ohio.....	605

Name	State	Page
Bulloch, William B.....	Georgia.....	538
Bulow, William J.....	South Dakota.....	620
Bunker, Berkeley L.....	Nevada.....	582
Burke, Edward R.....	Nebraska.....	580
Burkett, Elmer J.....	Nebraska.....	580
Burleigh, Edwin C.....	Maine.....	561
Burnet, Jacob.....	Ohio.....	605
Burnham, Henry E.....	New Hampshire.....	585
Burnside, Ambrose E.....	Rhode Island.....	614
Burr, Aaron.....	New York.....	594
Burrill, James, Jr.....	Rhode Island.....	615
Burrows, Julius C.....	Michigan.....	568
Bursum, Holm O.....	New Mexico.....	593
Burton, Harold H.....	Ohio.....	604
Burton, Joseph R.....	Kansas.....	550
Burton, Theodore E.....	Ohio.....	605
Bushfield, Harlan J.....	South Dakota.....	620
Butler, Andrew P.....	South Carolina.....	618
Butler, Hugh A.....	Nebraska.....	580
Butler, Marion.....	North Carolina.....	599
Butler, Matthew C.....	South Carolina.....	617
Butler, Pierce.....	South Carolina.....	616, 618
Butler, William M.....	Massachusetts.....	566
Byrd, Harry Flood.....	Virginia.....	533
Byrnes, James F.....	South Carolina.....	617
C		
Cabot, George.....	Massachusetts.....	566
Caffery, Donelson.....	Louisiana.....	556
Calder, William M.....	New York.....	595
Caldwell, Alexander.....	Kansas.....	550
Calhoun, John C.....	South Carolina.....	616
Call, Wilkinson.....	Florida.....	537
Camden, Johnson N., Jr.....	Kentucky.....	555
Camden, Johnson N.....	West Virginia.....	638, 639
Cameron, Angus.....	Wisconsin.....	640, 641
Cameron, James D.....	Pennsylvania.....	612
Cameron, Ralph H.....	Arizona.....	523
Cameron, Simon.....	Pennsylvania.....	610, 612

Name	State	Page
Campbell, Alexander	Ohio	605
Campbell, George W.	Tennessee	622, 624
Cannon, Frank J.	Utah	628
Capehart, Homer E.	Indiana	547
Caperton, Allen T.	West Virginia	638
Capper, Arthur	Kansas	550
Caraway, Mrs. Hattie W.	Arkansas	525
Caraway, Thaddeus H.	Arkansas	525
Carey, Joseph M.	Wyoming	643
Carey, Robert D.	Wyoming	643
Carlile, John S.	Virginia	634
Carlisle, John G.	Kentucky	552
Carmack, Edward W.	Tennessee	625
Carpenter, Matthew H.	Wisconsin	640, 641
Carroll, Charles, of Carrollton	Maryland	562
Carter, Thomas H.	Montana	578, 579
Casey, Lyman R.	North Dakota	602
Cass, Lewis	Michigan	568
Cassery, Eugene	California	526
Cathcart, Charles W.	Indiana	547
Catron, Thomas B.	New Mexico	595
Cattell, Alexander G.	New Jersey	590
Chace, Jonathan	Rhode Island	612
Chaffee, Jerome B.	Colorado	529
Chalmers, Joseph W.	Mississippi	574
Chamberlain, George E.	Oregon	609
Chambers, Ezekiel F.	Maryland	564
Chambers, Henry H.	Alabama	511
Champlin, Christopher G.	Rhode Island	614
Chandler, Albert B.	Kentucky	553
Chandler, John	Maine	561
Chandler, William E.	New Hampshire	584, 585
Chandler, Zachariah	Michigan	568
Charlton, Robert M.	Georgia	538
Chase, Dudley	Vermont	631
Chase, Salmon P.	Ohio	605
Chavez, Dennis	New Mexico	592
Cheney, Person C.	New Hampshire	584
Chestnut, James, Jr.	South Carolina	617
Chilcott, George M.	Colorado	528
Chilton, Horace	Texas	626, 627
Chilton, William E.	West Virginia	638
Chipman, Nathaniel	Vermont	630
Choate, Rufus	Massachusetts	566
Christianey, Isaac P.	Michigan	568
Cilley, Joseph	New Hampshire	584
Claiborne, William C. C.	Louisiana	556
Clapp, Moses E.	Minnesota	570
Clark, Bennett Champ	Missouri	577

Name	State	Page
Clark, Daniel	New Hampshire	586
Clark, Clarence D	Wyoming	642
Clark, D. Worth	Idaho	543
Clark, William A	Montana	578, 579
Clarke, James P	Arkansas	525
Clarke, John H	Rhode Island	615
Clay, Alexander S	Georgia	541
Clay, Clement Claiborne, Jr	Alabama	520
Clay, Clement Comer	Alabama	521
Clay, Henry	Kentucky	552, 554
Clayton, John M	Delaware	532, 534
Clayton, Joshua	Delaware	534
Clayton, Powell	Arkansas	524
Clayton, Thomas	Delaware	532, 534
Clemens, Jeremiah	Alabama	520
Clingman, Thomas L	North Carolina	600
Clinton, De Witt	New York	596
Cobb, Thomas W	Georgia	538
Cocke, William	Tennessee	622, 624
Cockrell, Francis M	Missouri	576
Cohen, John S	Georgia	539
Coke, Richard	Texas	627
Cole, Cornelius	California	527
Colhoun, John E	South Carolina	618
Collamer, Jacob	Vermont	631
Colquitt, Alfred H	Georgia	539
Colquitt, Walter T	Georgia	540
Colt, LeBaron B	Rhode Island	615
Comegys, Joseph P	Delaware	534
Comer, Braxton B	Alabama	520
Condict, John	New Jersey	588, 590
Conger, Omar D	Michigan	568
Conkling, Roscoe	New York	597
Conover, Simon B	Florida	537
Conness, John	California	526
Connally, Tom	Texas	626
Conrad, Charles M	Louisiana	558
Coolidge, Marcus A	Massachusetts	567
Cooper, James	Pennsylvania	612
Cooper, Henry	Tennessee	624
Copeland, Royal S	New York	595
Corbett, Henry W	Oregon	609
Cordon, Guy	Oregon	608
Corwin, Thomas	Ohio	604
Costigan, Edward P	Colorado	528
Couzens, James	Michigan	569
Cowan, Edgar	Pennsylvania	612
Crafts, Samuel C	Vermont	631
Cragin, Aaron H	New Hampshire	584

Name	State	Page
Crane, Winthrop M.....	Massachusetts.....	567
Crawford, Coe I.....	South Dakota.....	621
Crawford, William H.....	Georgia.....	538
Creswell, John A. J.....	Maryland.....	564
Crittenden, John J.....	Kentucky.....	552, 554, 555
Crow, William E.....	Pennsylvania.....	611
Crozier, Robert.....	Kansas.....	550
Culberson, Charles A.....	Texas.....	626
Cullom, Shelby M.....	Illinois.....	544
Cummins, Albert B.....	Iowa.....	549
Curtis, Charles.....	Kansas.....	550, 551
Cuthbert, Alfred.....	Georgia.....	540
Cutting, Bronson.....	New Mexico.....	592
Cutts, Charles.....	New Hampshire.....	586
D		
Daggett, David.....	Connecticut.....	531
Dale, Porter H.....	Vermont.....	631
Dallas, George M.....	Pennsylvania.....	610
Dalton, Tristram.....	Massachusetts.....	566
Dana, Judah.....	Maine.....	560
Dana, Samuel W.....	Connecticut.....	530
Danaher, John A.....	Connecticut.....	531
Daniel, John W.....	Virginia.....	633
Davenport, Franklin.....	New Jersey.....	588
Davis, Cushman K.....	Minnesota.....	570
Davis, David.....	Illinois.....	544
Davis, Garrett.....	Kentucky.....	555
Davis, Henry G.....	West Virginia.....	639
Davis, James J.....	Pennsylvania.....	613
Davis, Jeff.....	Arkansas.....	524
Davis, Jefferson.....	Mississippi.....	572
Davis, John.....	Massachusetts.....	567
Dawes, Henry L.....	Massachusetts.....	566
Dawson, William C.....	Georgia.....	540
Dayton, Jonathan.....	New Jersey.....	590
Dayton, William L.....	New Jersey.....	588
Deboe, William J.....	Kentucky.....	555
Deneen, Charles S.....	Illinois.....	544
Dennis, George R.....	Maryland.....	564
Depew, Chauncey M.....	New York.....	595
De Saussure, William F.....	South Carolina.....	616

Name	State	Page
De Wolf, James.....	Rhode Island.....	614
Destréhan, John N.....	Louisiana.....	556
Dexter, Samuel.....	Massachusetts.....	567
Dial, Nathaniel B.....	South Carolina.....	617
Dick, Charles W. F.....	Ohio.....	604
Dickerson, Mahlon.....	New Jersey.....	588, 590
Dickinson, Daniel S.....	New York.....	594
Dickinson, L. J.....	Iowa.....	548
Dickinson, Philemon.....	New Jersey.....	590
Dieterich, William H.....	Illinois.....	545
Dietrich, Charles H.....	Nebraska.....	580
Dill, Clarence C.....	Washington.....	626
Dillingham, William P.....	Vermont.....	631
Dix, John A.....	New York.....	596
Dixon, Archibald.....	Kentucky.....	555
Dixon, James.....	Connecticut.....	530
Dixon, Joseph M.....	Montana.....	579
Dixon, Nathan F., 1st.....	Rhode Island.....	614
Dixon, Nathan F., 3d.....	Rhode Island.....	615
Dodge, Augustus C.....	Iowa.....	549
Dodge, Henry.....	Wisconsin.....	640
Dolliver, Jonathan P.....	Iowa.....	548
Dolph, Joseph N.....	Oregon.....	608
Donahey, Vic.....	Ohio.....	604
Donnell, Forrest C.....	Missouri.....	557
Doolittle, James R.....	Wisconsin.....	640
Dorsey, Stephen W.....	Arkansas.....	525
Douglas, Stephen A.....	Illinois.....	544
Downey, Sheridan.....	California.....	527
Downs, Solomon W.....	Louisiana.....	556
Doxey, Wall.....	Mississippi.....	575
Drake, Charles D.....	Missouri.....	577
Drew, Irving W.....	New Hampshire.....	587
Dryden, John F.....	New Jersey.....	591
Dubois, Fred T.....	Idaho.....	542, 543
Dudley, Charles E.....	New York.....	594
Duffy, F. Ryan.....	Wisconsin.....	641
du Pont, Henry A.....	Delaware.....	533
du Pont, T. Coleman.....	Delaware.....	533, 535
Durkee, Charles.....	Wisconsin.....	641
E		
Earle, Joseph H.....	South Carolina.....	619
Eastland, James O.....	Mississippi.....	575

Name	State	Page
Eaton, John H.....	Tennessee.....	622
Eaton, William W.....	Connecticut.....	530
Edge, Walter E.....	New Jersey.....	591
Edgerton, Alonzo J.....	Minnesota.....	571
Edmunds, George F.....	Vermont.....	630
Edwards, Edward I.....	New Jersey.....	589
Edwards, Henry W.....	Connecticut.....	530
Edwards, John.....	Kentucky.....	554
Edwards, Ninian.....	Illinois.....	545
Elkins, Davis.....	West Virginia.....	639
Elkins, Stephen B.....	West Virginia.....	639
Ellender, Allen J.....	Louisiana.....	557
Ellery, Christopher.....	Rhode Island.....	615
Elliott, John.....	Georgia.....	540
Ellis, Powhatan.....	Mississippi.....	572
Ellsworth, Oliver.....	Connecticut.....	530
Elmer, Jonathan.....	New Jersey.....	588
Elmore, Franklin H.....	South Carolina.....	616
English, James E.....	Connecticut.....	531
Eppes, John W.....	Virginia.....	634
Erickson, John E.....	Montana.....	579
Ernst, Richard P.....	Kentucky.....	555
Eustis, James B.....	Louisiana.....	558
Evans, George.....	Maine.....	561
Evans, Josiah J.....	South Carolina.....	616
Evarts, William M.....	New York.....	597
Everett, Edward.....	Massachusetts.....	567
Ewing, Thomas.....	Ohio.....	604, 605
Ewing, William L. D.....	Illinois.....	545
F		
Fair, James G.....	Nevada.....	582
Fairbanks, Charles W.....	Indiana.....	547
Fairfield, John.....	Maine.....	560
Fall, Albert B.....	New Mexico.....	593
Farley, James T.....	California.....	527
Farwell, Charles B.....	Illinois.....	545

Name	State	Page
Farwell, Nathan A.....	Maine.....	561
Faulkner, Charles J.....	West Virginia.....	638
Felch, Alpheus.....	Michigan.....	569
Felton, Charles N.....	California.....	526
Felton, Mrs. Rebecca L.....	Georgia.....	541
Fenner, James.....	Rhode Island.....	615
Fenton, Reuben E.....	New York.....	595
Ferguson, Homer.....	Michigan.....	569
Fernald, Bert M.....	Maine.....	561
Ferris, Woodbridge N.....	Michigan.....	568
Ferry, Orris S.....	Connecticut.....	531
Ferry, Thomas W.....	Michigan.....	569
Fess, Simeon D.....	Ohio.....	604
Fessenden, William P.....	Maine.....	561
Few, William.....	Georgia.....	538
Field, Richard S.....	New Jersey.....	588
Findlay, William.....	Pennsylvania.....	610
Fish, Hamilton.....	New York.....	595
Fisk, James.....	Vermont.....	631
Fitch, Graham N.....	Indiana.....	547
Fitzgerald, Thomas.....	Michigan.....	568
Fitzpatrick, Benjamin.....	Alabama.....	520, 521
Flanagan, James W.....	Texas.....	626
Fletcher, Duncan U.....	Florida.....	537
Flint, Frank P.....	California.....	526
Fogg, George G.....	New Hampshire.....	586
Foot, Solomon.....	Vermont.....	630
Foote, Henry S.....	Mississippi.....	574
Foote, Samuel A.....	Connecticut.....	530
Foraker, Joseph B.....	Ohio.....	605
Forsyth, John.....	Georgia.....	538, 540
Foster, Addison G.....	Washington.....	636
Foster, Dwight.....	Massachusetts.....	567
Foster, Ephraim H.....	Tennessee.....	622
Foster, Henry A.....	New York.....	596
Foster, Lafayette S.....	Connecticut.....	531
Foster, Murphy J.....	Louisiana.....	557
Foster, Theodore.....	Rhode Island.....	614
Fowler, Joseph S.....	Tennessee.....	624
France, Joseph I.....	Maryland.....	563
Francis, John B.....	Rhode Island.....	614
Franklin, Jesse.....	North Carolina.....	598, 600
Frazier, James B.....	Tennessee.....	623
Frazier, Lynn J.....	North Dakota.....	602
Frelinghuysen, Frederick.....	New Jersey.....	600
Frelinghuysen, Frederick T.....	New Jersey.....	589, 590
Frelinghuysen, Joseph S.....	New Jersey.....	589
Frelinghuysen, Theodore.....	New Jersey.....	590
Frémont, John C.....	California.....	526

Name	State	Page
Fromentin, Eligius.....	Louisiana.....	558
Frye, William P.....	Maine.....	561
Fulbright, J. William.....	Arkansas.....	525
Fulton, Charles W.....	Oregon.....	609
Fulton, William S.....	Arkansas.....	524
G		
Gaillard, John.....	South Carolina.....	618
Gallatin, Albert.....	Pennsylvania.....	610
Gallinger, Jacob H.....	New Hampshire.....	587
Gamble, Robert J.....	South Dakota.....	620
Gardner, Obadiah.....	Maine.....	551
Garland, Augustus Hill.....	Arkansas.....	524
Gary, Frank B.....	South Carolina.....	619
Gay, Edward J.....	Louisiana.....	559
Gear, John H.....	Iowa.....	548
Gearin, John M.....	Oregon.....	608
George, James Z.....	Mississippi.....	573
George, Walter F.....	Georgia.....	541
German, Obadiah.....	New York.....	594
Gerry, Peter G.....	Rhode Island.....	614
Geyer, Henry S.....	Missouri.....	576
Gibson, Charles H.....	Maryland.....	565
Gibson, Ernest W.....	Vermont.....	531
Gibson, Ernest W., Jr.....	Vermont.....	631
Gibson, Paris.....	Montana.....	578
Gibson, Randall L.....	Louisiana.....	556
Gilbert, Abijah.....	Florida.....	536
Giles, William B.....	Virginia.....	632, 634
Gillett, Frederick H.....	Massachusetts.....	567
Gillette, Francis.....	Connecticut.....	531
Gillette, Guy M.....	Iowa.....	549
Gilman, Nicholas.....	New Hampshire.....	584
Glass, Carter.....	Virginia.....	635
Glenn, Otis F.....	Illinois.....	545
Goff, Guy D.....	West Virginia.....	639
Goff, Nathan.....	West Virginia.....	639
Goldsborough, Phillips L.....	Maryland.....	563
Goldsborough, Robert H.....	Maryland.....	564

Name	State	Page
Goldthwaite, George	Alabama	520
Goodhue, Benjamin	Massachusetts	566
Gooding, Frank R.	Idaho	543
Goodrich, Chauncey	Connecticut	531
Gordon, James	Mississippi	575
Gordon, John B.	Georgia	540, 541
Gore, Christopher	Massachusetts	566
Gore, Thomas P.	Oklahoma	606, 607
Gorman, Arthur P.	Maryland	562, 565
Gould, Arthur R.	Maine	561
Graham, William A.	North Carolina	600
Grammer, Elijah S.	Washington	637
Graves, Mrs. Dixie Bibb	Alabama	522
Gray, George	Delaware	532
Grayson, William	Virginia	532
Green, James S.	Missouri	577
Green, Theodore F.	Rhode Island	615
Greene, Albert C.	Rhode Island	614
Greene, Frank L.	Vermont	630
Greene, Ray	Rhode Island	615
Gregg, Andrew	Pennsylvania	612
Grimes, James W.	Iowa	548
Griswold, Stanley	Ohio	605
Gronna, Asle J.	North Dakota	603
Groome, James B.	Maryland	565
Grover, La Fayette	Oregon	608
Grundy, Felix	Tennessee	622
Grundy, Joseph R.	Pennsylvania	613
Guffey, Joseph F.	Pennsylvania	611
Guggenheim, Simon	Colorado	528
Guion, Walter	Louisiana	559
Gunn, James	Georgia	540
Gurney, J. Chandler	South Dakota	621
Guthrie, James	Kentucky	552
Gwin, William M.	California	527
H		
Hager, John S.	California	526
Hale, Eugene	Maine	560

Name	State	Page
Hale, Frederick	Maine	560
Hale, John P.	New Hampshire	584
Hall, Wilton E.	South Carolina	619
Hamilton, Morgan C.	Texas	627
Hamilton, William T.	Maryland	562
Hamlin, Hannibal	Maine	560
Hammond, James H.	South Carolina	618
Hampton, Wade	South Carolina	619
Hanna, Marcus A.	Ohio	604
Hanna, Robert	Indiana	546
Hannegan, Edward A.	Indiana	547
Hansbrough, Henry C.	North Dakota	603
Hanson, Alexander C.	Maryland	562
Hardin, Martin D.	Kentucky	552
Harding, Benjamin F.	Oregon	608
Harding, Warren G.	Ohio	605
Hardwick, Thomas W.	Georgia	539
Harlan, James	Iowa	549
Harper, Robert G.	Maryland	562
Harper, William	South Carolina	618
Harrel, John W.	Oklahoma	607
Harris, Ira	New York	596
Harris, Isham G.	Tennessee	624
Harris, John S.	Louisiana	556
Harris, William A.	Kansas	551
Harris, William J.	Georgia	539
Harrison, Benjamin	Indiana	546
Harrison, Pat.	Mississippi	575
Harrison, William H.	Ohio	605
Harvey, James M.	Kansas	550
Hastings, Daniel O.	Delaware	535
Hatch, Carl A.	New Mexico	593
Hatfield, Henry D.	West Virginia	638
Haun, Henry P.	California	526
Hawes, Harry B.	Missouri	577
Hawkes, Albert W.	New Jersey	591
Hawkins, Benjamin	North Carolina	600
Hawley, Joseph R.	Connecticut	530
Hayden, Carl	Arizona	523
Hayne, Arthur P.	South Carolina	616
Hayne, Robert Y.	South Carolina	616
Hayward, Monroe L.	Nebraska	580
Haywood, William H.	North Carolina	600
Hearst, George	California	526
Hebert, Felix	Rhode Island	614
Heflin, J. Thomas	Alabama	520
Heiskell, John N.	Arkansas	524
Heitfeld, Henry	Idaho	543
Hemenway, James A.	Indiana	547

Name.	State	Page
Hemphill, John.....	Texas.....	627
Henderson, Charles B.....	Nevada.....	583
Henderson, J. Pinckney.....	Texas.....	626
Henderson, John.....	Mississippi.....	572
Henderson, John B.....	Missouri.....	576
Hendricks, Thomas A.....	Indiana.....	546
Hendricks, William.....	Indiana.....	547
Henry, John.....	Maryland.....	564
Hereford, Frank.....	West Virginia.....	638
Herring, Clyde L.....	Iowa.....	548
Heyburn, Weldon B.....	Idaho.....	543
Hickenlooper, Bourke B.....	Iowa.....	549
Hicks, Thomas H.....	Maryland.....	564
Higgins, Anthony.....	Delaware.....	534
Hill, Benjamin H.....	Georgia.....	539
Hill, David B.....	New York.....	597
Hill, Isaac.....	New Hampshire.....	586
Hill, Joshua.....	Georgia.....	540
Hill, Lister.....	Alabama.....	522
Hill, Nathaniel P.....	Colorado.....	529
Hill, William L.....	Florida.....	537
Hillhouse, James.....	Connecticut.....	530
Hindman, William.....	Maryland.....	564
Hiscock, Frank.....	New York.....	595
Hitchcock, Gilbert M.....	Nebraska.....	580
Hitchcock, Herbert E.....	South Dakota.....	621
Hitchcock, Phineas W.....	Nebraska.....	581
Hoar, George F.....	Massachusetts.....	567
Hobart, John S.....	New York.....	594
Hoey, Clyde R.....	North Carolina.....	601
Hollis, Henry F.....	New Hampshire.....	585
Holman, Rufus C.....	Oregon.....	609
Holmes, David.....	Mississippi.....	572
Holmes, John.....	Maine.....	560
Holt, Rush D.....	West Virginia.....	538
Hopkins, Albert J.....	Illinois.....	545
Horsey, Outerbridge.....	Delaware.....	532
Houston, Andrew Jackson.....	Texas.....	627
Houston, George S.....	Alabama.....	521
Houston, Sam.....	Texas.....	627
Howard, Guy V.....	Minnesota.....	571
Howard, Jacob M.....	Michigan.....	569
Howard, John E.....	Maryland.....	562
Howe, Timothy O.....	Wisconsin.....	541
Howell, James B.....	Iowa.....	548
Howell, Jeremiah B.....	Rhode Island.....	615
Howell, Robert B.....	Nebraska.....	580
Howland, Benjamin.....	Rhode Island.....	614
Hubbard, Henry.....	New Hampshire.....	584

Name	State	Page
Huger, Daniel E.....	South Carolina.....	616
Hughes, Charles J., Jr.....	Colorado.....	529
Hughes, James H.....	Delaware.....	535
Hughes, William.....	New Jersey.....	591
Hull, Cordell.....	Tennessee.....	625
Hunter, John.....	South Carolina.....	616
Hunter, Richard C.....	Nebraska.....	580
Hunter, Robert M. T.....	Virginia.....	634
Hunter, William.....	Rhode Island.....	614
Huntington, Jabez W.....	Connecticut.....	530
Hunton, Eppa.....	Virginia.....	635
Husting, Paul O.....	Wisconsin.....	641
I		
Ingalls, John J.....	Kansas.....	551
Irby, John L. M.....	South Carolina.....	619
Iredell, James.....	North Carolina.....	600
Iverson, Alfred.....	Georgia.....	540
Izard, Ralph.....	South Carolina.....	618
J		
Jackson, Andrew.....	Tennessee.....	622, 624
Jackson, Howell E.....	Tennessee.....	623
Jackson, James.....	Georgia.....	538, 540
Jackson, Samuel D.....	Indiana.....	547
Jackson, William P.....	Maryland.....	563
James, Charles T.....	Rhode Island.....	614
James, Ollie M.....	Kentucky.....	553
Jarnagin, Spencer.....	Tennessee.....	624
Jarvis, Thomas J.....	North Carolina.....	601
Jenner, William E.....	Indiana.....	547
Jenness, Benning W.....	New Hampshire.....	584

Name	State	Page
Jewett, Daniel T.-----	Missouri-----	577
Johnson, Andrew-----	Tennessee-----	622, 623
Johnson, Charles F.-----	Maine-----	560
Johnson, Edwin C.-----	Colorado-----	528
Johnson, Edwin S.-----	South Dakota-----	621
Johnson, Henry-----	Louisiana-----	556, 558
Johnson, Herschel V.-----	Georgia-----	540
Johnson, Hiram W.-----	California-----	526
Johnson, Magnus-----	Minnesota-----	571
Johnson, Martin N.-----	North Dakota-----	603
Johnson, Reverdy-----	Maryland-----	562
Johnson, Richard M.-----	Kentucky-----	552
Johnson, Robert W.-----	Arkansas-----	525
Johnson, Waldo P.-----	Missouri-----	577
Johnson, William S.-----	Connecticut-----	531
Johnston, John W.-----	Virginia-----	634, 635
Johnston, Joseph F.-----	Alabama-----	521
Johnston, Josiah S.-----	Louisiana-----	558
Johnston, Olin D.-----	South Carolina-----	619
Johnston, Rienzi M.-----	Texas-----	627
Johnston, Samuel-----	North Carolina-----	598
Jonas, Benjamin F.-----	Louisiana-----	558
Jones, Andrieus A.-----	New Mexico-----	592
Jones, Charles W.-----	Florida-----	536
Jones, George-----	Georgia-----	538
Jones, George W.-----	Iowa-----	548
Jones, James C.-----	Tennessee-----	622
Jones, James K.-----	Arkansas-----	525
Jones, John P.-----	Nevada-----	583
Jones, Wesley L.-----	Washington-----	637
K		
Kane, Elias K.-----	Illinois-----	545
Kavanaugh, William M.-----	Arkansas-----	524
Kean, Hamilton F.-----	New Jersey-----	589

662 INDEX OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES

Name	State	Page
Kean, John	New Jersey	589
Kearns, Thomas	Utah	628
Kellogg, Frank B.	Minnesota	570
Kellogg, William P.	Louisiana	556, 558
Kelly, James K.	Oregon	608
Kelly, William	Alabama	521
Kendrick, John B.	Wyoming	642
Kenna, John E.	West Virginia	639
Kennedy, Anthony	Maryland	562
Kenney, Richard R.	Delaware	534
Kent, Joseph	Maryland	562
Kenyon, William S.	Iowa	548
Kern, John W.	Indiana	546
Kernan, Francis	New York	595
Kerr, John L.	Maryland	564
Kerr, Joseph	Ohio	604
Key, David M.	Tennessee	623
Keyes, Henry W.	New Hampshire	585
Kilgore, Harley M.	West Virginia	638
King, John P.	Georgia	538
King, Preston	New York	595
King, Rufus	New York	596
King, William H.	Utah	628
King, William R.	Alabama	520, 521
Kirby, William F.	Arkansas	525
Kirkwood, Samuel J.	Iowa	548, 549
Kitchell, Aaron	New Jersey	560
Kittredge, Alfred B.	South Dakota	621
Knight, Nehemiah R.	Rhode Island	615
Knox, Philander C.	Pennsylvania	611
Kyle, James H.	South Dakota	621
L		
Lacock, Abner	Pennsylvania	612
Ladd, Edwin F.	North Dakota	603

INDEX OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES 663

Name	State	Page
La Follette, Robert M.	Wisconsin	640
La Follette, Robert M., Jr.	Wisconsin	640
Lamar, Lucius Q. C.	Mississippi	574
Lambert, John	New Jersey	588
Lane, Harry	Oregon	608
Lane, Henry S.	Indiana	547
Lane, James H.	Kansas	550
Lane, Joseph	Oregon	609
Langer, William	North Dakota	602
Langdon, John	New Hampshire	586
Lanman, James	Connecticut	531
Lapham, Elbridge G.	New York	597
Larrazolo, Octaviano A.	New Mexico	592
Latham, Milton S.	California	526
Latimer, Asbury C.	South Carolina	619
Latimer, Henry	Delaware	532
Laurence, John	New York	596
Lea, Luke	Tennessee	623
Leake, Walter	Mississippi	572
Lee, Blair	Maryland	563
Lee, Josh	Oklahoma	606
Lee, Richard H.	Virginia	634
Leib, Michael	Pennsylvania	610
Leigh, Benjamin W.	Virginia	634
Lenroot, Irvine L.	Wisconsin	641
Lewis, Dixon H.	Alabama	520
Lewis, James Hamilton	Illinois	544
Lewis, John F.	Virginia	633
Lindsay, William	Kentucky	552
Linn, Lewis F.	Missouri	577
Lippitt, Henry F.	Rhode Island	614
Livermore, Samuel	New Hampshire	584
Livingston, Edward	Louisiana	556
Lloyd, Edward	Maryland	564
Lloyd, James	Maryland	564
Lloyd, James	Massachusetts	566, 567
Locher, Cyrus	Ohio	605
Locke, Francis	North Carolina	600
Lodge, Henry Cabot	Massachusetts	566
Lodge, Henry Cabot, Jr.	Massachusetts	567
Loftin, Scott M.	Florida	537
Logan, George	Pennsylvania	612
Logan, John A.	Illinois	544, 545
Logan, Marvel M.	Kentucky	553
Logan, William	Kentucky	554
Longergan, Augustine	Connecticut	531
Long, Chester I.	Kansas	551
Long, Huey P.	Louisiana	557

Name	State	Page
Long, Rose McConnell	Louisiana	557
Lorimer, William	Illinois	545
Lowrie, Walter	Pennsylvania	612
Lucas, Scott W	Illinois	545
Lumpkin, Alva M	South Carolina	617
Lumpkin, Wilson	Georgia	538
Lundeen, Ernest	Minnesota	571
Lyon, Lucius	Michigan	568
M		
Machen, Willis B	Kentucky	555
Maclay, Samuel	Pennsylvania	610
Maclay, William	Pennsylvania	610
Macon, Nathaniel	North Carolina	600
Magnuson, Warren G	Washington	637
Magruder, Allan B	Louisiana	558
Mahone, William	Virginia	633
Malbone, Francis	Rhode Island	614
Mallory, Stephen R	Florida	536, 537
Maloney, Francis	Connecticut	530
Manderson, Charles F	Nebraska	581
Mangum, Willie P	North Carolina	598, 600
Mantle, Lee	Montana	578
Marcy, William L	New York	596
Marks, William	Pennsylvania	612
Marshall, Humphrey	Kentucky	554
Marston, Gilman	New Hampshire	585
Martin, Alexander	North Carolina	598
Martin, George B	Kentucky	553
Martin, John	Kansas	550
Martin, Thomas S	Virginia	635
Martine, James E	New Jersey	589
Mason, Armistead T	Virginia	634
Mason, James M	Virginia	632
Mason, Jeremiah	New Hampshire	586
Mason, Jonathan	Massachusetts	566
Mason, Stevens T	Virginia	632
Mason, William E	Illinois	545
Massey, William A	Nevada	582
Mathewson, Elisha	Rhode Island	615

Name	State	Page
Matthews, Stanley	Ohio	605
Maxey, Samuel B.	Texas	626
Maybank, Burnet R.	South Carolina	617
Mayfield, Earle B.	Texas	626
McAdoo, William Gibbs	California	527
McBride, George W.	Oregon	608
McCarran, Patrick A.	Nevada	583
McClellan, John L.	Arkansas	524
McComas, Louis E.	Maryland	562
McConnell, William J.	Idaho	543
McCormick, Medill	Illinois	544
McCreary, James B.	Kentucky	555
McCreery, Thomas C.	Kentucky	552, 555
McCulloch, Roscoe C.	Ohio	605
McCumber, Porter J.	North Dakota	602
McDill, James W.	Iowa	548
McDonald, Alexander	Arkansas	524
McDonald, Joseph E.	Indiana	546
McDougall, James A.	California	527
McDuffie, George	South Carolina	618
McEnery, Samuel D.	Louisiana	578
McFarland, Ernest W.	Arizona	523
McGill, George	Kansas	551
McIlvaine, Joseph	New Jersey	588
McKean, Samuel	Pennsylvania	610
McKellar, Kenneth D.	Tennessee	623
McKinley, John	Alabama	521
McKinley, William B.	Illinois	545
McLane, Louis	Delaware	532
McLaurin, Anselm J.	Mississippi	574, 575
McLaurin, John L.	South Carolina	619
McLean, George P.	Connecticut	530
McLean, John	Illinois	544, 545
McMahon, Brien	Connecticut	531
McMaster, William H.	South Dakota	620
McMillan, James	Michigan	569
McMillan, Samuel J. R.	Minnesota	570
McNary, Charles L.	Oregon	608
McPherson, John R.	New Jersey	590
McRae, John J.	Mississippi	572
McRoberts, Samuel	Illinois	544
Mead, James M.	New York	595
Means, Rice W.	Colorado	529
Meigs, Return J., Jr.	Ohio	604
Mellen, Prentiss	Massachusetts	566
Meriwether, David	Kentucky	554
Merrick, William D.	Maryland	562
Merrimon, Augustus S.	North Carolina	601
Metcalf, Jesse H.	Rhode Island	615

Name	State	Page
Metcalfe, Thomas	Kentucky	554
Millard, Joseph H.	Nebraska	581
Milledge, John	Georgia	540
Miller, Homer V. M.	Georgia	539
Miller, Jacob W.	New Jersey	590
Miller, John E.	Arkansas	524
Miller, John F.	California	526
Miller, Stephen D.	South Carolina	618
Miller, Warner	New York	595
Millikin, Eugene D.	Colorado	529
Mills, Elijah H.	Massachusetts	566
Mills, Roger Q.	Texas	626
Milton, John	New Jersey	589
Milton, William H.	Florida	537
Minton, Sherman	Indiana	546
Mitchell, Charles B.	Arkansas	525
Mitchell, John H.	Oregon	608, 609
Mitchell, John I.	Pennsylvania	610
Mitchell, John L.	Wisconsin	640
Mitchell, Stephen M.	Connecticut	531
Mitchill, Samuel L.	New York	594
Money, Hernando D.	Mississippi	573
Monroe, James	Virginia	632
Moody, Gideon C.	South Dakota	621
Moor, Wyman B. S.	Maine	560
Moore, A. Harry	New Jersey	591
Moore, Andrew	Virginia	632, 634
Moore, Edward H.	Oklahoma	606
Moore, Gabriel	Alabama	521
Morehead, James T.	Kentucky	552
Morgan, Edwin D.	New York	595
Morgan, John T.	Alabama	520
Morrill, David L.	New Hampshire	584
Morrill, Justin S.	Vermont	631
Morrill, Lot Myrick	Maine	560, 561
Morris, Gouverneur	New York	594
Morris, Robert	Pennsylvania	612
Morris, Thomas	Ohio	604
Morrison, Cameron	North Carolina	601
Morrow, Dwight W.	New Jersey	591
Morrow, Jeremiah	Ohio	605
Morse, Wayne L.	Oregon	609
Morton, Jackson	Florida	537
Morton, Oliver H. P. T.	Indiana	547
Moses, George H.	New Hampshire	587
Moses, John	North Dakota	603
Mouton, Alexander	Louisiana	558
Muhlenberg, John P. G.	Pennsylvania	612
Mulkey, Frederick W.	Oregon	608

Name	State	Page
Murdock, Abe.....	Utah.....	628
Murphy, Edward, Jr.....	New York.....	595
Murphy, Richard Louis.....	Iowa.....	549
Murray, James E.....	Montana.....	579
Myers, Francis J.....	Pennsylvania.....	613
Myers, Henry L.....	Montana.....	578
N		
Naudain, Arnold.....	Delaware.....	532
Neely, Matthew M.....	West Virginia.....	638, 639
Nelson, Arthur E.....	Minnesota.....	571
Nelson, Knute.....	Minnesota.....	571
Nesmith, James W.....	Oregon.....	609
New, Harry S.....	Indiana.....	546
Newberry, Truman H.....	Michigan.....	569
Newlands, Francis G.....	Nevada.....	583
Nicholas, Robert C.....	Louisiana.....	556
Nicholas, Wilson C.....	Virginia.....	634
Nicholson, Alfred O. P.....	Tennessee.....	622, 624
Nicholson, Samuel D.....	Colorado.....	529
Niles, John M.....	Connecticut.....	530, 531
Nixon, George S.....	Nevada.....	582
Noble, James.....	Indiana.....	546
Norbeck, Peter.....	South Dakota.....	621
Norris, George W.....	Nebraska.....	581
Norris, Moses, Jr.....	New Hampshire.....	586
North, William.....	New York.....	594
Norton, Daniel S.....	Minnesota.....	571
Norvell, John.....	Michigan.....	569
Norwood, Thomas M.....	Georgia.....	539
Nourse, Amos.....	Maine.....	560
Nugent, John F.....	Idaho.....	543
Nye, Gerald P.....	North Dakota.....	603
Nye, James W.....	Nevada.....	583
O		
O'Daniel, W. Lee.....	Texas.....	627
Oddie, Tasker L.....	Nevada.....	583

Name	State	Page
Ogden, Aaron	New Jersey	591
Oglesby, Richard J.	Illinois	545
O'Gorman, James A.	New York	595
Olcott, Simeon	New Hampshire	584
Oliver, George T.	Pennsylvania	611
O'Mahoney, Joseph C.	Wyoming	642
Osborn, Thomas W.	Florida	537
Otis, Harrison G.	Massachusetts	567
Overman, Lee S.	North Carolina	601
Overton, John H.	Louisiana	559
Owen, Robert L.	Oklahoma	606

P

Paddock, Algernon S.	Nebraska	580
Page, Carroll S.	Vermont	630
Page, John	New Hampshire	586
Paine, Elijah	Vermont	631
Palmer, John M.	Illinois	545
Palmer, Thomas W.	Michigan	569
Palmer, William A.	Vermont	631
Parker, Nahum	New Hampshire	586
Parker, Richard E.	Virginia	634
Parris, Albion K.	Maine	560
Parrott, John F.	New Hampshire	586
Partridge, Frank C.	Vermont	630
Pasco, Samuel	Florida	536
Paterson, William	New Jersey	590
Patterson, David T.	Tennessee	622
Patterson, James W.	New Hampshire	586
Patterson, John J.	South Carolina	618
Patterson, Roscoe C.	Missouri	576
Patterson, Thomas M.	Colorado	528
Patton, John, Jr.	Michigan	568
Payne, Henry B.	Ohio	605
Paynter, Thomas H.	Kentucky	553
Peace, Roger C.	South Carolina	617
Pearce, James A.	Maryland	564
Pease, Henry R.	Mississippi	572
Peffer, William A.	Kansas	551
Pendleton, George H.	Ohio	605
Pennybacker, Isaac S.	Virginia	632
Penrose, Boies	Pennsylvania	612

Name	State	Page
Pepper, Claude	Florida	537
Pepper, George W	Pennsylvania	613
Percy, Le Roy	Mississippi	575
Perkins, Bishop W	Kansas	550
Perkins, George C	California	527
Perky, Kirtland I	Idaho	543
Pettigrew, Richard F	South Dakota	620
Pettit, John	Indiana	547
Pettus, Edmund W	Alabama	521
Phelan, James D	California	527
Phelps, Samuel S	Vermont	630, 631
Phipps, Lawrence C	Colorado	528
Pickens, Israel	Alabama	521
Pickering, Timothy	Massachusetts	567
Pierce, Franklin	New Hampshire	586
Pierce, Gilbert A	North Dakota	603
Pike, Austin F	New Hampshire	584
Piles, Samuel H	Washington	636
Pinckney, Charles	South Carolina	616
Pine, William B	Oklahoma	606
Pinkney, William	Maryland	562
Pittman, Key	Nevada	582
Platt, Orville H	Connecticut	531
Platt, Thomas C	New York	595, 597
Pleasants, James	Virginia	634
Plumb, Preston B	Kansas	550
Plumer, William	New Hampshire	586
Poindexter, George	Mississippi	574
Poindexter, Miles	Washington	636
Poland, Luke P	Vermont	631
Polk, Truett	Missouri	576
Pollock, William P	South Carolina	617
Pomerene, Atlee	Ohio	604
Pomeroy, Samuel C	Kansas	551
Pool, John	North Carolina	591
Pope, James P	Idaho	543
Pope, John	Kentucky	554
Porter, Alexander	Louisiana	558
Porter, Augustus S	Michigan	568
Posey, Thomas	Louisiana	556
Potter, Samuel J	Rhode Island	614
Potts, Richard	Maryland	562
Powell, Lazarus W	Kentucky	552
Power, Thomas C	Montana	579
Pratt, Daniel D	Indiana	546
Pratt, Thomas G	Maryland	562
Prentiss, Samuel	Vermont	631
Preston, William C	South Carolina	618
Price, Samuel	West Virginia	638

Name	State	Page
Prince, Oliver H.....	Georgia.....	538
Pritchard, Jeter C.....	North Carolina.....	601
Proctor, Redfield.....	Vermont.....	630
Pryor, Luke.....	Alabama.....	521
Pugh, George E.....	Ohio.....	605
Pugh, James L.....	Alabama.....	521
Purcell, William E.....	North Dakota.....	603
Pyle, Miss Gladys.....	South Dakota.....	621
Q		
Quaries, Joseph V.....	Wisconsin.....	40
Quay, Matthew S.....	Pennsylvania.....	11
R		
Radeliffe, George W.....	Maryland.....	563
Ralston, Samuel M.....	Indiana.....	546
Ramsey, Alexander.....	Minnesota.....	570
Randolph, John.....	Virginia.....	532
Randolph, Theodore F.....	New Jersey.....	589
Ransdell, Joseph E.....	Louisiana.....	557
Ransom, Matt W.....	North Carolina.....	599
Rantoul, Robert.....	Massachusetts.....	567
Rawlins, Joseph L.....	Utah.....	629
Rawson, Charles A.....	Iowa.....	548
Rayner, Isidor.....	Maryland.....	562

Name	State	Page
Read, George	Delaware	532
Read, Jacob	South Carolina	618
Reagan, John H.	Texas	626
Reames, Alfred E.	Oregon	609
Reed, Clyde M.	Kansas	551
Reed, David A.	Pennsylvania	611
Reed, James A.	Missouri	576
Reed, Philip	Maryland	564
Reed, Thomas B.	Mississippi	572, 574
Reid, David S.	North Carolina	598
Revels, Hiram R.	Mississippi	574
Revercomb, Chapman	West Virginia	639
Reynolds, Robert R.	North Carolina	601
Rhett, R. Barnwell	South Carolina	616
Rice, Benjamin F.	Arkansas	525
Rice, Henry M.	Minnesota	570
Richardson, Harry A.	Delaware	535
Richardson, William A.	Illinois	544
Riddle, George R.	Delaware	532
Riddleberger, Harrison H.	Virginia	635
Ridgeley, Henry M.	Delaware	534
Rives, William C.	Virginia	632, 634
Roach, William N.	North Dakota	602
Roane, William H.	Virginia	634
Robbins, Asher	Rhode Island	614
Roberts, Jonathan	Pennsylvania	610
Robertson, Edward V.	Wyoming	643
Robertson, Thomas J.	South Carolina	617
Robinson, Arthur R.	Indiana	546
Robinson, John M.	Illinois	544
Robinson, Jonathan	Vermont	630
Robinson, Joseph T.	Arkansas	524
Robinson, Moses	Vermont	630
Robson, John M.	Kentucky	553
Rockwell, Julius	Massachusetts	567
Rodney, Cæsar A.	Delaware	532
Rodney, Daniel	Delaware	534
Rollins, Edward H.	New Hampshire	584
Root, Elihu	New York	597
Rosier, Joseph	West Virginia	639
Ross, Edmund G.	Kansas	550
Ross, James	Pennsylvania	610
Ross, Jonathan	Vermont	631
Rowan, John	Kentucky	554
Ruggles, Benjamin	Ohio	604
Ruggles, John	Maine	561
Rusk, Thomas J.	Texas	626

672 INDEX OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES

Name	State	Page
Russell, Richard B., Jr.....	Georgia.....	539
Rutherford, John.....	New Jersey.....	588
S		
Sabin, Dwight M.....	Minnesota.....	571
Sackett, Fred. M.....	Kentucky.....	553
Saltonstall, Leverett.....	Massachusetts.....	567
Sanders, Newell.....	Tennessee.....	625
Sanders, Wilbur F.....	Montana.....	578
Sanford, Nathan.....	New York.....	594, 596
Sargent, Aaron A.....	California.....	527
Saulsbury, Eli.....	Delaware.....	534
Saulsbury, Willard, Jr.....	Delaware.....	535
Saulsbury, Willard, Sr.....	Delaware.....	534
Saunders, Alvin.....	Nebraska.....	581
Sawyer, Frederick A.....	South Carolina.....	618
Sawyer, Philetus.....	Wisconsin.....	640
Schall, Thomas D.....	Minnesota.....	571
Schureman, James.....	New Jersey.....	588
Schurz, Carl.....	Missouri.....	576
Schuyler, Karl C.....	Colorado.....	529
Schuyler, Philip.....	New York.....	594
Schwartz, H. H.....	Wyoming.....	643
Schwellenbach, Lewis B.....	Washington.....	636
Scott, John.....	Pennsylvania.....	610
Scott, Nathan B.....	West Virginia.....	638
Scrugham, James G.....	Nevada.....	582
Sebastian, William K.....	Arkansas.....	524
Sedgwick, Theodore.....	Massachusetts.....	567
Semple, James.....	Illinois.....	544
Sevier, Ambrose H.....	Arkansas.....	525
Seward, William H.....	New York.....	596
Sewell, William J.....	New Jersey.....	589, 591
Seymour, Horatio.....	Vermont.....	630
Shafroth, John F.....	Colorado.....	528
Sharon, William.....	Nevada.....	582
Sheafe, James.....	New Hampshire.....	586
Sheffield, William P.....	Rhode Island.....	615
Shepley, Ether.....	Maine.....	560
Sheppard, Morris.....	Texas.....	627
Sherman, John.....	Ohio.....	604, 605
Sherman, Lawrence Y.....	Illinois.....	545

Name	State	Page
Sherman, Roger	Connecticut	531
Shields, James	Illinois	545
	Minnesota	571
	Missouri	577
Shields, John K.	Tennessee	625
Shipstead, Henrik	Minnesota	570
Shively, Benjamin F.	Indiana	547
Shortridge, Samuel M.	California	527
Shott, Hugh Ike	West Virginia	639
Shoup, George Laird	Idaho	542
Silsbee, Nathaniel	Massachusetts	567
Simmons, Furnifold M.	North Carolina	599
Simmons, James F.	Rhode Island	614, 615
Simon, Joseph	Oregon	609
Slater, James H.	Oregon	609
Slattery, James M.	Illinois	544
Slidell, John	Louisiana	558
Smathers, William H.	New Jersey	591
Smith, Daniel	Tennessee	622, 624
Smith, Delazon	Oregon	608
Smith, Ellison D.	South Carolina	619
Smith, Frank L.	Illinois	545
Smith, H. Alexander	New Jersey	589
Smith, Hoke	Georgia	541
Smith, Israel	Vermont	630
Smith, James, Jr.	New Jersey	589
Smith, John	New York	596
Smith, John	Ohio	604
Smith, John W.	Maryland	570
Smith, Marcus A.	Arizona	525
Smith, Nathan	Connecticut	523
Smith, Oliver H.	Indiana	547
Smith, Perry	Connecticut	531
Smith, Samuel	Maryland	562
Smith, Truman	Connecticut	531
Smith, William	South Carolina	616, 618
Smith, William A.	Michigan	569
Smoot, Reed	Utah	629
Soulé, Pierre	Louisiana	556, 558
Southard, Samuel L.	New Jersey	588
Speight, Jesse	Mississippi	572
Spence, John S.	Maryland	564
Spencer, George E.	Alabama	521
Spencer, Lloyd	Arkansas	524
Spencer, Selden P.	Missouri	577
Spooner, John C.	Wisconsin	641
Sprague, Peleg	Maine	561
Sprague, William	Rhode Island	614
Spruance, Presley	Delaware	534

Name	State	Page
Squire, Watson C.....	Washington.....	637
Stanfield, Robert N.....	Oregon.....	609
Stanford, Leland.....	California.....	527
Stanley, A. Owsley.....	Kentucky.....	553
Stanton, Joseph, Jr.....	Rhode Island.....	615
Stark, Benjamin.....	Oregon.....	608
Stearns, Ozora P.....	Minnesota.....	571
Steck, Daniel F.....	Iowa.....	548
Steiner, Frederick.....	Oregon.....	609
Stephens, Hubert D.....	Mississippi.....	573
Stephenson, Isaac.....	Wisconsin.....	641
Sterling, Thomas.....	South Dakota.....	620
Stevenson, John W.....	Kentucky.....	552
Stewart, David.....	Maryland.....	562
Stewart, David W.....	Iowa.....	549
Stewart, John W.....	Vermont.....	630
Stewart, Tom.....	Tennessee.....	625
Stewart, William M.....	Nevada.....	582
Stockbridge, Francis B.....	Michigan.....	568
Stockton, John P.....	New Jersey.....	589, 590
Stockton, Richard.....	New Jersey.....	590
Stockton, Robert F.....	New Jersey.....	588
Stokes, Montford.....	North Carolina.....	598
Stone, David.....	North Carolina.....	600
Stone, William J.....	Missouri.....	577
Storer, Clement.....	New Hampshire.....	586
Storke, Thomas M.....	California.....	527
Strange, Robert.....	North Carolina.....	600
Strong, Caleb.....	Massachusetts.....	567
Stuart, Charles E.....	Michigan.....	569
Sturgeon, Daniel.....	Pennsylvania.....	610
Sullivan, Patrick J.....	Wyoming.....	643
Sullivan, William V.....	Mississippi.....	575
Sumner, Charles.....	Massachusetts.....	566
Sumter, Thomas.....	South Carolina.....	616
Sutherland, George.....	Utah.....	628
Sutherland, Howard.....	West Virginia.....	638
Swanson, Claude A.....	Virginia.....	633
Swift, Benjamin.....	Vermont.....	630

T

Tabor, Horace A. W.....	Colorado.....	528
Taggart, Thomas.....	Indiana.....	547

Name	State	Page
Taft, Robert A.....	Ohio.....	605
Tait, Charles.....	Georgia.....	540
Talbot, Isham.....	Kentucky.....	554
Taliaferro, James P.....	Florida.....	536, 537
Tallmadge, Nathaniel P.....	New York.....	594
Tappan, Benjamin.....	Ohio.....	604
Tatnall, Josiah.....	Georgia.....	538
Taylor, Glen H.....	Idaho.....	543
Taylor, John.....	South Carolina.....	616
Taylor, John.....	Virginia.....	632, 634
Taylor, Robert L.....	Tennessee.....	625
Taylor, Waller.....	Indiana.....	547
Tazewell, Henry.....	Virginia.....	634
Tazewell, Littleton W.....	Virginia.....	634
Teller, Henry M.....	Colorado.....	528, 529
Ten Eyck, John C.....	New Jersey.....	590
Terrell, Joseph M.....	Georgia.....	541
Thayer, John M.....	Nebraska.....	581
Thomas, Charles S.....	Colorado.....	529
Thomas, Elbert D.....	Utah.....	629
Thomas, Elmer.....	Oklahoma.....	607
Thomas, Jesse B.....	Illinois.....	544
Thomas, John.....	Idaho.....	542, 543
Thompson, Fountain L.....	North Dakota.....	603
Thompson, John B.....	Kentucky.....	552
Thompson, Thomas W.....	New Hampshire.....	584
Thompson, William H.....	Kansas.....	550
Thompson, William H.....	Nebraska.....	580
Thomson, John R.....	New Jersey.....	588
Thornton, John R.....	Louisiana.....	559
Thruston, Buckner.....	Kentucky.....	552
Thurman, Allen G.....	Ohio.....	604
Thurston, John M.....	Nebraska.....	581
Tichenor, Isaac.....	Vermont.....	630
Tiffin, Edward.....	Ohio.....	605
Tillman, Benjamin R.....	South Carolina.....	617
Tipton, John.....	Indiana.....	546
Tipton, Thomas W.....	Nebraska.....	580
Tobey, Charles W.....	New Hampshire.....	587
Tomlinson, Gideon.....	Connecticut.....	531
Toombs, Robert.....	Georgia.....	539
Toucey, Isaac.....	Connecticut.....	530
Towne, Charles A.....	Minnesota.....	570
Townsend, Charles E.....	Michigan.....	568
Townsend, John G., Jr.....	Delaware.....	533
Tracy, Uriah.....	Connecticut.....	531
Trammell, Park.....	Florida.....	537
Trimble, William A.....	Ohio.....	605
Trotter, James F.....	Mississippi.....	572

Name	State	Page
Troup, George M.....	Georgia.....	538
Truman, Harry S.....	Missouri.....	576
Trumbull, Jonathan.....	Connecticut.....	531
Trumbull, Lyman.....	Illinois.....	545
Tunnell, James M.....	Delaware.....	533
Turley, Thomas B.....	Tennessee.....	624, 625
Turner, George.....	Washington.....	637
Turner, James.....	North Carolina.....	598
Turney, Hopkins L.....	Tennessee.....	622
Turpie, David.....	Indiana.....	546
Tydings, Millard E.....	Maryland.....	565
Tyler, John.....	Virginia.....	632
Tyson, Lawrence D.....	Tennessee.....	625
U		
Underwood, Joseph R.....	Kentucky.....	552
Underwood, Oscar W.....	Alabama.....	512
Upham, William.....	Vermont.....	631
V		
Van Buren, Martin.....	New York.....	594
Vance, Zebulon B.....	North Carolina.....	601
Vandenberg, Arthur H.....	Michigan.....	568
Van Dyke, Nicholas.....	Delaware.....	534
Van Nuys, Frederick.....	Indiana.....	547
Van Winkle, Peter G.....	West Virginia.....	638
Van Wyck, Charles H.....	Nebraska.....	580
Vardaman, James K.....	Mississippi.....	575
Vare, William S.....	Pennsylvania.....	613

Name	State	Page
Varnum, Joseph B.-----	Massachusetts-----	567
Venable, Abraham B.-----	Virginia-----	632
Vest, George G.-----	Missouri-----	577
Vickers, George-----	Maryland-----	564
Vilas, William F.-----	Wisconsin-----	641
Vining, John-----	Delaware-----	534
Voorhees, Daniel W.-----	Indiana-----	547
W		
Wade, Benjamin F.-----	Ohio-----	604
Wadleigh, Bainbridge-----	New Hampshire-----	586
Wadsworth, James W., Jr.-----	New York-----	597
Waggaman, George A.-----	Louisiana-----	556
Wagner, Robert F.-----	New York-----	597
Wales, John-----	Delaware-----	532
Walker, Freeman-----	Georgia-----	538
Walker, George-----	Kentucky-----	552
Walker, Isaac P.-----	Wisconsin-----	541
Walker, James D.-----	Arkansas-----	525
Walker, John-----	Virginia-----	632
Walker, John W.-----	Alabama-----	521
Walker, Robert J.-----	Mississippi-----	574
Walker, Walter-----	Colorado-----	529
Wall, Garret D.-----	New Jersey-----	590
Wall, James W.-----	New Jersey-----	588
Wallace, William A.-----	Pennsylvania-----	610
Wallgren, Mon C.-----	Washington-----	636
Walsh, Arthur-----	New Jersey-----	589
Walsh, David I.-----	Massachusetts-----	566, 567
Walsh, Patrick-----	Georgia-----	539
Walsh, Thomas J.-----	Montana-----	579
Walthall, Edward C.-----	Mississippi-----	574
Walton, George-----	Georgia-----	538
Ward, Matthias-----	Texas-----	626
Ware, Nicholas-----	Georgia-----	538
Warner, Willard-----	Alabama-----	520
Warner, William-----	Missouri-----	576
Warren, Francis E.-----	Wyoming-----	642, 643
Washburn, William B.-----	Massachusetts-----	566

Name	State	Page
Washburn, William D.	Minnesota	571
Waterman, Charles W.	Colorado	529
Watson, Clarence W.	West Virginia	639
Watson, James	New York	594
Watson, James E.	Indiana	547
Watson, Thomas E.	Georgia	541
Webb, William R.	Tennessee	625
Webster, Daniel	Massachusetts	566
Weeks, John W.	Massachusetts	567
Weeks, Sinclair	Massachusetts	567
Welch, Adonijah S.	Florida	536
Weller, John B.	California	526
Weller, Ovington E.	Maryland	565
Wellington, George L.	Maryland	565
Wells, John S.	New Hampshire	586
Wells, William H.	Delaware	534
West, J. Rodman	Louisiana	556
West, William S.	Georgia	539
Wescott, James D., Jr.	Florida	537
Wetmore, George P.	Rhode Island	615
Wharton, Jesse	Tennessee	624
Wheeler, Burton K.	Montana	578
Wherry, Kenneth S.	Nebraska	581
Whitcomb, James	Indiana	547
White, Albert S.	Indiana	546
White, Edward D.	Louisiana	558
White, Francis S.	Alabama	522
White, Hugh L.	Tennessee	624
White, Samuel	Delaware	532
White, Stephen M.	California	526
White, Wallace H., Jr.	Maine	561
Whiteside, Jenkin	Tennessee	624
Whitthorne, Washington C.	Tennessee	623
Whyte, William P.	Maryland	562, 565
Wigfall, Louis T.	Texas	626
Wilcox, Leonard	New Hampshire	586
Wilfley, Xenophon P.	Missouri	577
Wilkins, William	Pennsylvania	612
Wilkinson, Morton S.	Minnesota	571
Wiley, Alexander	Wisconsin	641
Willey, Calvin	Connecticut	531
Willey, Waitman T.	Virginia	632
	West Virginia	639
Williams, Abram P.	California	526
Williams, George H.	Oregon	608
Williams, George H.	Missouri	577
Williams, Jared W.	New Hampshire	584
Williams, John	Tennessee	624
Williams, John S.	Mississippi	573

Name	State	Page
Williams, John S.-----	Kentucky-----	555
Williams, Reuel-----	Maine-----	560
Williams, Thomas Hickman-----	Mississippi-----	572
Williams, Thomas Hill-----	Mississippi-----	572
Williamson, Ben M-----	Kentucky-----	553
Willis, Frank B.-----	Ohio-----	605
Willis, Raymond E-----	Indiana-----	546
Wilnot, David-----	Pennsylvania-----	610
Wilson, Ephraim K-----	Maryland-----	565
Wilson, George A-----	Iowa-----	548
Wilson, Henry-----	Massachusetts-----	567
Wilson, James F-----	Iowa-----	548
Wilson, James J-----	New Jersey-----	588
Wilson, John L-----	Washington-----	636
Wilson, Robert-----	Missouri-----	577
Windom, William-----	Minnesota-----	561
Wingate, Paine-----	New Hampshire-----	584
Winthrop, Robert C-----	Massachusetts-----	566
Withers, Robert E-----	Virginia-----	633
Wolcott, Edward O-----	Colorado-----	528
Wolcott, Frederic C-----	Connecticut-----	530
Wolcott, Josiah O-----	Delaware-----	533
Woodbridge, William-----	Michigan-----	569
Woodbury, Levi-----	New Hampshire-----	584, 586
Works, John D-----	California-----	526
Worthington, Thomas-----	Ohio-----	604, 605
Wright, George G-----	Iowa-----	548
Wright, Joseph A-----	Indiana-----	546
Wright, Robert-----	Maryland-----	564
Wright, Silas, Jr-----	New York-----	596
Wright, William-----	New Jersey-----	588, 590
Y		
Yates, Richard-----	Illinois-----	544
Young, Lafayette-----	Iowa-----	548
Young, Richard M-----	Illinois-----	545
Yulee, David L-----	Florida-----	536, 537

RATIFICATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION BY THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES, THEIR POPULATION AND AREA

State	Date of ratification of the Constitution	Population at date of ratification	Population in 1930	Population in 1940	Area in square miles	Remarks
Delaware.....	Dec. 7, 1787	59,096	238,380	266,505	2,050	
Pennsylvania.....	Dec. 12, 1787	434,373	9,631,350	9,900,180	45,215	
New Jersey.....	Dec. 19, 1787	184,139	4,041,334	4,160,165	7,815	
Georgia.....	Jan. 2, 1788	82,643	2,908,506	3,123,723	59,475	Seceded Jan. 19, 1861. Readmitted to representation by the act of July 16, 1870.
Connecticut.....	Jan. 9, 1788	238,141	1,606,903	1,709,242	4,990	
Massachusetts.....	Feb. 6, 1788	378,787	4,240,614	4,316,721	8,315	
Maryland.....	Apr. 28, 1788	319,728	1,631,526	1,821,244	12,210	
South Carolina.....	May 23, 1788	249,073	1,738,765	1,899,804	30,570	Seceded Dec. 20, 1860. Readmitted to representation upon ratifying the fourteenth amendment, July 9, 1868.
New Hampshire.....	June 21, 1788	141,899	465,293	491,524	9,305	
Virginia.....	June 26, 1788	747,610	2,421,851	2,677,773	42,450	The area of Virginia at the date of ratification was 61,352 square miles, but Dec. 31, 1862, a portion of its territory was set off and admitted into the Union as a free and independent State under the name of West Virginia. The State seceded Apr. 17, 1861, and was readmitted to representation by act of Jan. 20, 1870.
New York.....	July 26, 1788	340,120	12,538,065	13,479,142	49,170	
North Carolina.....	Nov. 21, 1789	393,751	3,170,273	3,571,623	52,250	Seceded May 21, 1861. Readmitted to representation upon ratifying the fourteenth amendment, July 4, 1868.
Rhode Island.....	May 29, 1790	68,825	687,497	713,346	1,250	

STATES ADMITTED INTO THE UNION SINCE THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION, THEIR POPULATION, AREA, AND FORMATION

State	Date of admission	Population at time of admission	Population in 1930	Population in 1949	Area in square miles	Formation
Vermont.....	Feb. 18, 1791	85, 539	359, 611	359, 231	9, 565	Formed from a portion of the territory of the State of New York.
Kentucky.....	June 1, 1792	73, 677	2, 614, 589	2, 845, 627	40, 400	Formed from a portion of the territory of the State of Virginia.
Tennessee.....	June 1, 1796	77, 262	2, 616, 556	2, 915, 841	42, 050	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by North Carolina. Seceded June 8, 1861. Readmitted to representation by joint resolution of July 24, 1866.
Ohio.....	Nov. 29, 1802	41, 915	6, 646, 697	6, 907, 612	41, 060	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia.
Louisiana.....	Apr. 30, 1812	76, 556	2, 101, 593	2, 363, 880	48, 720	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by France under the treaty of Paris of Apr. 30, 1803. Seceded Jan. 26, 1861. Readmitted to representation upon ratifying the fourteenth amendment, July 9, 1868.
Indiana.....	Dec. 11, 1816	63, 897	3, 238, 503	3, 427, 796	36, 350	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia.
Mississippi.....	Dec. 10, 1817	75, 612	2, 009, 821	2, 183, 796	46, 810	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by the States of Georgia and South Carolina. Seceded Jan. 9, 1861. Readmitted to representation by act of Feb. 23, 1870.
Illinois.....	Dec. 3, 1818	34, 020	7, 650, 654	7, 897, 241	56, 650	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia.
Alabama.....	Dec. 14, 1819	144, 317	2, 646, 248	2, 832, 961	52, 250	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by the States of South Carolina and Georgia. Seceded Jan. 11, 1861. Readmitted to representation upon ratifying the fourteenth amendment, July 13, 1868.
Maine.....	Mar. 15, 1820	298, 335	797, 423	847, 226	33, 040	Formed from a portion of the territory of the State of Massachusetts.
Missouri.....	Aug. 10, 1821	66, 586	3, 629, 367	3, 784, 664	69, 415	Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by France under the name of "Louisiana," by the treaty of Paris of 1803.
Arkansas.....	June 15, 1836	52, 240	1, 854, 482	1, 949, 387	53, 850	Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by France, under the name of "Louisiana," by the treaty of Paris of 1803. Seceded May 6, 1861. Readmitted to representation upon ratifying fourteenth amendment, June 22, 1868.

Michigan.....	Jan. 26, 1837	*200, 000	4, 842, 325	5, 250, 106	53, 915	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia.
Florida.....	Mar. 3, 1845	54, 477	1, 408, 211	1, 897, 414	53, 080	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by Spain by treaty of Washington of Feb. 22, 1819. Seceded Jan. 11, 1861. Readmitted to representation upon ratifying the fourteenth amendment, June 25, 1868.
Texas.....	Dec. 29, 1845	*250, 000	5, 824, 715	6, 414, 824	265, 780	This State was originally a part of the Republic of Mexico, but by a successful revolt the people established for themselves an independent republican government, and were subsequently annexed to the United States. Seceded Feb. 1, 1861. Readmitted to representation by the act of Mar. 30, 1870.
Iowa.....	Dec. 28, 1846	81, 920	2, 470, 939	2, 538, 268	56, 025	Formed from a portion of the Territory of Wisconsin, as the "Territory of Iowa," June 12, 1838.
Wisconsin.....	May 29, 1848	210, 596	2, 939, 006	3, 137, 587	56, 040	Formed from a portion of the Territory of the State of Michigan, as the "Territory of Wisconsin," Apr. 20, 1836.
California.....	Sept. 9, 1850	107, 000	5, 677, 251	6, 907, 387	153, 360	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by Mexico by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of Feb. 2, 1848.
Minnesota.....	May 11, 1858	150, 042	2, 563, 953	2, 792, 300	83, 365	Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by France by the treaty of Apr. 30, 1803.
Oregon.....	Feb. 14, 1859	52, 465	953, 786	1, 089, 634	94, 030	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by the treaty with France of Apr. 30, 1803, the treaty with Spain of Feb. 22, 1819, and the treaty with Great Britain of June 15, 1846.
Kansas.....	Jan. 29, 1861	107, 206	1, 880, 999	1, 801, 028	82, 080	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by France by the treaty of Apr. 30, 1803, and by the State of Texas, in the settlement of her boundaries, in 1850.
West Virginia.....	June 19, 1863	376, 683	1, 729, 205	1, 901, 974	24, 780	Formed from a portion of the territory of the State of Virginia.
Nevada.....	Oct. 31, 1864	*40, 000	91, 058	110, 247	110, 700	Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by Mexico by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of Feb. 2, 1848.
Nebraska.....	Mar. 1, 1867	*60, 000	1, 377, 963	1, 315, 834	77, 510	Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by France by the treaty of Apr. 30, 1803.
Colorado.....	Aug. 1, 1876	*150, 000	1, 035, 791	1, 123, 296	103, 925	Formed from portions of the territory ceded to the United States by France by the treaty of Apr. 30, 1803, and of that ceded by Mexico by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of Feb. 2, 1848.

* Estimated.

STATES ADMITTED INTO THE UNION SINCE THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION, THEIR POPULATION, AREA
AND FORMATION—Continued

State	Date of admission	Population at time of admission	Population in 1930	Population in 1940	Area in square miles	Formation
South Dakota.....	Nov. 2, 1889	{ *460,000	{ 692,849	642,961	77,650	Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by France by treaty of Apr. 30, 1803.
North Dakota.....	Nov. 2, 1889	{	680,845	641,935	70,795	Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by France by treaty of Apr. 30, 1803.
Montana.....	Nov. 8, 1889	*112,000	537,606	559,456	146,080	Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by France by treaty of Apr. 30, 1803.
Washington.....	Nov. 11, 1889	*273,000	1,563,396	1,736,191	69,180	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by France by treaty of Apr. 30, 1803. The northern boundary of the territory was settled by a treaty with Great Britain, known as the "Oregon Treaty," of June 15, 1846.
Idaho.....	July 3, 1890	84,385	445,032	524,373	84,800	Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by France by treaty of Apr. 30, 1803.
Wyoming.....	July 10, 1890	60,705	225,565	250,742	97,890	Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by France by treaty of Apr. 30, 1803.
Utah.....	Jan. 4, 1896	*241,000	507,847	550,310	84,970	Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by Mexico by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of Feb. 2, 1848.
Oklahoma.....	Nov. 16, 1907	-----	2,396,040	2,336,434	70,057	Formed by the union of Oklahoma Territory and Indian Territory.
New Mexico.....	Jan. 6, 1912	-----	423,317	531,818	122,580	Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by Mexico by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of Feb. 2, 1848.
Arizona.....	Feb. 14, 1912	-----	435,573	499,261	113,020	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by Mexico, part by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of Feb. 2, 1848, and part by what is known as the "Gadsden Purchase," Dec. 30, 1853.

* Estimated.

THE TERRITORIES¹: DATE OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT IN EACH, THE POPULATION, AREA, AND FORMATION

Territory	Date of establishment of Territorial government	Population in 1930	Population in 1940	Area in square miles	Formation
Alaska.....	May 17, 1884	59,278	72,524	590,884	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by Russia by treaty of Mar. 30, 1867.
District of Columbia.....	-----	486,869	663,091	70	Established under Art. I, sec. 8, clause 17 of Constitution. Territory originally ceded by Maryland (legislative act of Dec. 23, 1788) and Virginia (legislative act of Dec. 3, 1790). Cession accepted by Congress by act of July 16, 1790; lines and bounds established by proclamation of President Washington, Mar. 30, 1791. Virginia's cession retroceded by act of Congress July 9, 1846. Governed by board of three commissioners appointed by President. (Act of June 20, 1874.)
Hawaii.....	June 14, 1900	303,336	423,330	6,449	Formed from the territory of the Republic of Hawaii, annexed to the United States by act of Congress of July 7, 1898.

¹ Includes the District of Columbia.

INSULAR POSSESSIONS: DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT OF INSULAR GOVERNMENT IN EACH, THE POPULATION, AREA, AND ACQUISITION

Insular possession	Date of establishment of insular government	Population in 1930	Population in 1940	Area in square miles	Acquisition
Philippine Islands.....	(1)	12,082,366	16,356,000	114,400	Ceded to the United States by Spain by Treaty of Paris, Dec. 10, 1898.
Canal Zone.....	Aug. 24, 1912	39,409	51,827	649	Under the terms of the Isthmian Canal Convention of Nov. 18, 1903, the United States acquired from the Republic of Panama a perpetual right of occupation, use, and control of and over a zone of land 10 miles in width. For the privilege the United States paid the Republic of Panama \$10,000,000. The United States also pays Panama \$250,000 annually, dating from Feb. 26, 1913.
Puerto Rico.....	Apr. 12, 1900	1,543,913	1,869,255	3,435	Ceded to United States by Spain by Treaty of Paris, Dec. 10, 1898.
Guam.....	(2)	18,621	22,200	206	Ceded to the United States by Spain by Treaty of Paris, Dec. 10, 1898.
American Samoa.....	(3)	69,708	12,908	75	Acquired by the United States Feb. 13, 1900, under terms of tripartite treaty Nov. 18, 1899. Full sovereignty accepted from native chiefs by United States Feb. 20, 1928.
Virgin Islands.....	Mar. 3, 1917	22,012	24,889	132	By purchase from Denmark, Mar. 3, 1917, for \$25,000,000.

(1) Governed under act of July 1, 1902 (until Aug. 29, 1916) by Philippine Commission with civil governor at head. Act of Aug. 29, 1916, provided for governor general to be appointed by the President of the United States. The government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, with a United States high commissioner, was inaugurated Nov. 15, 1935, under the act of Congress (Public, No. 127, 73d Cong.) approved Mar. 24, 1934.

(2) Official estimate.

(3) Administered under jurisdiction of Navy Department. Governor is a naval officer.

(4) Governed under administration of Navy Department since acquisition.

(5) Estimated.

ELECTORAL VOTES FOR
PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

ELECTION FOR THE FIRST TERM, 1789-1793

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President; JOHN ADAMS, Vice President

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President; JOHN ADAMS, Vice President

Name of candidate	Conn.	Del.	Ga.	Md.	Mass.	N. H.	N. J.	Pa.	S. C.	Va.	Total
George Washington, Esq.	7	3	5	6	10	6	6	10	7	10	69
John Adams, Esq.	5	5	5	5	10	5	1	8	5	5	34
Samuel Huntington, Esq.	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	22
John Jay, Esq.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	9
John Hancock, Esq.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	9
Robert H. Harrison, Esq.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	9
George Clinton, Esq.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	9
John Rutledge, Esq.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	9
John Milton, Esq.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	9
James Armstrong, Esq.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	9
Edward Telfair, Esq.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	9
Benjamin Lincoln, Esq.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	9
Total electoral vote	7	3	5	6	10	6	6	10	7	10	69

ELECTION FOR THE SECOND TERM, 1793-1797

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President; JOHN ADAMS, Vice President

Name of candidate	Conn.	Del.	Ga.	Ky.	Md.	Mass.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	Vt.	Va.	Total
George Washington, of Virginia	9	3	4	4	8	16	6	7	12	12	15	4	8	3	21	132
John Adams, of Massachusetts	9	3	4	4	8	16	6	7	12	12	14	4	7	3	21	77
George Clinton, of New York	9	3	4	4	8	16	6	7	12	12	14	4	7	3	21	60
Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia	9	3	4	4	8	16	6	7	12	12	14	4	7	3	21	50
Aaron Burr, of New York	9	3	4	4	8	16	6	7	12	12	14	4	7	3	21	44
Total electoral vote	9	3	4	4	8	16	6	7	12	12	15	4	8	3	21	132

ELECTION FOR THE THIRD TERM, 1797-1801

JOHN ADAMS, President; THOMAS JEFFERSON, Vice President

Name of candidate	Conn.	Del.	Ga.	Ky.	Md.	Mass.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	Tenn.	Vt.	Va.	Total
John Adams, of Massachusetts	9	3	4	4	7	16	6	7	12	11	14	4	8	3	4	1	71
Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia	4	3	4	4	4	13	7	12	11	11	14	4	8	3	4	20	68
Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina	4	3	4	4	4	13	7	12	11	11	14	4	8	3	4	1	69
Aaron Burr, of New York	4	3	4	4	4	13	7	12	11	11	14	4	8	3	4	1	30
Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts	5	3	4	4	4	13	7	12	11	11	14	4	8	3	4	1	11
O. Ellsworth, of Connecticut	5	3	4	4	4	13	7	12	11	11	14	4	8	3	4	1	11
John Jay, of New York	5	3	4	4	4	13	7	12	11	11	14	4	8	3	4	1	11
George Clinton, of New York	5	3	4	4	4	13	7	12	11	11	14	4	8	3	4	1	11
S. Johnston, of North Carolina	5	3	4	4	4	13	7	12	11	11	14	4	8	3	4	1	11
James Iredell, of Virginia	5	3	4	4	4	13	7	12	11	11	14	4	8	3	4	1	11
George Washington, of Virginia	5	3	4	4	4	13	7	12	11	11	14	4	8	3	4	1	11
C. C. Pinckney, of South Carolina	5	3	4	4	4	13	7	12	11	11	14	4	8	3	4	1	11
John Henry, of Maryland	5	3	4	4	4	13	7	12	11	11	14	4	8	3	4	1	11
Total electoral vote	9	3	4	4	10	16	6	7	12	12	15	4	8	3	4	21	138

ELECTION FOR THE FOURTH TERM, 1801-1805

THOMAS JEFFERSON, President; AARON BURR, Vice President

Name of candidate	Conn.	Del.	Ga.	Ky.	Md.	Mass.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	Tenn.	Vt.	Va.	Total
Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia	9	3	4	4	5	16	6	7	12	8	8	4	8	3	4	21	*73
Aaron Burr, of New York	9	3	4	4	5	16	6	7	12	8	8	4	8	3	4	21	*73
John Adams, of Massachusetts	9	3	4	4	5	16	6	7	12	8	8	4	8	3	4	21	66
Charles C. Pinckney, of South Carolina	9	3	4	4	5	16	6	7	12	8	8	4	8	3	4	21	64
John Jay, of New York	9	3	4	4	5	16	6	7	12	8	8	4	8	3	4	21	1
Total electoral vote	9	3	4	4	10	16	6	7	12	12	15	4	8	3	4	21	138

*There being no choice for President by the people, the election devolved upon the House of Representatives, and February 17, 1801, Thomas Jefferson was chosen by the votes of ten States, to four for Aaron Burr, and two blank.

ELECTION FOR THE FIFTH TERM, 1805-1809

THOMAS JEFFERSON, President; GEORGE CLINTON, Vice President

Name of candidate	Conn.	Del.	Ga.	Ky.	Md.	Mass.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Ohio	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	Tenn.	Vt.	Va.	Total
For President:																		
Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.....			6	8	9	19	7	8	19	14	3	20	4	10	5	6	24	162
Charles C. Pinckney, of South Carolina.....	9	3			2													14
For Vice President:																		
George Clinton, of New York.....			6	8	9	19	7	8	19	14	3	20	4	10	5	6	24	162
Rufus King, of New York.....	9	3			2													14
Total electoral vote.....	9	3	6	8	11	19	7	8	19	14	3	20	4	10	5	6	24	176

ELECTION FOR THE SIXTH TERM, 1809-1813

JAMES MADISON, President; GEORGE CLINTON, Vice President

Name of candidate	Conn.	Del.	Ga.	Ky.	Md.	Mass.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Ohio	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	Tenn.	Vt.	Va.	Total
For President:																		
James Madison, of Virginia.....			6	7	9			8	13	11	3	20		10	5	6	24	122
George Clinton, of New York.....									6									6
Charles C. Pinckney, of South Carolina.....	9	3		2	10	7				3			4					47
For Vice President:																		
George Clinton, of New York.....			6	7	9			8	13	11	20			10	5		24	113
James Madison, of Virginia.....									3									3
James Monroe, of Virginia.....											3							3
John Langdon, of New Hampshire.....																		9
Rufus King, of New York.....	9	3		2	19	7				3			4					47
Total electoral vote.....	9	3	6	7	11	19	7	8	19	14	3	20	4	10	5	6	24	175

ELECTION FOR THE SEVENTH TERM, 1813-1817

JAMES MADISON, President; ELBRIDGE GERRY, Vice President

Name of candidate	Conn.	Del.	Ga.	Ky.	La.	Md.	Mass.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Ohio	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	Tenn.	Vt.	Va.	Total
For President:																			
James Madison, of Virginia.....			8	12	3	6	22	8	8	29	1	7	25	4	11	8	8	25	128
De Witt Clinton, of New York.....	9	4				5													89
For Vice President:																			
Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts.....			8	12	3	6	2	1			15	7	25	4	11	8	8	25	131
Jared Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania.....	9	4				5	20	7	8	29									86
Total electoral vote.....	9	4	8	12	3	11	22	8	8	29	15	7	25	4	11	8	8	25	217

ELECTION FOR THE EIGHTH TERM, 1817-1821

JAMES MONROE, President; DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Vice President

Name of candidate	Conn.	Del.	Ga.	Ind.	Ky.	La.	Md.	Mass.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Ohio	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	Tenn.	Vt.	Va.	Total
For President:																				
James Monroe, of Virginia.....			8	3	12	3	8	22	8	8	29	15	8	25	4	11	8	8	25	183
Rufus King, of New York.....	9	3																		34
For Vice President:																				
Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York.....			8	3	12	3	8	22	8	8	29	15	8	25	4	11	8	8	25	183
John K. Howard, of Maryland.....																				22
James Ross, of Pennsylvania.....	5																			5
John Marshall, of Virginia.....	4																			4
Robert G. Harper, of Maryland.....		3																		3
Total electoral vote.....	9	3	8	3	12	3	8	22	8	8	29	15	8	25	4	11	8	8	25	217

ELECTION FOR THE NINTH TERM, 1821-1825

JAMES MONROE, President; DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Vice President

Name of candidate	Ala.	Conn.	Del.	Ga.	Ill.	Ind.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Miss.	Mo.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Ohio	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	Tenn.	Vt.	Va.	Total
For President:																									
James Monroe, of Virginia.....	3	9	4	8	3	3	12	3	9	11	15	2	3	7	8	20	15	8	24	4	11	7	8	25	231
John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts.....														1											1
For Vice President:																									
Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York.....	3	9		8	3	3	12	3	9	10	7	2	3	7	8	20	15	8	24	4	11	7	8	25	218
Richard Stockton, of New Jersey.....										1	8														8
Robert G. Harper, of Maryland.....														1											1
Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania.....																									1
Daniel Rodney, of Delaware.....		4																							4
Total electoral vote.....	3	9	4	8	3	3	12	3	9	11	15	3	3	8	8	20	15	8	25	4	11	8	8	25	235

* The whole number of electors appointed was 235, but one elector from each of the States of Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Mississippi having died, the number of votes actually cast was 232.

ELECTION FOR THE TENTH TERM, 1825-1829

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, President; JOHN O. CALHOUN, Vice President

Name of candidate	Ala.	Conn.	Del.	Ga.	Ill.	Ind.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Miss.	Mo.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Ohio	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	Tenn.	Vt.	Va.	Total
For President:																									
Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.....	5				2	5	3	7	9	7	3				8	1	15		28		11	11			*99
John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts.....		8			1		2	9	3	15		8				26				4			7		*84
William H. Crawford, of Georgia.....			2	9					1							5								41	
Henry Clay, of Kentucky.....						14						3				4		16							37
For Vice President:																									
John O. Calhoun, of South Carolina.....	5		1		3	5	7	5	9	10	15	3		7	8	29	15		28	3	11	11	7		182
Nathan Sanford, of New York.....							7									7		16							30
Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina.....									1					3	1								24		24
Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.....		8																							13
Martin Van Buren, of New York.....				9																					9
Henry Clay, of Kentucky.....		2																							2
Total electoral vote.....	5	8	3	9	3	5	14	5	9	11	15	3	3	3	8	36	15	16	28	4	11	11	7	24	261

*No choice for President having been made by the people, the election devolved upon the House of Representatives, and John Quincy Adams was elected, receiving the votes of thirteen States to seven for Andrew Jackson and four for William H. Crawford.

ELECTION FOR THE ELEVENTH TERM, 1829-1833

ANDREW JACKSON, President; JOHN C. CALHOUN, Vice President

Name of candidate	Ala.	Conn.	Del.	Ga.	Ill.	Ind.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Miss.	Mo.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Ohio	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	Tenn.	Vt.	Va.	Total
For President:																									
Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee	5	8	3	9	3	5	14	5	1	5	15	3	3	8	8	20	15	16	28	4	11	11	7	24	178
John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts									8	6	15					8	16							83	
For Vice President:																									
John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina	5	8	3	2	3	5	14	5	1	5	15	3	3	8	8	20	15	16	28	4	11	11	7	24	171
Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania									8	6	15					8	16								83
William Smith, of South Carolina				7																					7
Total electoral vote	5	8	3	9	3	5	14	5	9	11	15	3	3	8	8	36	15	16	28	4	11	11	7	24	201

ELECTION FOR THE TWELFTH TERM, 1833-1837

ANDREW JACKSON, President; MARTIN VAN BUREN, Vice President

Name of candidate	Ala.	Conn.	Del.	Ga.	Ill.	Ind.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Miss.	Mo.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Ohio	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	Tenn.	Vt.	Va.	Total
For President:																									
Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee	7	8	3	11	5	9	15	5	10	3	14	4	4	7	8	42	15	21	30	4	11	15	7	23	219
Henry Clay, of Kentucky										5															49
John Floyd, of Virginia																									11
William Wirt, of Maryland																									7
For Vice President:																									
Martin Van Buren, of New York	7	8	3	11	5	9	15	5	10	3	14	4	4	7	8	42	15	21	30	4	11	15	7	23	189
John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania										5															49
William Wilkins, of Pennsylvania																			30						30
Henry Lee, of Massachusetts																						11			11
Amos Ellmaker, of Pennsylvania																									7
Total electoral vote	7	8	3	11	5	9	15	5	10	8	14	4	4	7	8	42	15	21	30	4	11	15	7	23	286

* Two votes were not given in Maryland.

ELECTION FOR THE THIRTEENTH TERM, 1837-1841

MARTIN VAN BUREN, President; RICHARD M. JOHNSON, Vice President

Name of candidate	Ala.	Ark.	Conn.	Del.	Ga.	Ill.	Ind.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Miss.	Mo.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Ohio	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	Tenn.	Vt.	Va.	Total
For President:																											
Martin Van Buren, of New York	7	3	8	3		5	9	15	5	10	10		3	4	4	7	8	42	15	21	30	4				23	170
William H. Harrison, of Ohio																											73
Hugh L. White, of Tennessee																											26
Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts																											14
Willie P. Mangum, of North Carolina																											11
For Vice President:																											
Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky																											*147
Francis Granger, of New York	7	3	8	3		5	9	15	5	10	10		3	4	4	7	8	42	15	21	30	4					*77
John Tyler, of Virginia																											47
William Smith, of Alabama																											23
Total electoral vote	7	3	8	3	11	5	9	15	5	10	10	14	3	4	4	7	8	42	15	21	30	4	11	15	7	23	204

*There being no choice for Vice President by the people, the election devolved upon the Senate of the United States. Richard M. Johnson received 33 votes and Francis Granger 16 votes. Richard M. Johnson was thereupon declared elected Vice President.

ELECTION FOR THE FOURTEENTH TERM, 1841-1845

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,* President; JOHN TYLER, Vice President

Name of candidate	Ala.	Ark.	Conn.	Del.	Ga.	Ill.	Ind.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Miss.	Mo.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Ohio	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	Tenn.	Vt.	Va.	Total
For President: William H. Harrison, of Ohio.....					8	3	11		9	15	5	10	14	3	4			8	42	15	21	30	4	11	15	7	234
For Vice President: Martin Van Buren, of New York.....	7	3					5								4		7									23	60
For President: John Tyler, of Virginia.....																		8	42	15	21	30	4		15	7	234
For Vice President: R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky.....	7	3					5		9	15	5	10	14	3	4		7									22	48
L. W. Tazewell, of Virginia.....																										1	11
James K. Polk, of Tennessee.....																										1	1
Total electoral vote.....	7	3	8	3	11	5	9	15	5	10	10	14	3	4	4	7	8	42	15	21	30	4	11	15	7	23	294

*William Henry Harrison, ninth President of the United States, died at Washington, April 4, 1841. The duties of the Presidential office devolving, in this event, upon John Tyler, Vice President, he accordingly took the oath of office April 6, 1841.

ELECTION FOR THE FIFTEENTH TERM, 1845-1849

JAMES K. POLK, President; GEORGE M. DALLAS, Vice President

Name of candidate	Ala.	Ark.	Conn.	Del.	Ga.	Ill.	Ind.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Miss.	Mo.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Ohio	Pa.	R. I.*	S. C.	Tenn.	Vt.	Va.	Total
For President: James K. Polk, of Tennessee.....	9	3				10	9	12	6	9	8	12	5	6	7		6	36	11	23	26	4	9	13	6	17	170
For Vice President: Vernon Clay, of Kentucky.....			6	3				12									7									105	
For President: George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania.....	9	3				10	9	12	6	9	8	12	5	6	7		6	36	11	23	26	4	8	13	6	17	170
Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey.....			6	3				12									7									105	
Total electoral vote.....	9	3	6	3	10	9	12	12	6	9	8	12	5	6	7	6	7	36	11	23	26	4	9	13	6	17	275

*And Providence Plantations.

ELECTION FOR THE SIXTEENTH TERM, 1849-1853

ZACHARY TAYLOR,* President; MILLARD FILLMORE, Vice President

Name of candidate																
For President:																
Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana.....																
Lewis Cass, of Michigan.....																
For Vice President:																
Millard Fillmore, of New York.....																
W. O. Butler, of Kentucky.....																
Total electoral vote.....																
Name of candidate																
For President:																
Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana.....																
Lewis Cass, of Michigan.....																
For Vice President:																
Millard Fillmore, of New York.....																
W. O. Butler, of Kentucky.....																
Total electoral vote.....																

Ala.	Ark.	Conn.	Del.	Fla.	Ga.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Miss.	Total
9	3	6	3	3	10	9	12	4	12	6	9	8	12	5	6	163
																127
9	3	6	3	3	10	9	12	4	12	6	9	8	12	5	6	163
																127
9	3	6	3	3	10	9	12	4	12	6	9	8	12	5	6	290

* Zachary Taylor, twelfth President of the United States, died at Washington, July 9, 1850. The duties of the Presidential office devolving in this event, upon the Vice President, Millard Fillmore, he accordingly took the oath of office July 10, 1850.

ELECTION FOR THE SEVENTEENTH TERM, 1853-1857

FRANKLIN PIERCE, President; WILLIAM R. KING, Vice President

Name of candidate	Ala.	Ark.	Cal.	Conn.	Del.	Fla.	Ga.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.
For President:																
Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire.....	9	4	4	6	3	3	10	11	13	4	12	6	8	8	13	6
Winfield Scott, of New Jersey.....																
For Vice President:																
William R. King, of Alabama.....	9	4	4	6	3	3	10	11	13	4	12	6	8	8	13	6
William A. Graham, of North Carolina.....																
Total electoral vote.....	9	4	4	6	3	3	10	11	13	4	12	6	8	8	13	6

Name of candidate	Miss.	Mo.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Ohio	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	Tenn.	Tex.	Vt.	Va.	Wis.	Total
For President:																
Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire.....	7	9	5	7	35	10	23	27	4	8	12	4	5	15	5	254
Winfield Scott, of New Jersey.....																42
For Vice President:																
William R. King, of Alabama.....	7	9	5	7	35	10	23	27	4	8	12	4	5	15	5	254
William A. Graham, of North Carolina.....																42
Total electoral vote.....	7	9	5	7	35	10	23	27	4	8	12	4	5	15	5	296

ELECTION FOR THE EIGHTEENTH TERM, 1857-1861

JAMES BUCHANAN, President; JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Vice President

Name of candidate	Ala.	Ark.	Cal.	Conn.	Del.	Fla.	Ga.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.
For President:																
James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania	9	4	4		3	3	10	11	13	4	12	6			13	6
John C. Fremont, of California				6									8	8		
Millard Fillmore, of New York																
For Vice President:																
John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky	9	4	4		3	3	10	11	13	4	12	6			13	6
William L. Dayton, of New Jersey				6									8	8		
Andrew J. Donelson, of Tennessee																
Total electoral vote	9	4	4	6	3	3	10	11	13	4	12	6	8	8	13	6

Name of candidate	Miss.	Mo.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Ohio	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	Tenn.	Tex.	Vt.	Va.	Wis.	Total
For President:																
James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania	7	9	5	7	35	10	23	27	4	8	12	4	5	15	5	174
John C. Fremont, of California																114
Millard Fillmore, of New York																8
For Vice President:																
John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky	7	9	5	7	35	10	23	27	4	8	12	4	5	15	5	174
William L. Dayton, of New Jersey																114
Andrew J. Donelson, of Tennessee																8
Total electoral vote	7	9	5	7	35	10	23	27	4	8	12	4	5	15	5	236

ELECTION FOR THE NINETEENTH TERM, 1861-1865

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President; HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Vice President

Name of candidate	Ala.	Ark.	Cal.	Conn.	Del.	Fla.	Ga.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.
For President:																	
Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.....			4	6				11	13	4			8		13	6	4
John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky.....	9	4			3	3	10				12	6		8			
John Bell, of Tennessee.....																	
Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois.....																	
Vice President:																	
Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine.....			4	6				11	13	4		6	8		13	6	4
Joseph Lane, of Oregon.....					3	3	10				12						
Edward Everett, of Massachusetts.....	9	4															
Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia.....																	
Total electoral vote.....	9	4	4	6	3	3	10	11	13	4	12	6	8	8	13	6	4

Name of candidate	Miss.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Ohio	Oreg.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	Tenn.	Tex.	Vt.	Va.	Wis.	Total
For President:																
Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.....		5	4	35		23	3	27	4				6		5	180
John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky.....	7				10					8	12	4		15		72
John Bell, of Tennessee.....			3													39
Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois.....																12
Vice President:																
Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine.....		5	4	35		23	3	27	4				6		5	180
Joseph Lane, of Oregon.....					10					8	12	4		15		72
Edward Everett, of Massachusetts.....	7															39
Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia.....			3													12
Total electoral vote.....	7	9	7	35	10	23	3	27	4	8	12	4	5	15	5	303

ELECTION FOR THE TWENTIETH TERM, 1865-1869

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,* President; ANDREW JOHNSON, Vice President

Name of candidate	Ala.	Ark.	Cal.	Conn.	Del.	Fla.	Ga.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa	Kans.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.
For President:																			
Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.....			5	6	3			16	13	8	3	11		7	7	12	8	4	
George B. McClellan, of New Jersey.....																			
For Vice President:																			
Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.....			5	6	3			16	13	8	3	11		7	7	12	8	4	
George H. Pendleton, of Ohio.....																			
Total electoral vote.....			5	6	3			16	13	8	3	11		7	7	12	8	4	

Name of candidate	Mo.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Ohio	Oreg.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	Tenn.	Tex.	Vt.	Va.	W. Va.	Wis.	Total
For President:																		
Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.....	11	2	5	7	33		21	3	26	4				5		5	8	212
George B. McClellan, of New Jersey.....																		21
For Vice President:																		
Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.....	11	2	5	7	33		21	3	26	4				5		5	8	212
George H. Pendleton, of Ohio.....																		21
Total electoral vote.....	11	2	5	7	33		21	3	26	4				5		5	8	233

* Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth President of the United States, was assassinated on the night of April 14, 1865, and died the following morning. The duties of the Presidential office devolving, in this event, upon the Vice President, Andrew Johnson, he accordingly took the oath of office April 15, 1865.

ELECTION FOR THE TWENTY-FIRST TERM, 1869-1873

ULYSSES S. GRANT, President; SCHUYLER COLFAX, Vice President

Name of candidate	Ala.	Ark.	Cal.	Conn.	Del.	Fla.	Ga.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa	Kans.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.
For President:																				
Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois.....	8	5	5	6	3	3	9	16	13	8	3	11	7	7	7	12	8	4		11
Horatio Seymour, of New York.....					3		9													
For Vice President:																				
Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.....	8	5	5	6	3	3	9	16	13	8	3	11	7	7	7	12	8	4		11
Francis P. Blair, Jr., of Missouri.....					3															
Total electoral vote.....	8	5	5	6	3	3	9	16	13	8	3	11	7	7	7	12	8	4		11

Name of candidate	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Ohio	Oreg.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	Tenn.	Tex.	Vt.	Va.	W. Va.	Wis.	Total, excluding vote of Georgia	Total, including vote of Georgia
For President:																			
Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois.....	3	3	5	7	33	9	21	3	26	4	6	10		5		5	8	214	214
Horatio Seymour, of New York.....																		71	80
For Vice President:																			
Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.....	3	3	5	7	33	9	21	3	26	4	6	10		5		5	8	214	214
Francis P. Blair, Jr., of Missouri.....																		71	80
Total electoral vote.....	3	3	5	7	33	9	21	3	26	4	6	10		5		5	8	235	294

ELECTION FOR THE TWENTY-SECOND TERM, 1873-1877

ULYSSES S. GRANT, President; HENRY WILSON, Vice President

Name of candidate	Ala.	Ark.	Cal.	Conn.	Del.	Fla.	Ga.	Ill.	Iowa	Kans.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	
For President:																		
Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois.....	10		6	6	3	4		21	16	11	6		7	13	11	5	8	
Horace Greeley, of New York.....							(*)											
B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri.....							6				4							
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.....							2				8							
Charles J. Jenkins, of Georgia.....																		
David Davis, of Illinois.....																		
For Vice President:																		
Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.....	10		6	6	3	4		21	15	11	5		7	13	11	5	8	
B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri.....							5				8							
N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts.....							1											
George W. Julian, of Indiana.....																		
Alfred H. Colquhitt, of Georgia.....							6											
John M. Palmer, of Illinois.....											3							
Thomas E. Bramlette, of Kentucky.....																		
William S. Groesbeck, of Ohio.....											1							
Willis B. Machen, of Kentucky.....																		
Total electoral vote.....	10		6	6	3	4	11	21	15	11	5	12	7	8	13	11	5	8

* By resolution of the House, 3 votes cast for Horace Greeley were not counted.

ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT 705

Name of candidate	Mo.	Neb.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Ohio	Oreg.	Penn.	R. I.	S. C.	Tenn.	Tex.	Vt.	Va.	W. Va.	Wis.	Total
For President:																			
Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois.....		3	3	5	9	35	10	22	3	29	4	7			5	11	5	10	286
Horace Greeley, of New York.....																			18
B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri.....	8												12	8					42
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.....	6																		2
Charles J. Jenkins, of Georgia.....																			1
David Davis, of Illinois.....	1																		1
For Vice President:																			
Henry Wilson,* of Massachusetts.....		3	3	5	9	35	10	22	3	29	4	7			5	11	5	10	286
B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri.....	6												12	8					47
N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts.....																			1
George W. Julian, of Indiana.....	5																		5
Alfred H. Colquitt, of Georgia.....																			5
John M. Palmer, of Illinois.....	3																		3
Thomas E. Bramlette, of Kentucky.....																			3
William S. Gesslebeck, of Ohio.....	1																		1
Willis B. Machen, of Kentucky.....																			1
Total electoral vote.....	15	3	3	5	9	35	10	22	3	29	4	7	12	8	5	11	5	10	352

*Died in the Capitol, Washington, D. C., November 22, 1875, aged 63 years.

ELECTION FOR THE TWENTY-THIRD TERM, 1877-1881

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President; WILLIAM A. WHEELER, Vice President

Name of candidate	Ala.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	Fla.	Ga.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.
For President:																				
Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio.....	10	6	6	3	6	3	4	11	21	15	11	5	12	8	7	8	13	11	5	8
Samuel J. Tilden, of New York.....																				
For Vice President:																				
William A. Wheeler, of New York.....	10	6	6	3	6	3	4	11	21	15	11	5	12	8	7	8	13	11	5	8
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.....																				
Total electoral vote.....	10	6	6	3	6	3	4	11	21	15	11	5	12	8	7	8	13	11	5	8

Name of candidate	Mo.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Ohio.	Oreg.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	Tenn.	Tex.	Vt.	Va.	W. Va.	Wis.	Total.
For President:																			
Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio.....	15	3	3	5	9	35	10	22	3	29	4	7	12	8	5	11	5	10	185
Samuel J. Tilden, of New York.....																			184
For Vice President:																			
William A. Wheeler, of New York.....	15	3	3	5	9	35	10	22	3	29	4	7	12	8	5	11	5	10	185
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.....																			184
Total electoral vote.....	15	3	3	5	9	35	10	22	3	29	4	7	12	8	5	11	5	10	369

ELECTION FOR THE TWENTY-FOURTH TERM, 1881-1885

JAMES A. GARFIELD,* President; CHESTER A. ARTHUR, Vice President

Name of candidate	Ala.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	Fla.	Ga.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa	Kans.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Min.	Miss.
For President: James A. Garfield, of Ohio.....			1	3	6	3	4	11	21	15	11	5	12	8	7	8	13	11	5	8
Winfield S. Hancock, of Pennsylvania.....	10	6	9																	
For Vice President: Chester A. Arthur, of New York.....			1	3	6	3	4	11	21	15	11	5	12	8	7	8	13	11	5	8
William H. English, of Indiana.....	10	6	5																	
Total electoral vote.....	10	6	9	3	6	3	4	11	21	15	11	5	12	8	7	8	13	11	5	8

Name of candidate	Mo.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Ohio	Oreg.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	Tenn.	Tex.	Vt.	Va.	W. Va.	Wis.	Total
For President: James A. Garfield, of Ohio.....		3	3	5	9	35	10	22	3	29	4	7	12	8	5	11		10	214
Winfield S. Hancock, of Pennsylvania.....	15																		1155
For Vice President: Chester A. Arthur, of New York.....		3		5	9	35	10	22	3	29	4	7	12	8	5	11		10	214
William H. English, of Indiana.....	15		3																1155
Total electoral vote.....	15	3	3	5	9	35	10	22	3	29	4	7	12	8	5	11	5	10	369

*James A. Garfield, the twentieth President of the United States, was shot by an assassin July 2, 1881, and died from the effects of his wounds September 19, 1881. The duties of the Presidential office devolving, in this event, upon the Vice President, Chester A. Arthur, he accordingly took the oath of office in New York City, September 20, 1881, and again formally took the oath of office at Washington, September 22, 1881.

[The vote of Georgia, cast on the 8th of December, second Wednesday of the month, if not counted would reduce this total to 141.

ELECTION FOR THE TWENTY-FIFTH TERM, 1885-1889

GROVER CLEVELAND, President; THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,* Vice President

Name of candidate	Ala.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	Fla.	Ga.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa	Kans.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.
For President: Grover Cleveland, of New York.....	10	7	8	3	6	3	4	12	22	15	13	9	13	8	6	8	14	13	7	9
James G. Blaine, of Maine.....																				
For Vice President: Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.....	10	7	8	3	6	3	4	12	22	15	13	9	13	8	6	8	14	13	7	9
John A. Logan, of Illinois.....																				
Total electoral vote.....	10	7	8	3	6	3	4	12	22	15	13	9	13	8	6	8	14	13	7	9

Name of candidate	Mo.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Ohio	Oreg.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	Tenn.	Tex.	Vt.	Va.	W. Va.	Wis.	Total
For President: Grover Cleveland, of New York.....	16				9	36	11					9	12	13	4	12	6		219
James G. Blaine, of Maine.....		5	3	4				23	3	30	4							11	182
For Vice President: Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.....	16				9	36	11					9	12	13	4	12	6		219
John A. Logan, of Illinois.....		5	3	4				23	3	30	4							11	182
Total electoral vote.....	16	5	3	4	9	36	11	23	3	30	4	9	12	13	4	12	6	11	401

* Thomas A. Hendricks died at Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 25, 1885, aged 66 years.

ELECTION FOR THE TWENTY-SIXTH TERM, 1889-1893

BENJAMIN HARRISON, President; LEVI P. MORTON, Vice President

Name of candidate	Ala.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	Fla.	Ga.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.
For President: Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana.....	10	7	8	3	6	3	4	12	22	15	13	9	13	8	6	8	14	13	7	9
Grover Cleveland, of New York.....																				
For Vice President: Levi P. Morton, of New York.....	10	7	8	3	6	3	4	12	22	15	13	9	13	8	6	8	14	13	7	9
Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio.....	10	7	8	3	6	3	4	12	22	15	13	9	13	8	6	8	14	13	7	9
Total electoral vote.....	10	7	8	3	6	3	4	12	22	15	13	9	13	8	6	8	14	13	7	9

Name of candidate	Mo.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Ohio	Oreg.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	Tenn.	Tex.	Vt.	Va.	W. Va.	Wis.	Total
For President: Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana.....	16	5	3	4	9	36	11	23	3	30	4	9	12	13	4	12	6	11	233
Grover Cleveland, of New York.....																			
For Vice President: Levi P. Morton, of New York.....	16	5	3	4	9	36	11	23	3	30	4	9	12	13	4	12	6	11	233
Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio.....																			
Total electoral vote.....	16	5	3	4	9	36	11	23	3	30	4	9	12	13	4	12	6	11	401

ELECTION FOR THE TWENTY-SEVENTH TERM, 1893-1897

GROVER CLEVELAND, President; ADLAI E. STEVENSON, Vice President

710 ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

Name of candidate	Ala.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	Fla.	Ga.	Idaho	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa	Kans.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.
For President:																							
Grover Cleveland, of New York	11	8	8		6	3	4	13		24	15	13		13	8	6	8	15	5	9	9	17	3
Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana			1	4					3				10										
James B. Weaver, of Iowa																							
For Vice President:																							
Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois	11	8	8		6	3	4	13		24	15	13		13	8	6	8	15	5	9	9	17	3
Whitelaw Reid, of New York			1	4					3				10										
James G. Field, of Virginia																							
Total electoral vote	11	8	9	4	6	3	4	13	3	24	15	13	10	13	8	6	8	15	14	9	9	17	3

Name of candidate	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio	Oreg.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total
For President:																						
Grover Cleveland, of New York				10	36	11	1	1				9		12	15		12		6	12		277
Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana	8		4				1	22	3	32	4		4			4		4			3	145
James B. Weaver, of Iowa		3						1														22
For Vice President:																						
Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois				10	36	11	1	1				9		12	15		12		6	12		277
Whitelaw Reid, of New York	8		4				1	22	3	32	4		4			4		4			3	145
James G. Field, of Virginia		3																				22
Total electoral vote	8	3	4	10	36	11	3	23	4	32	4	9	4	12	15	4	12	4	6	12	3	444

ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT 711

ELECTION FOR THE TWENTY-EIGHTH TERM, 1897-1901

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, President; GARRET A. HOBART, * Vice President

Name of candidate	Ala.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	Fla.	Ga.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Min.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.
For President:																							
William McKinley, of Ohio	11	8	8	4	6	3	4	13	3	24	15	13	10	12	8	6	8	15	14	9	9	17	3
William J. Bryan, of Nebraska			1											1									
For Vice President:																							
Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey	11	5	8	4	6	3	4	13	3	24	15	13	10	12	4	6	8	15	14	9	9	13	2
Arthur Sewall, of Maine		3	1											1								4	1
Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia															4								
Total electoral votes	11	8	9	4	6	3	4	13	3	24	15	13	10	13	8	6	8	15	14	9	9	17	3

Name of candidate	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.	Oreg.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total
For President:																							
William McKinley, of Ohio	8	3	4	10	36	11	3	23	4	32	4	9	4	12	15	3	4	12	4	6	12	3	271
William J. Bryan, of Nebraska																							176
For Vice President:																							
Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey	4	3	4	10	36	6	3	23	4	32	4	9	2	12	15	2	4	12	2	6	12	2	271
Arthur Sewall, of Maine						5							2	12	15	1		12	2			1	119
Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia	4												2	2					2				27
Total electoral vote	8	3	4	10	36	11	3	23	4	32	4	9	4	12	15	3	4	12	4	6	12	3	447

* Garret A. Hobart died at Paterson, N. J., Nov. 21, 1896, aged 55 years.

ELECTION FOR THE TWENTY-NINTH TERM, 1901-1905

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, * President; THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Vice President

Name of candidate	Ala.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	Fla.	Ga.	Idaho	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa	Kans.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.
For President: William McKinley, of Ohio.....	11	8	9	4	6	3	4	13	3	24	15	13	10	13	8	6	8	15	14	9	9	17	3
William J. Bryan, of Nebraska.....																							
For Vice President: Theodore Roosevelt, of New York.....			9	4	6	3	4	13	3	24	15	13	10	13	8	6	8	15	14	9	9	17	3
Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois.....	11	8		4			4	13	3														
Total electoral vote.....	11	8	9	4	6	3	4	13	3	24	15	13	10	13	8	6	8	15	14	9	9	17	3

Name of candidate	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio	Oreg.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total
For President: William J. McKinley, of Ohio.....	8	3	4	10	36	11	3	23	4	32	4	9	4	12	15	3	4	12	4	6	12	3	292
William J. Bryan, of Nebraska.....																							155
For Vice President: Theodore Roosevelt, of New York.....	8	3	4	10	36	11	3	23	4	32	4	9	4	12	15	3	4	12	4	6	12	3	292
Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois.....																							155
Total electoral vote.....	8	3	4	10	36	11	3	23	4	32	4	9	4	12	15	3	4	12	4	6	12	3	447

* William McKinley, the twenty-fourth President of the United States, was shot by an assassin Sept. 6, 1901, and died Sept. 14, 1901. The duties of the presidential office devolving, in this event, upon the Vice President, Theodore Roosevelt, he accordingly took the oath of office at Buffalo, N. Y., on Sept. 14, 1901.

ELECTION FOR THE THIRTIETH TERM, 1905-1909

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President; CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS, Vice President

Name of candidate	Ala.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	Fla.	Ga.	Idaho	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa	Kans.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.
For President: Theodore Roosevelt, of New York.	11	9	10	5	7	3	5	13	3	27	15	13	10	13	9	6	1	16	14	11	10	18	3
For Vice President: Alton B. Parker, of New York.																							
For Vice President: Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana.	11	9	10	5	7	3	5	13	3	27	15	13	10	13	9	6	1	16	14	11	10	18	3
For Vice President: Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia.																							
Total electoral vote.	11	9	10	5	7	3	5	13	3	27	15	13	10	13	9	6	8	16	14	11	10	18	3

Name of candidate	Neb.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total
For President: Theodore Roosevelt, of New York.	8	3	4	12	39	12	4	23	4	34	4	9	4	12	18	3	4	12	5	7	13	3	335
For Vice President: Alton B. Parker, of New York.																							140
For Vice President: Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana.	8	3	4	12	39	12	4	23	4	34	4	9	4	12	18	3	4	12	5	7	13	3	336
For Vice President: Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia.																							140
Total electoral vote.	8	3	4	12	39	12	4	23	4	34	4	9	4	12	18	3	4	12	5	7	13	3	476

ELECTION FOR THE THIRTY-FIRST TERM, 1909-1913

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, President; JAMES SCHOOLCRAFT SHERMAN, * Vice President

Name of candidate	Ala.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	Fla.	Ga.	Idaho	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.
For President: William H. Taft, of Ohio.....	11	9	10	5	7	3	5	13	3	27	15	13	10	13	9	6	2	16	14	11	10	18	3
For Vice President: James S. Sherman, of New York.....			10	5	7	3	5	13	3	27	15	13	10	13	9	6	2	16	14	11	10	18	3
John W. Kern, of Indiana.....	11	9		5			5	13						13	9		6				10		
Total electoral vote.....	11	9	10	5	7	3	5	13	3	27	15	13	10	13	9	6	8	16	14	11	10	18	3

Name of candidate	Neb.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio	Okl.	Oreg.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total
For President: William H. Taft, of Ohio.....			4	12	39	12	4	23	7	4	34	4	9	4	12	18	3	4	12	5	7	13	3	321
For Vice President: James S. Sherman, of New York.....																								162
John W. Kern, of Indiana.....	8	3	4	12	39	12	4	23	7	4	34	4	9	4	12	18	3	4	12	5	7	13	3	321
Total electoral vote.....	8	3	4	12	39	12	4	23	7	4	34	4	9	4	12	18	3	4	12	5	7	13	3	463

*James S. Sherman died at Utica, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1912, aged 67 years.

ELECTION FOR THE THIRTY-SECOND TERM, 1913-1917

WOODROW WILSON, President; THOMAS RILEY MARSHALL, Vice President

Name of candidate	Ala.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	Fla.	Ga.	Idaho	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa	Kans.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Min.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.
For President:																								
Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey.....	12	3	9	2	6	7	3	6	14	4	29	15	13	10	13	10	6	8	18			10	18	4
Theodore Roosevelt, of New York.....				11																	15	12		
William H. Taft, of Ohio.....																								
For Vice President:																								
Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana.....	12	3	9	2	6	7	3	6	14	4	29	15	13	10	13	10	6	8	18			10	18	4
Hiram W. Johnson, of California.....				11																	15	12		
Nicholas M. Butler, of New York.....																								
Total electoral vote.....	12	3	9	13	6	7	3	6	14	4	29	15	13	10	13	10	6	8	18	15	12	10	18	4

Name of candidate	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio	Okl.	Oreg.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total
For President:																									
Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey.....	8	3	4	14	3	45	12	5	24	10	5	38	5	9	5	12	20			12	7	8	13	3	435
Theodore Roosevelt, of New York.....																		4	4						888
William H. Taft, of Ohio.....																									
For Vice President:																									
Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana.....	8	3	4	14	3	45	12	5	24	10	5	38	5	9	5	12	20			12	7	8	13	3	435
Hiram W. Johnson, of California.....																		4	4						888
Nicholas M. Butler, of New York.....																									
Total electoral vote.....	8	3	4	14	3	45	12	5	24	10	5	38	5	9	5	12	20	4	4	12	7	8	13	3	531

* After the election, was selected to receive the electoral votes of the States of Utah and Vermont owing to the death of James S. Sherman.

ELECTION FOR THE THIRTY-THIRD TERM, 1917-1921

WOODROW WILSON, President; THOMAS RILEY MARSHALL, Vice President

Name of candidate	Ala.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	Fla.	Ga.	Idaho	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa	Kans.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.
For President:																							
Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey	12	3	9	13	6		6	14	4			13	10	13	10		8				10	18	4
Charles E. Hughes, of New York					7	3				29	15					6		18	15	12			
For Vice President:																							
Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana	12	3	9	13	6		6	14	4			13	10	13	10		8				10	18	4
Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana					7	3				29	15					6		18	15	12			
Total electoral vote	12	3	9	13	6	7	3	6	14	4	29	15	13	10	13	6	8	18	15	12	10	18	4

Name of candidate	Neb.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio	Okl.	Oreg.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total
For President:																									
Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey	8	3	4		3		12	5	24	10				9		12	20	4		12	7	1		3	277
Charles E. Hughes, of New York				14		45					5	38	5	5	5				4			7	13		254
For Vice President:																									
Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana	8	3	4		3		12	5	24	10				9		12	20	4		12	7	1		3	277
Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana				14		45					5	38	5	5	5				4			7	13		254
Total electoral vote	8	3	4	14	3	45	12	5	24	10	5	38	5	9	5	12	20	4	4	12	7	8	13	3	531

ELECTION FOR THE THIRTY-FOURTH TERM, 1921-1925

WARREN G. HARDING,* President; CALVIN COOLIDGE, Vice President

Name of candidate	Ala.	Ariz.	Ark.	Calif.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	Fla.	Ga.	Idaho	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa	Kans.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.
For President:																								
Warren G. Harding, of Ohio.....	12	3	9	13	6	7	3	6	14	4	29	15	13	10	13	10	6	8	18	15	12	10	18	4
James M. Cox, of Ohio.....																								
For Vice President:																								
Calvin Coolidge, of Massachusetts.....	12	3	9	13	6	7	3	6	14	4	29	15	13	10	13	10	6	8	18	15	12	10	18	4
Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York.....																								
Total electoral vote.....	12	3	9	13	6	7	3	6	14	4	29	15	13	10	13	10	6	8	18	15	12	10	18	4

Name of candidate	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio	Okl.	Oreg.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total
For President:																									
Warren G. Harding, of Ohio.....	8	3	4	14	3	45	12	5	24	10	5	38	5	9	5	12	20	4	4	12	7	8	13	3	401
James M. Cox, of Ohio.....																									127
For Vice President:																									
Calvin Coolidge, of Massachusetts.....	8	3	4	14	3	45	12	5	24	10	5	38	5	9	5	12	20	4	4	12	7	8	13	3	404
Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York.....																									127
Total electoral vote.....	8	3	4	14	3	45	12	5	24	10	5	38	5	9	5	12	20	4	4	12	7	8	13	3	831

* Warren G. Harding, the twenty-eighth President of the United States, died on Aug. 2, 1923. The duties of the Presidential office devolving in this event, upon the Vice President, Calvin Coolidge, he accordingly took the oath of office at Plymouth, Vt., on Aug. 3, 1923.

ELECTION FOR THE THIRTY-FIFTH TERM, 1925-1929

CALVIN COOLIDGE, President; CHARLES G. DAWES, Vice President

Name of candidate	Ala.	Ark.	Calif.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	Fla.	Ga.	Idaho	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa	Kans.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Min.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.
For President:																							
Calvin Coolidge, of Massachusetts	12	3	13	6	7	3	6	14	4	29	15	13	10	13	10	6	8	18	15	12	10	18	4
John W. Davis, of West Virginia		9													10								
Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin																							
For Vice President:																							
Charles G. Dawes, of Illinois	12	3	13	6	7	3	6	14	4	29	15	13	10	13	10	6	8	18	15	12	10	18	4
Charles W. Bryan, of Nebraska		9													10								
Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana																							
Total electoral vote	12	3	13	6	7	3	6	14	4	29	15	13	10	13	10	6	8	18	15	12	10	18	4

Name of candidate	Neb.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio	Oka.	Oreg.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total
For President:																									
Calvin Coolidge, of Massachusetts	8	3	4	14	3	45	12	5	24	10	5	38	5	9	5	12	20	4	4	12	7	8	13	3	382
John W. Davis, of West Virginia																									130
Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin																									13
For Vice President:																									
Charles G. Dawes, of Illinois	8	3	4	14	3	45	12	5	24	10	5	38	5	9	5	12	20	4	4	12	7	8	13	3	382
Charles W. Bryan, of Nebraska																									136
Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana																									13
Total electoral vote	8	3	4	14	3	45	12	5	24	10	5	38	5	9	5	12	20	4	4	12	7	8	13	3	531

ELECTION FOR THE THIRTY-SIXTH TERM, 1929-1933

HERBERT O. HOOVER, President; CHARLES CURTIS, Vice President

Name of candidate	Ala.	Ariz.	Ark.	Calif.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	Fla.	Ga.	Idaho	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa	Kans.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.
For President:																								
Herbert C. Hoover, of California.....	3			13	6	7	3	6	14	4	29	15	13	10	13	10	6	8	18	15	12	10	18	
Alfred E. Smith, of New York.....	12		9													10								
For Vice President:																								
Charles Curtis, of Kansas.....	3			13	6	7	3	6	14	4	29	15	13	10	13	10	6	8	18	15	12	10	18	4
Joseph T. Robinson, of Arkansas.....	12		9													10								
Total electoral vote.....	12	3	9	13	6	7	3	6	14	4	29	15	13	10	13	10	6	8	18	15	12	10	18	4

(Name of candidate	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio	Ore.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah	Vt.	Va.	Vash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total	
For President:																									
Herbert C. Hoover, of California.....	8	3	4	14	3	45	12	5	24	10	5	38	5	9	5	12	20	4	4	12	7	8	13	3	444
Alfred E. Smith, of New York.....																								87	
For Vice President:																									
Charles Curtis, of Kansas.....	8	3	4	14	3	45	12	5	24	10	5	38	5	9	5	12	20	4	4	12	7	8	13	3	444
Joseph T. Robinson, of Arkansas.....																								87	
Total electoral vote.....	8	3	4	14	3	45	12	5	24	10	5	38	5	9	5	12	20	4	4	12	7	8	13	3	531

ELECTION FOR THE THIRTY-SEVENTH TERM, 1933-1937

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President; JOHN N. GARNER, Vice President

Name of candidate	Ala.	Ark.	Calif.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	Fla.	Ga.	Idaho	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa	Kans.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.
For President: Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York.....	11	3	9	22	6	---	7	12	4	29	14	11	9	11	10	5	8	17	19	11	9	15	4
Herbert C. Hoover, of California.....					8	3																	
For Vice President: John N. Garner, of Texas.....	11	3	9	22	6	---	7	12	4	29	14	11	9	11	10	5	8	17	19	11	9	15	4
Charles Curtis, of Kansas.....					8	3																	
Total electoral vote.....	11	3	0	22	6	8	7	12	4	29	14	11	9	11	10	5	8	17	19	11	9	15	4

Name of candidate	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio	Okl.	Oreg.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total
For President: Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York.....	7	3	---	16	3	47	13	4	26	11	5	36	4	8	4	11	23	4	3	11	8	8	12	3	472
Herbert C. Hoover, of California.....		4																							59
For Vice President: John N. Garner, of Texas.....	7	3	---	16	3	47	13	4	26	11	5	36	4	8	4	11	23	4	3	11	8	8	12	3	472
Charles Curtis, of Kansas.....		4																							59
Total electoral vote.....	7	3	4	16	3	47	13	4	26	11	5	36	4	8	4	11	23	4	3	11	8	8	12	3	531

ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT 721

ELECTION FOR THE THIRTY-EIGHTH TERM, 1937-1941

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President; JOHN N. GARNER, Vice President

Name of candidate	Ala.	Ariz.	Ark.	Calif.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	Fla.	Ga.	Idaho	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa	Kans.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.
For President: Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York	11	3	9	22	6	8	3	7	12	4	29	14	11	9	11	10	5	8	17	19	11	9	15	4
Alfred M. Landon, of Kansas																								
For Vice President: John N. Garner, of Texas	11	3	9	22	6	8	3	7	12	4	29	14	11	9	11	10	5	8	17	19	11	9	15	4
Frank Knox, of Illinois																								
Total electoral vote	11	3	9	22	6	8	3	7	12	4	29	14	11	9	11	10	5	8	17	19	11	9	15	4

Name of candidate	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio	Okl.	Oreg.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total
For President: Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York	7	3	4	16	3	47	13	4	26	11	5	36	4	8	4	11	23	4	3	11	8	8	12	3	523
Alfred M. Landon, of Kansas																									8
For Vice President: John N. Garner, of Texas	7	3	4	16	3	47	13	4	26	11	5	36	4	8	4	11	23	4	3	11	8	8	12	3	523
Frank Knox, of Illinois																									8
Total electoral vote	7	3	4	16	3	47	13	4	26	11	5	36	4	8	4	11	23	4	3	11	8	8	12	3	531

ELECTION FOR THE THIRTY-NINTH TERM, 1941-1945

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President; HENRY A. WALLACE, Vice President

Name of candidate	Ala.	Ariz.	Ark.	Calif.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	Fla.	Ga.	Idaho	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa	Kans.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.
For President:																								
Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York.....	11	3	9	22	6	8	3	7	12	4	29		14	11	9	10	6	8	17	19	11	9	15	4
Wendell L. Willkie, of New York.....																								
For Vice President:																								
Henry A. Wallace, of Iowa.....	11	3	9	22	6	8	3	7	12	4	29		14	11	9	10	6	8	17	19	11	9	15	4
Charles L. McNary, of Oregon.....																								
Total electoral vote.....	11	3	9	23	6	8	3	7	12	4	29	14	11	9	11	10	5	8	17	19	11	9	15	4

Name of candidate	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio	Okl.	Oreg.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total
For President:																									
Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York.....	7	3	4	16	3	47	13	4	26	11	5	36	4	8	4	11	23	4	3	11	8	8	12	3	449
Wendell L. Willkie, of New York.....																									82
For Vice President:																									
Henry A. Wallace, of Iowa.....	7	3	4	16	3	47	13	4	26	11	5	36	4	8	4	11	23	4	3	11	8	8	12	3	449
Charles L. McNary, of Oregon.....																									82
Total electoral vote.....	7	3	4	16	3	47	13	4	26	11	5	36	4	8	4	11	23	4	3	11	8	8	12	3	531

ELECTION FOR THE FORTIETH TERM, 1945-1949

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President; HARRY S. TRUMAN, Vice President

Name of candidate																								
For President:																								
Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York.....																								
Thomas E. Dewey, of New York.....																								
For Vice President:																								
Harry S. Truman, of Missouri.....																								
John W. Bricker, of Ohio.....																								
Total electoral vote.....																								

Name of candidate																								
For President:																								
Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York.....																								
Thomas E. Dewey, of New York.....																								
For Vice President:																								
Harry S. Truman, of Missouri.....																								
John W. Bricker, of Ohio.....																								
Total electoral vote.....																								

SUPREME COURT

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT, 1789 TO 1943

Name	State whence appointed	Service	Years of service
CHIEF JUSTICES			
1. John Jay.....	New York.....	Sept. 26, 1789-June 29, 1795.....	6
2. John Rutledge ¹	South Carolina.....	July 1, 1795-Dec. 15, 1795.....	4
3. Oliver Ellsworth.....	Connecticut.....	Mar. 4, 1796-Sept. 30, 1800.....	4
4. John Marshall.....	Virginia.....	Jan. 31, 1801-July 6, 1835.....	34
5. Roger B. Taney.....	Maryland.....	Mar. 15, 1836-Oct. 12, 1864.....	28
6. Salmon P. Chase.....	Ohio.....	Dec. 6, 1864-May 7, 1873.....	9
7. Morrison R. Waite.....	do.....	Jan. 21, 1874-Mar. 23, 1888.....	14
8. Melville W. Fuller.....	Illinois.....	July 20, 1888-July 4, 1910.....	22
9. Edward D. White ²	Louisiana.....	Dec. 19, 1910-May 19, 1921.....	11
10. William Howard Taft.....	Ohio.....	June 30, 1921-Feb. 3, 1930.....	9
11. Charles E. Hughes ³	New York.....	Feb. 13, 1930-July 1, 1941 ⁴	11
12. Harlan F. Stone ⁵	New York.....	July 3, 1941-.....	.....
ASSOCIATE JUSTICES			
1. John Rutledge.....	South Carolina.....	Sept. 26, 1789-Mar. 5, 1791.....	2
2. William Cushing ⁶	Massachusetts.....	Sept. 27, 1789-Sept. 13, 1810.....	21
* Robert H. Harrison.....	Maryland.....	Sept. 28, 1793 ⁷.....	.....
3. James Wilson.....	Pennsylvania.....	Sept. 29, 1789-Aug. 28, 1798.....	9
4. John Blair.....	Virginia.....	Sept. 30, 1789-Jan. 27, 1796.....	7
5. James Iredell.....	North Carolina.....	Feb. 10, 1790-Oct. 20, 1799.....	9
6. Thomas Johnson.....	Maryland.....	Aug. 5, 1791-Mar. 4, 1793.....	2
7. William Paterson.....	New Jersey.....	Mar. 4, 1793-Sept. 9, 1806.....	13
8. Samuel Chase.....	Maryland.....	Jan. 27, 1796-June 19, 1811.....	15
9. Bushrod Washington.....	Virginia.....	Sept. 29, 1798-Nov. 26, 1829.....	31
10. Alfred Moore.....	North Carolina.....	Dec. 10, 1799-Mar. —, 1804.....	5
11. William Johnson.....	South Carolina.....	Mar. 26, 1804-Aug. 11, 1834.....	30
12. Brockholst Livingston.....	New York.....	Nov. 10, 1806-Mar. 18, 1823.....	17
13. Thomas Todd.....	Kentucky.....	Mar. 3, 1807-Feb. 7, 1826.....	19
* Levi Lincoln.....	Massachusetts.....	Jan. 7, 1811 ⁷.....	.....
* John Quincy Adams.....	do.....	Feb. 22, 1811 ⁷.....	.....
14. Joseph Story.....	do.....	Nov. 18, 1811-Sept. 10, 1845.....	34
15. Gabriel Duvall.....	Maryland.....	Nov. 18, 1811-Jan. —, 1835.....	24
16. Smith Thompson.....	New York.....	Sept. 1, 1823-Dec. 18, 1843.....	20
17. Robert Trimble.....	Kentucky.....	May 9, 1826-Aug. 25, 1828.....	2
18. John McLean.....	Ohio.....	Mar. 7, 1829-Apr. 4, 1861.....	32
19. Henry Baldwin.....	Pennsylvania.....	Jan. 6, 1830-Apr. 21, 1844.....	14
20. James M. Wayne.....	Georgia.....	Jan. 9, 1835-July 5, 1867.....	32
21. Philip P. Barbour.....	Virginia.....	Mar. 15, 1836-Feb. 25, 1841.....	5
* William Smith.....	Alabama.....	Mar. 8, 1837 ⁷.....	.....
22. John Catron.....	Tennessee.....	Mar. 8, 1837-May 30, 1865.....	28
23. John McKinley.....	Alabama.....	Apr. 22, 1837-July 19, 1852.....	15

¹ Commissioned July 1, 1795 (in recess), presided at August term, 1795. Nomination rejected by Senate Dec. 15, 1795.

² Also served as Associate Justice from 1894 to 1910.

³ Also served as Associate Justice from 1910 to 1916.

⁴ Date of retirement.

⁵ Also served as Associate Justice from 1925 to 1941.

⁶ Commissioned as Chief Justice Jan. 27, 1796, but declined to serve, continuing as Associate Justice.

⁷ Date of commission.

* Denotes that appointee declined appointment or died before taking oath of office.

Name	State whence appointed	Service	Years of service
ASSOCIATE JUSTICES—continued			
24. Peter V. Daniel	Virginia	Mar. 3, 1841-June 30, 1860	19
25. Samuel Nelson	New York	Feb. 13, 1845-Nov. 28, 1872	27
26. Levi Woodbury	New Hampshire	Sept. 20, 1845-Sept. 4, 1851	6
27. Robert C. Grier	Pennsylvania	Aug. 4, 1846-Jan. 31, 1870	24
28. Benjamin R. Curtis	Massachusetts	Sept. 22, 1851-Sept. 30, 1857	6
29. John A. Campbell	Alabama	Mar. 22, 1853-May 21, 1861	8
30. Nathan Clifford	Maine	Jan. 12, 1858-July 25, 1881	23
31. Noah H. Swayne	Ohio	Jan. 24, 1862-Jan. 24, 1881	19
32. Samuel F. Miller	Iowa	July 16, 1862-Oct. 13, 1890	28
33. David Davis	Illinois	Oct. 17, 1862-Mar. 4, 1877	15
34. Stephen J. Field	California	Mar. 10, 1863-Dec. 1, 1897	34
* Edwin M. Stanton	Pennsylvania	Dec. 20, 1869?	—
35. William Strong	do.	Feb. 18, 1870-Dec. 14, 1880	10
36. Joseph P. Bradley	New Jersey	Mar. 21, 1870-Jan. 22, 1892	22
37. Ward Hunt	New York	Dec. 11, 1872-Jan. 7, 1882	10
38. John M. Harlan	Kentucky	Nov. 29, 1877-Oct. 14, 1911	33
39. William B. Woods	Georgia	Dec. 21, 1880-May 14, 1887	7
40. Stanley Matthews	Ohio	May 12, 1881-Mar. 22, 1889	8
41. Horace Gray	Massachusetts	Dec. 20, 1881-Sept. 15, 1902	21
42. Samuel Blatchford	New York	Mar. 22, 1882-July 7, 1893	11
* Roscoe Conkling	do.	Feb. —, 1882?	—
43. Lucius Q. C. Lamar	Mississippi	Jan. 16, 1888-Jan. 23, 1893	—
44. David J. Brewer	Kansas	Dec. 18, 1889-Mar. 28, 1910	21
45. Henry B. Brown	Michigan	Dec. 29, 1890-May 23, 1906	16
46. George Shiras, Jr.	Pennsylvania	July 26, 1892-Feb. 23, 1903	11
47. Howell E. Jackson	Tennessee	Feb. 18, 1893-Aug. 8, 1895	2
48. Edward D. White	Louisiana	Feb. 19, 1894-Dec. 19, 1910	16
49. Rufus W. Peckham	New York	Dec. 9, 1895-Oct. 24, 1909	14
50. Joseph McKenna	California	Jan. 21, 1898-Jan. 5, 1925	27
51. Oliver W. Holmes	Massachusetts	Dec. 4, 1902-Jan. 12, 1932	30
52. William R. Day	Ohio	Feb. 23, 1903-Nov. 13, 1922	18
53. William H. Moody	Massachusetts	Dec. 12, 1906-Nov. 20, 1910	4
54. Horace H. Lurton	Tennessee	Dec. 20, 1909-July 12, 1914	5
55. Charles E. Hughes	New York	May 2, 1910-June 10, 1916	6
56. Willis Van Devanter	Wyoming	Dec. 16, 1910-June 2, 1937 ⁴	27
57. Joseph R. Lamar	Georgia	Dec. 17, 1910-Jan. 2, 1916	6
58. Mahlon Pitney	New Jersey	Mar. 13, 1912-Dec. 31, 1922	10
59. James C. McReynolds	Tennessee	Aug. 29, 1914-Feb. 1, 1941 ⁴	27
60. Louis D. Brandeis	Massachusetts	June 1, 1916-Feb. 13, 1939 ⁴	23
61. John H. Clarke	Ohio	July 24, 1916-Sept. 18, 1922	6
62. George Sutherland	Utah	Sept. 5, 1922-Jan. 18, 1938 ⁴	16
63. Pierce Butler	Minnesota	Dec. 21, 1922-Nov. 16, 1939	17
64. Edward T. Sanford	Tennessee	Jan. 29, 1923-Mar. 8, 1930	7
65. Harlan F. Stone	New York	Feb. 5, 1925-July 3, 1941	16
66. Owen J. Roberts	Pennsylvania	May 20, 1930	—
67. Benjamin N. Cardozo	New York	Mar. 2, 1932-July 9, 1938	6
68. Hugo L. Black	Alabama	Aug. 13, 1937	—
69. Stanley F. Reed	Kentucky	Jan. 27, 1938	—
60. Felix Frankfurter	Massachusetts	Jan. 20, 1939	—
71. William O. Douglas	Connecticut	Apr. 15, 1939	—
72. Frank Murphy	Michigan	Jan. 18, 1940	—
73. James F. Byrnes	South Carolina	July 8, 1941-Oct. 3, 1942 ⁵	1
74. Robert H. Jackson	New York	July 11, 1941	—
75. Wiley B. Rutledge	Iowa	Feb. 15, 1943	—

⁴ Date of retirement.⁵ Date of commission.⁶ Date of resignation.

* Denotes that appointee declined appointment or died before taking oath of office.

CABINET OFFICERS

CABINET OFFICERS, 1789 TO 1943

SECRETARIES OF STATE

Name	When appointed	President
1. Thomas Jefferson.....	Sept. 26, 1789	George Washington.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1793	Do.
2. Edmund Randolph.....	Jan. 2, 1794	Do.
3. Timothy Pickering.....	Dec. 10, 1795	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1797	John Adams.
4. John Marshall.....	May 13, 1800	Do.
5. James Madison.....	Mar. 5, 1801	Thomas Jefferson.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1805	Do.
6. Robert Smith.....	Mar. 6, 1809	James Madison.
7. James Monroe.....	Apr. 2, 1811	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1813	Do.
8. John Quincy Adams.....	Mar. 5, 1817	James Monroe.
Do.....	Mar. 5, 1821	Do.
9. Henry Clay.....	Mar. 7, 1825	John Quincy Adams.
10. Martin Van Buren.....	Mar. 6, 1829	Andrew Jackson.
11. Edward Livingston.....	May 24, 1831	Do.
12. Louis McLane.....	May 29, 1833	Do.
13. John Forsyth.....	June 27, 1834	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1837	Martin Van Buren.
14. Daniel Webster.....	Mar. 5, 1841	William H. Harrison.
Do.....	Apr. 6, 1841	John Tyler.
15. Hugh S. Legaré.....	May 9, 1843	Do.
16. Abel P. Upshur.....	July 24, 1843	Do.
17. John C. Calhoun.....	Mar. 6, 1844	Do.
18. James Buchanan.....	Mar. 6, 1845	James K. Polk.
19. John M. Clayton.....	Mar. 7, 1849	Zachary Taylor.
20. Daniel Webster.....	July 22, 1850	Millard Fillmore.
21. Edward Everett.....	Nov. 6, 1852	Do.
22. William L. Marcy.....	Mar. 7, 1853	Franklin Pierce.
23. Lewis Cass.....	Mar. 6, 1857	James Buchanan.
24. Jeremiah S. Black.....	Dec. 17, 1860	Do.
25. William H. Seward.....	Mar. 5, 1861	Abraham Lincoln.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1865	Do.
Do.....	Apr. 15, 1865	Andrew Johnson.
26. Elihu B. Washburne.....	Mar. 5, 1869	Ulysses S. Grant.
27. Hamilton Fish.....	Mar. 11, 1869	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 17, 1873	Do.
28. William M. Everts.....	Mar. 12, 1877	Rutherford B. Hayes.
29. James G. Blaine.....	Mar. 5, 1881	James A. Garfield.
30. F. T. Frelinghuysen.....	Dec. 12, 1881	Chester A. Arthur.
31. Thomas F. Bayard.....	Mar. 6, 1885	Grover Cleveland.
32. James G. Blaine.....	Mar. 5, 1889	Benjamin Harrison.
33. John W. Foster.....	June 29, 1892	Do.
34. Walter Q. Gresham.....	Mar. 6, 1893	Grover Cleveland.
35. Richard Olney.....	June 8, 1895	Do.
36. John Sherman.....	Mar. 5, 1897	William McKinley.
37. William R. Day.....	Apr. 26, 1898	Do.
38. John Hay.....	Sept. 20, 1898	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 5, 1901	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 6, 1905	Theodore Roosevelt.
39. Elihu Root.....	July 7, 1905	Do.
40. Robert Bacon.....	Jan. 27, 1909	Do.
41. Philander C. Knox.....	Mar. 5, 1909	William H. Taft.

Secretaries of State—Continued

Name	When appointed	President
42. William Jennings Bryan.....	Mar. 5, 1913	Woodrow Wilson.
43. Robert Lansing.....	June 23, 1915	Do.
44. Bainbridge Colby.....	Mar. 22, 1920	Do.
45. Charles Evans Hughes.....	Mar. 4, 1921	Warren G. Harding.
Do.....		Calvin Coolidge.
46. Frank B. Kellogg.....	Mar. 4, 1925	Do.
47. Henry Lewis Stimson.....	Mar. 5, 1929	Herbert C. Hoover.
48. Cordell Hull.....	Mar. 4, 1933	Franklin D. Roosevelt.
49. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.....	Nov. 27, 1944	Do.

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY

1. Alexander Hamilton.....	Sept. 11, 1789	George Washington.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1793	Do.
2. Oliver Wolcott, Jr.....	Feb. 2, 1795	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1797	John Adams.
3. Samuel Dexter.....	Jan. 1, 1801	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1801	Thomas Jefferson.
4. Albert Gallatin.....	May 14, 1801	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1805	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1809	James Madison
5. George W. Campbell.....	Feb. 9, 1814	Do.
6. Alexander J. Dallas.....	Oct. 6, 1814	Do.
7. William H. Crawford.....	Oct. 22, 1816	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 5, 1817	James Monroe.
Do.....	Mar. 5, 1821	Do.
8. Richard Rush.....	Mar. 7, 1825	John Quincy Adams.
9. Samuel D. Ingham.....	Mar. 6, 1829	Andrew Jackson.
10. Louis McLane.....	Aug. 8, 1831	Do.
11. William J. Duane.....	May 29, 1833	Do.
12. Roger B. Taney.....	Sept. 23, 1833	Do.
13. Levi Woodbury.....	June 27, 1834	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1837	Martin Van Buren.
14. Thomas Ewing.....	Mar. 5, 1841	William H. Harrison
Do.....	Apr. 6, 1841	John Tyler.
15. Walter Forward.....	Sept. 13, 1841	Do.
16. John C. Spencer.....	Mar. 3, 1843	Do.
17. George M. Bibb.....	June 15, 1844	Do.
18. Robert J. Walker.....	Mar. 6, 1845	James K. Polk.
19. William M. Meredith.....	Mar. 8, 1849	Zachary Taylor.
20. Thomas Corwin.....	July 23, 1850	Millard Fillmore.
21. James Guthrie.....	Mar. 7, 1853	Franklin Pierce.
22. Howell Cobb.....	Mar. 6, 1857	James Buchanan.
23. Phillip F. Thomas.....	Dec. 12, 1860	Do.
24. John A. Dix.....	Jan. 11, 1861	Do.
25. Salmon P. Chase.....	Mar. 5, 1861	Abraham Lincoln.
26. William Pitt Fessenden.....	July 1, 1864	Do.
27. Hugh McCulloch.....	Mar. 7, 1865	Do.
Do.....	Apr. 15, 1865	Andrew Johnson.
28. George S. Boutwell.....	Mar. 11, 1869	Ulysses S. Grant.
29. William A. Richardson.....	Mar. 17, 1873	Do.
30. Benjamin H. Bristow.....	June 2, 1874	Do.
31. Lot M. Morrill.....	June 21, 1876	Do.
32. John Sherman.....	Mar. 8, 1877	Rutherford B. Hayes.
33. William Windom.....	Mar. 5, 1881	James A. Garfield.
34. Charles J. Folger.....	Oct. 27, 1881	Chester A. Arthur.
35. Walter Q. Gresham.....	Sept. 24, 1884	Do.
36. Hugh McCulloch.....	Oct. 28, 1884	Do.

CABINET OFFICERS

733

Secretaries of the Treasury—Continued

Name	When appointed	President
37. Daniel Manning.....	Mar. 8, 1885	Grover Cleveland.
38. Charles S. Fairchild.....	Apr. 1, 1887	Do.
39. William Windom.....	Mar. 5, 1889	Benjamin Harrison.
40. Charles Foster.....	Feb. 24, 1891	Do.
41. John G. Carlisle.....	Mar. 6, 1893	Grover Cleveland.
42. Lyman J. Gage.....	Mar. 5, 1897	William McKinley.
Do.....	Mar. 5, 1901	Do.
43. Leslie M. Shaw.....	Jan. 9, 1902	Theodore Roosevelt.
Do.....	Mar. 6, 1905	Do.
44. George B. Cortelyou.....	Mar. 4, 1907	Do.
45. Franklin MacVeagh.....	Mar. 5, 1909	William H. Taft.
46. William G. McAdoo.....	Mar. 5, 1913	Woodrow Wilson.
47. Carter Glass.....	Dec. 6, 1918	Do.
48. David Franklin Houston.....	Jan. 31, 1920	Do.
49. Andrew W. Mellon.....	Mar. 4, 1921	Warren G. Harding.
Do.....		Calvin Coolidge.
Do.....		Herbert C. Hoover.
50. Ogden L. Mills.....	Feb. 12, 1932	Do.
51. William H. Woodin.....	Mar. 4, 1933	Franklin D. Roosevelt.
52. Henry Morgenthau, Jr.....	Jan. 1, 1934	Do.

SECRETARIES OF WAR

1. Henry Knox.....	Sept. 12, 1789	George Washington.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1793	Do.
2. Timothy Pickering.....	Jan. 2, 1795	Do.
3. James McHenry.....	Jan. 27, 1796	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1797	John Adams.
4. Samuel Dexter.....	May 13, 1800	Do.
5. Roger Griswold.....	Feb. 3, 1801	Do.
6. Henry Dearborn.....	Mar. 5, 1801	Thomas Jefferson.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1805	Do.
7. William Eustis.....	Mar. 7, 1809	James Madison.
8. John Armstrong.....	Jan. 13, 1813	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1813	Do.
9. James Monroe.....	Sept. 27, 1814	Do.
10. William H. Crawford.....	Aug. 1, 1815	Do.
11. George Graham.....	Apr. 7, 1817	James Monroe.
12. John C. Calhoun.....	Oct. 8, 1817	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 5, 1821	Do.
13. James Barbour.....	Mar. 7, 1825	John Quincy Adams.
14. Peter B. Porter.....	May 26, 1828	Do.
15. John H. Eaton.....	Mar. 9, 1829	Andrew Jackson.
16. Lewis Cass.....	Aug. 1, 1831	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1833	Do.
17. Joel R. Poinsett.....	Mar. 7, 1837	Martin Van Buren.
18. John Bell.....	Mar. 5, 1841	William H. Harrison.
Do.....	Apr. 6, 1841	John Tyler.
19. John McLean.....	Sept. 13, 1841	Do.
20. John C. Spencer.....	Oct. 12, 1841	Do.
21. James M. Porter.....	Mar. 8, 1843	Do.
22. William Wilkins.....	Feb. 15, 1844	Do.
23. William L. Marcy.....	Mar. 6, 1845	James K. Polk.
24. George W. Crawford.....	Mar. 8, 1849	Zachary Taylor.
25. Charles M. Conrad.....	Aug. 15, 1850	Millard Fillmore.
26. Jefferson Davis.....	Mar. 17, 1853	Franklin Pierce.
27. John B. Floyd.....	Mar. 6, 1857	James Buchanan.
28. Joseph Holt.....	Jan. 18, 1861	Do.
29. Simon Cameron.....	Mar. 5, 1861	Abraham Lincoln.

Secretaries of War—Continued

Name	When appointed	President
30. Edwin M. Stanton.....	Jan. 15, 1862	Abraham Lincoln.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1865	Do.
Do.....	Apr. 15, 1865	Andrew Johnson.
31. Ulysses S. Grant.....	Aug. 12, 1867	Do.
32. Lorenzo Thomas.....	Feb. 21, 1868	Do.
33. John M. Schofield.....	May 28, 1868	Do.
34. John A. Rawlins.....	Mar. 11, 1869	Ulysses S. Grant.
William T. Sherman.....	Sept. 9, 1869	Do.
35. William W. Belknap.....	Oct. 25, 1869	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 17, 1873	Do.
36. Alphonso Taft.....	Mar. 8, 1876	Do.
37. James D. Cameron.....	May 22, 1876	Do.
38. George W. McCrary.....	Mar. 12, 1877	Rutherford B. Hayes.
39. Alexander Ramsay.....	Dec. 10, 1879	Do.
40. Robert T. Lincoln.....	Mar. 5, 1881	James A. Garfield.
Do.....	Sept. 20, 1881	Chester A. Arthur.
41. William C. Endicott.....	Mar. 6, 1885	Grover Cleveland.
42. Redfield Proctor.....	Mar. 5, 1889	Benjamin Harrison.
43. Stephen B. Elkins.....	Dec. 22, 1891	Do.
44. Daniel S. Lamont.....	Mar. 6, 1893	Grover Cleveland.
45. Russell A. Alger.....	Mar. 5, 1897	William McKinley.
46. Elihu Root.....	Aug. 1, 1899	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 5, 1901	Do.
47. William H. Taft.....	Feb. 1, 1904	Theodore Roosevelt.
Do.....	Mar. 6, 1905	Do.
48. Luke E. Wright.....	June 29, 1908	Do.
49. Jacob M. Dickinson.....	Mar. 5, 1909	William H. Taft.
50. Henry Lewis Stimson.....	May 16, 1911	Do.
51. Lindley M. Garrison.....	Mar. 5, 1913	Woodrow Wilson.
52. Newton D. Baker.....	Mar. 7, 1916	Do.
53. John Wingate Weeks.....	Mar. 5, 1921	Warren G. Harding.
Do.....		Calvin Coolidge.
54. Dwight F. Davis.....	Oct. 13, 1925	Do.
55. James William Good.....	Mar. 5, 1929	Herbert C. Hoover.
56. Patrick J. Hurley.....	Dec. 9, 1929	Do.
57. George H. Dern.....	Mar. 4, 1933	Franklin D. Roosevelt.
58. Harry Hines Woodring.....	Sept. 25, 1935	Do.
59. Henry Lewis Stimson.....	June 20, 1940	Do.

ATTORNEYS GENERAL

1. Edmund Randolph.....	Sept. 26, 1789	George Washington.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1793	Do.
2. William Bradford.....	Jan. 27, 1794	Do.
3. Charles Lee.....	Dec. 10, 1795	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1797	John Adams.
4. Theophilus Parsons (<i>declined</i>).....	Feb. 20, 1801	Do.
5. Levi Lincoln.....	Mar. 5, 1801	Thomas Jefferson.
6. Robert Smith.....	Mar. 3, 1805	Do.
7. John Breckenridge.....	Aug. 7, 1805	Do.
8. Caesar A. Rodney.....	Jan. 20, 1807	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1809	James Madison.
9. William Pinckney.....	Dec. 11, 1811	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1813	Do.
10. Richard Rush.....	Feb. 10, 1814	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1817	James Monroe.

Attorneys General—Continued

Name	When appointed	President
11. William Wirt.....	Nov. 13, 1817	James Monroe.
Do.....	Mar. 5, 1821	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1825	John Quincy Adams.
12. John M. Berrien.....	Mar. 9, 1829	Andrew Jackson.
13. Roger B. Taney.....	July 20, 1831	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1833	Do.
14. Benjamin F. Butler.....	Nov. 15, 1833	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1837	Martin Van Buren.
15. Felix Grundy.....	July 5, 1838	Do.
16. Henry D. Gilpin.....	Jan. 11, 1840	Do.
17. John J. Crittenden.....	Mar. 5, 1841	William H. Harrison.
Do.....	Apr. 6, 1841	John Tyler.
18. Hugh S. Legare.....	Sept. 13, 1841	Do.
19. John Nelson.....	July 1, 1843	Do.
20. John Y. Mason.....	Mar. 6, 1845	James K. Polk.
21. Nathan Clifford.....	Oct. 17, 1846	Do.
22. Isaac Toucey.....	June 21, 1848	Do.
23. Reverdy Johnson.....	Mar. 8, 1849	Zachary Taylor.
24. John J. Crittenden.....	July 22, 1850	Millard Fillmore.
25. Caleb Cushing.....	Mar. 7, 1853	Franklin Pierce.
26. Jeremiah S. Black.....	Mar. 6, 1857	James Buchanan.
27. Edwin M. Stanton.....	Dec. 20, 1860	Do.
28. Edward Bates.....	Mar. 5, 1861	Abraham Lincoln.
29. Titian J. Coffey.....	June 22, 1863	Do.
30. James Speed.....	Dec. 2, 1864	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1865	Do.
Do.....	Apr. 15, 1865	Andrew Johnson.
31. Henry Stanbery.....	July 23, 1866	Do.
32. William M. Fverts.....	July 15, 1868	Do.
33. E. Rockwood Hoar.....	Mar. 5, 1869	Ulysses S. Grant.
34. Amos T. Ackerman.....	June 23, 1870	Do.
35. George H. Williams.....	Dec. 14, 1871	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 17, 1873	Do.
36. Edwards Pierrepont.....	Apr. 26, 1875	Do.
37. Alphonso Taft.....	May 22, 1876	Do.
38. Charles Devens.....	Mar. 12, 1877	Rutherford B. Hayes.
39. Wayne McVeagh.....	Mar. 5, 1881	James A. Garfield.
40. Benjamin H. Brewster.....	Dec. 19, 1881	Chester A. Arthur.
41. Augustus H. Garland.....	Mar. 6, 1885	Grover Cleveland.
42. William H. H. Miller.....	Mar. 5, 1889	Benjamin Harrison.
43. Richard Olney.....	Mar. 6, 1893	Grover Cleveland.
44. Judson Harmon.....	June 8, 1895	Do.
45. Joseph McKenna.....	Mar. 5, 1897	William McKinley.
46. John W. Griggs.....	Jan. 25, 1898	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 5, 1901	Do.
47. Philander C. Knox.....	Apr. 5, 1901	Do.
48. William H. Moody.....	July 1, 1904	Theodore Roosevelt.
Do.....	Mar. 6, 1905	Do.
49. Charles J. Bonaparte.....	Dec. 12, 1906	Do.
50. George W. Wickersham.....	Mar. 5, 1909	William H. Taft.
51. James Clark McReynolds.....	Mar. 5, 1913	Woodrow Wilson.
52. Thomas Watt Gregory.....	Aug. 29, 1914	Do.
53. A. Mitchell Palmer.....	Mar. 5, 1919	Do.
54. Harry M. Daugherty.....	Mar. 5, 1921	Warren G. Harding.
Do.....		Calvin Coolidge.
55. Harlan F. Stone.....	Apr. 7, 1924	Do.
56. John G. Sargent.....	Mar. 17, 1925	Do.
57. William DeWitt Mitchell.....	Mar. 5, 1929	Herbert C. Hoover.
58. Homer S. Cummings.....	Mar. 4, 1933	Franklin D. Roosevelt.
59. Frank Murphy.....	Jan. 2, 1939	Do.
60. Robert H. Jackson.....	Jan. 18, 1940	Do.
61. Francis Biddle.....	Sept. 5, 1941	Do.

CABINET OFFICERS

POSTMASTERS GENERAL

Name	When appointed	President
1. Samuel Osgood.....	Sept. 26, 1789	George Washington.
2. Timothy Pickering.....	Aug. 12, 1791	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1793	Do.
3. Joseph Habersham.....	Feb. 25, 1795	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1797	John Adams.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1801	Thomas Jefferson.
4. Gideon Granger.....	Nov. 28, 1801	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1805	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1809	James Madison.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1813	Do.
5. Return J. Meigs, Jr.....	Mar. 17, 1814	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1817	James Monroe.
Do.....	Mar. 5, 1821	Do.
6. John McLean.....	June 26, 1823	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1825	John Quincy Adams.
7. William T. Barry.....	Mar. 9, 1829	Andrew Jackson.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1833	Do.
8. Amos Kendall.....	May 1, 1835	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1837	Martin Van Buren.
Do.....	May 19, 1840	Do.
9. John M. Niles.....	Mar. 6, 1841	William H. Harrison.
10. Francis Granger.....	Apr. 6, 1841	John Tyler.
Do.....	Sept. 13, 1841	Do.
11. Charles A. Wickliffe.....	Mar. 6, 1845	James K. Polk.
12. Cave Johnson.....	Mar. 8, 1849	Zachary Taylor.
13. Jacob Collamer.....	July 23, 1850	Millard Fillmore.
14. Nathan K. Hall.....	Aug. 31, 1852	Do.
15. Samuel D. Hubbard.....	Mar. 7, 1853	Franklin Pierce.
16. James Campbell.....	Mar. 6, 1857	James Buchanan.
17. Aaron V. Brown.....	Mar. 14, 1859	Do.
18. Joseph Holt.....	Feb. 12, 1861	Do.
19. Horatio King.....	Mar. 5, 1861	Abraham Lincoln.
20. Montgomery Blair.....	Sept. 24, 1864	Do.
21. William Dennison.....	Mar. 4, 1865	Do.
Do.....	Apr. 15, 1865	Andrew Johnson.
Do.....	July 25, 1866	Do.
22. Alexander W. Randall.....	Mar. 5, 1869	Ulysses S. Grant.
23. John A. J. Creswell.....	Mar. 17, 1873	Do.
Do.....	July 3, 1874	Do.
James W. Marshall.....	Aug. 24, 1874	Do.
24. Marshall Jewell.....	July 12, 1876	Do.
25. James N. Tyner.....	Mar. 12, 1877	Rutherford B. Hayes.
26. David M. Key.....	June 2, 1880	Do.
27. Horace Maynard.....	Mar. 5, 1881	James A. Garfield.
28. Thomas L. James.....	Oct. 27, 1881	Chester A. Arthur.
Do.....	Dec. 20, 1881	Do.
29. Timothy O. Howe.....	Apr. 3, 1883	Do.
30. Walter Q. Gresham.....	Oct. 14, 1884	Do.
31. Frank Hatton.....	Mar. 6, 1885	Grover Cleveland.
32. William F. Vilas.....	Jan. 16, 1888	Do.
33. Don M. Dickerson.....	Mar. 5, 1889	Benjamin Harrison.
34. John Wanamaker.....	Mar. 6, 1893	Grover Cleveland.
35. Wilson S. Bissell.....	Mar. 1, 1895	Do.
36. William L. Wilson.....	Mar. 5, 1897	William McKinley.
37. James A. Gary.....	Apr. 21, 1898	Do.
38. Charles Emory Smith.....	Mar. 5, 1901	Do.
Do.....	Jan. 9, 1902	Theodore Roosevelt.
39. Henry C. Payne.....	Oct. 10, 1904	Do.
40. Robert J. Wynne.....	Mar. 6, 1905	Do.
41. George B. Cortelyou.....	Mar. 4, 1907	Do.
42. George v. L. Meyer.....	Mar. 5, 1909	William H. Taft.
43. Frank H. Hitchcock.....	Mar. 5, 1913	Woodrow Wilson.
44. Albert Sidney Burleson.....		

Postmasters General—Continued

Name	When appointed	President
45. Will H. Hays.....	Mar. 5, 1921	Warren G. Harding.
46. Hubert Work.....	Mar. 4, 1922	Do.
47. Harry S. New.....	Feb. 27, 1923	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 5, 1925	Calvin Coolidge.
48. Walter Folger Brown.....	Mar. 5, 1929	Herbert C. Hoover.
49. James A. Farley.....	Mar. 4, 1933	Franklin D. Roosevelt.
50. Frank C. Walker.....	Sept. 11, 1940	Do.

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY

1. Benjamin Stoddert.....	May 21, 1798	John Adams
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1801	Thomas Jefferson.
2. Robert Smith.....	July 15, 1801	Do.
3. Jacob Crowninshield.....	Mar. 3, 1805	Do.
4. Paul Hamilton.....	Mar. 7, 1809	James Madison.
5. William Jones.....	Jan. 12, 1813	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1813	Do.
6. Benjamin W. Crowninshield.....	Dec. 19, 1814	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1817	James Monroe.
7. Smith Thompson.....	Nov. 9, 1818	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 5, 1821	Do.
8. Samuel L. Southard.....	Sept. 16, 1823	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1825	John Quincy Adams
9. John Branch.....	Mar. 9, 1829	Andrew Jackson.
10. Levi Woodbury.....	May 23, 1831	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1833	Do.
11. Mahlon Dickerson.....	June 30, 1834	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1837	Martin Van Buren.
12. James K. Paulding.....	June 25, 1838	Do.
13. George E. Badger.....	Mar. 5, 1841	William H. Harrison.
Do.....	Apr. 6, 1841	John Tyler.
14. Abel P. Upshur.....	Sept. 13, 1841	Do.
15. David Henshaw.....	July 24, 1843	Do.
16. Thomas W. Gilmer.....	Feb. 15, 1844	Do.
17. John Y. Mason.....	Mar. 14, 1844	Do.
18. George Bancroft.....	Mar. 10, 1845	James K. Polk.
John Y. Mason.....	Sept. 9, 1846	Do.
19. William B. Preston.....	Mar. 8, 1849	Zachary Taylor.
20. William A. Graham.....	July 22, 1850	Millard Fillmore.
21. John P. Kennedy.....	July 22, 1852	Do.
22. James C. Dobbin.....	Mar. 7, 1853	Franklin Pierce.
23. Isaac Toucey.....	Mar. 6, 1857	James Buchanan.
24. Gideon Welles.....	Mar. 5, 1861	Abraham Lincoln.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1865	Do.
Do.....	Apr. 15, 1865	Andrew Johnson.
25. Adolph E. Borie.....	Mar. 5, 1869	Ulysses S. Grant.
26. George M. Robeson.....	June 25, 1869	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 17, 1873	Do.
27. Richard W. Thompson.....	Mar. 12, 1877	Rutherford B. Hayes.
28. Nathan Goff, jr.....	Jan. 6, 1881	Do.
29. William H. Hunt.....	Mar. 5, 1881	James A. Garfield.
30. William E. Chandler.....	Apr. 12, 1882	Chester A. Arthur.
31. William C. Whitney.....	Mar. 6, 1885	Grover Cleveland.
32. Benjamin F. Tracy.....	Mar. 5, 1889	Benjamin Harrison.
33. Hilary A. Herbert.....	Mar. 6, 1893	Grover Cleveland.
34. John D. Long.....	Mar. 5, 1897	William McKinley.
Do.....	Mar. 5, 1901	Do.

Secretaries of the Navy—Continued

Name	When appointed	President
35. William H. Moody.....	Apr. 29, 1902	Theodore Roosevelt.
36. Paul Morton.....	July 1, 1904	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 6, 1905	Do.
37. Charles J. Bonaparte.....	July 1, 1905	Do.
38. Victor H. Metcalf.....	Dec. 12, 1906	Do.
39. Trueman H. Newberry.....	Dec. 1, 1908	Do.
40. George v. L. Meyer.....	Mar. 5, 1909	William H. Taft.
41. Josephus Daniels.....	Mar. 5, 1913	Woodrow Wilson.
42. Edwin Denby.....	Mar. 5, 1921	Warren G. Harding.
Do.....		Calvin Coolidge.
43. Curtis D. Wilbur.....	Mar. 18, 1924	Do.
44. Charles Francis Adams.....	Mar. 5, 1929	Herbert C. Hoover.
45. Claude A. Swanson.....	Mar. 4, 1933	Franklin D. Roosevelt.
46. Charles Edison.....	Jan. 2, 1940	Do.
47. Frank Knox.....	June 29, 1940	Do.
48. James V. Forrestal.....	May 10, 1944	Do.

SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR

1. Thomas Ewing.....	Mar. 8, 1849	Zachary Taylor
Thomas M. T. McKennan.....	Aug. 15, 1850	Millard Fillmore.
2. Alex H. H. Stuart.....	Sept. 12, 1850	Do.
3. Robert McClelland.....	Mar. 7, 1853	Franklin Pierce.
4. Jacob Thompson.....	Mar. 6, 1857	James Buchanan.
5. Caleb B. Smith.....	Mar. 5, 1861	Abraham Lincoln.
6. John P. Usher.....	Jan. 8, 1863	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1865	Do.
Do.....	Apr. 15, 1865	Andrew Johnson.
7. James Harlan.....	May 15, 1865	Do.
8. Orville H. Browning.....	July 27, 1866	Do.
9. Jacob D. Cox.....	Mar. 5, 1869	Ulysses S. Grant.
10. Columbus Delano.....	Nov. 1, 1870	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 17, 1873	Do.
11. Zachariah Chandler.....	Oct. 19, 1875	Do.
12. Carl Schurz.....	Mar. 12, 1877	Rutherford B. Hayes.
13. Samuel J. Kirkwood.....	Mar. 5, 1881	James A. Garfield.
14. Henry M. Teller.....	Apr. 6, 1882	Chester A. Arthur.
15. Lucius Q. C. Lamar.....	Mar. 6, 1885	Grover Cleveland.
16. William F. Vilas.....	Jan. 16, 1888	Do.
17. John W. Noble.....	Mar. 5, 1889	Benjamin Harrison.
18. Hoke Smith.....	Mar. 6, 1893	Grover Cleveland.
19. David R. Francis.....	Sept. 1, 1896	Do.
20. Cornelius N. Bliss.....	Mar. 5, 1897	William McKinley.
21. Ethan Allen Hitchcock.....	Dec. 21, 1898	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 5, 1901	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 6, 1905	Theodore Roosevelt.
22. James R. Garfield.....	Mar. 4, 1907	Do.
23. Richard A. Ballinger.....	Mar. 5, 1909	William H. Taft.
24. Walter L. Fisher.....	Mar. 7, 1911	Do.
25. Franklin Knight Lane.....	Mar. 5, 1913	Woodrow Wilson.
26. John Barton Payne.....	Mar. 15, 1920	Do.
27. Albert Bacon Fall.....	Mar. 5, 1921	Warren G. Harding.
28. Hubert Work.....	Feb. 27, 1923	Do.
Do.....		Calvin Coolidge.
29. Roy O. West.....	July 25, 1928	Do.
30. Ray Lyman Wilbur.....	Mar. 5, 1929	Herbert C. Hoover.
31. Harold L. Ickes.....	Mar. 4, 1933	Franklin D. Roosevelt.

SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE

Name	When appointed	President
1. Norman J. Coleman.....	Feb. 13, 1889	Grover Cleveland.
2. Jeremiah M. Rusk.....	Mar. 5, 1889	Benjamin Harrison.
3. Julius Sterling Morton.....	Mar. 6, 1893	Grover Cleveland.
4. James Wilson.....	Mar. 5, 1897	William McKinley.
Do.....	Mar. 5, 1901	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 6, 1905	Theodore Roosevelt.
Do.....	Mar. 5, 1909	William H. Taft.
5. David Franklin Houston.....	Mar. 5, 1913	Woodrow Wilson.
6. Edwin Thomas Meredith.....	Feb. 2, 1920	Do.
7. Henry Wallace.....	Mar. 5, 1921	Warren G. Harding.
Do.....		Calvin Coolidge.
8. Howard M. Gore.....	Nov. 21, 1924	Do.
9. William M. Jardine.....	Feb. 18, 1925	Do.
10. Arthur L. Hyde.....	Mar. 5, 1929	Herbert C. Hoover.
11. Henry A. Wallace.....	Mar. 4, 1933	Franklin D. Roosevelt.
12. Claude R. Wickard.....	Sept. 5, 1940	Do.

SECRETARIES OF COMMERCE AND LABOR*

1. George B. Cortelyou.....	Feb. 16, 1903	Theodore Roosevelt.
2. Victor H. Metcalf.....	July 1, 1904	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 6, 1905	Do.
3. Oscar S. Straus.....	Dec. 12, 1906	Do.
4. Charles Nagel.....	Mar. 5, 1909	William H. Taft.

SECRETARIES OF COMMERCE

1. William C. Redfield.....	Mar. 5, 1913	Woodrow Wilson.
2. Joshua Willis Alexander.....	Dec. 16, 1919	Do.
3. Herbert C. Hoover.....	Mar. 5, 1921	Warren G. Harding.
Do.....		Calvin Coolidge.
4. William F. Whiting.....	Aug. 21, 1928	Do.
5. Robert Patterson Lamont.....	Mar. 5, 1929	Herbert C. Hoover.
6. Roy Dikeman Chapin.....	Aug. 8, 1932	Do.
7. Daniel C. Roper.....	Mar. 4, 1933	Franklin D. Roosevelt.
8. Harry L. Hopkins.....	Dec. 24, 1938	Do.
9. Jesse H. Jones.....	Sept. 16, 1940	Do.

SECRETARIES OF LABOR

1. William Bauchop Wilson.....	Mar. 5, 1913	Woodrow Wilson.
2. James J. Davis.....	Mar. 5, 1921	Warren G. Harding.
Do.....		Calvin Coolidge.
3. William N. Doak.....	Dec. 3, 1930	Herbert C. Hoover.
4. Frances Perkins.....	Mar. 4, 1933	Franklin D. Roosevelt.

*Department of Commerce and Labor abolished Mar. 3, 1913.

GENERAL INDEX

A

<i>Admission of States.</i> Table showing chronological order of the, their area, population, and formation.....	Page 682
<i>Advertisements</i> for stationery.....	135
<i>Agricultural Reports and seeds</i> may be sent through the mails free.....	124
<i>Agriculture</i> , Secretaries of, 1889 to 1945.....	739
<i>Alabama.</i> Admission, population, area, and formation of.....	682
Senators from, since admission to the Union.....	520
<i>Alaska.</i> Organization, population, area, and formation of.....	685
<i>Alphabetical list of Senators of the United States</i>	645
<i>Amendments</i> to the Constitution of the United States.....	411
<i>American Samoa.</i> Organization, population, area, and acquisition of.....	686
<i>Apportionment of Representatives</i> among the States from the commencement of the Government to the present time. Table showing.....	254
<i>Appropriations</i> , Committee on Appropriations to prepare and publish a statement of all.....	193
<i>Architect of the Capitol</i> , duties of.....	114, 140, 144, 145
<i>Area of insular possessions</i>	686
<i>Area of States</i>	682
<i>Area of Territories</i>	685
<i>Arizona.</i> Admission, population, area, and formation of.....	684
Senators from, since admission to the Union.....	523
<i>Arkansas.</i> Admission, population, area, and formation of.....	682
Senators from, since admission to the Union.....	524
<i>Arrest and detain persons</i> , Sergeant-at-Arms has power to, also to make regulations to preserve the peace, etc.....	139
<i>Art</i> , works of, not property of the United States prohibited in Capitol, except on permission of Joint Committee on the Library.....	144
<i>Articles of Confederation</i>	361
<i>Attorneys General</i> , 1789 to 1945.....	734
<i>Automobiles.</i> None shall be purchased.....	131

B

	Page
<i>Barber shop</i> of Senate. Rules governing.....	108
<i>Bathrooms</i> of Senate. Rules governing.....	108
<i>Begging, peddling, etc.</i> , in Senate Wing. Rules governing.....	109
<i>Binding and public printing.</i> Law concerning.....	149
<i>Binding</i> , extra, for Members of the Senate and House.....	154
<i>Binding for Senate library</i> to be authorized by Secretary of Senate.....	154
<i>Bond to be given by Secretary of Senate</i>	132
<i>Botanical Garden and greenhouses</i> to be under direction of Joint Committee on the Library.....	143

C

<i>Cabinet officers</i> , 1789 to 1945.....	729
<i>California.</i> Admission, population, area, and formation of....	683
Senators from, since admission to the Union.....	526
<i>Canal Zone.</i> Organization, population, area, and acquisition of..	686
<i>Capitol building.</i> Alterations, additions, etc., made under direction of Architect of the Capitol.....	145
<i>Cards and communications</i> , during executive sessions of Senate...	110
During morning hour.....	110
<i>Chaplain of the Senate</i>	113
<i>Chief Clerk of the Senate.</i> Power to administer oaths.....	117
<i>Civil officers.</i> Regulating the tenure of certain.....	202
<i>Civil service of the United States.</i> Law regulating and improving..	204
<i>Classification and succession of Senators.</i> Table showing.....	520
<i>Cleave's Manual of Conference and Conference Reports</i>	217
<i>Clerks to Senators elect.</i> How paid.....	131
<i>Cloakroom, Senate.</i> Rules governing.....	107
<i>Coast and Geodetic Survey charts.</i> How disposed of.....	186
<i>Coast Guard Academy.</i> Board of Visitors to, appointment of....	121
<i>Colorado.</i> Admission, population, area, and formation of....	683
Senators from, since admission to the Union.....	528
<i>Columbia Hospital.</i> President of Senate appoints director for...	123
<i>Columbia Institution for Deaf.</i> Director appointed by President of Senate.....	122
<i>Commerce, Secretaries of</i> , 1913 to 1945.....	739
<i>Committees employing persons not full-time employees of Senate</i> to make report.....	119
<i>Committee on Contingent Expenses of the Senate.</i> Receipt of chairman of a, to be full and sufficient voucher for advances.....	145

GENERAL INDEX

743

<i>Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.</i> Duties imposed by law on the.....	Page 145
No furniture or carpets shall be purchased for the Senate without the written order of the chairman of the.....	145
No payment shall be made from the contingent fund of the Senate without the sanction of the.....	145
Vouchers approved by, to be conclusive in settlement of accounts.....	145
<i>Committee on Rules.</i> Duties imposed on.....	147
<i>Committees,</i> reports of, to be supplied by Secretary of the Senate to committees.....	138
<i>Compensation.</i> Certificates properly signed, conclusive upon executive departments.....	127
How accounts shall be certified.....	126
Of Members of Congress.....	126
Of President pro tempore of Senate.....	129
Of Senators elect, but not qualified.....	128
Of Senators elected or appointed to vacancies, when to commence.....	128
<i>Confederation.</i> Articles of.....	361
<i>Conferences and Conference Reports</i>	217
<i>Congress.</i> Compensation of Members.....	126
Mileage of Members.....	126
Monthly payments to Members.....	127
Table showing apportionment of Representatives from 1787 to 1940.....	254
<i>Congressional Cemetery.</i> Monuments for deceased Senators in..	141
<i>Congressional Directory.</i> Method of preparing, number of editions, etc.....	176
To be printed for sale at price to reimburse expense.....	159
<i>Congressional Library.</i> Expenditures to be superintended and directed by Joint Committee on the Library.....	142
Joint Committee on the Library to authorize use and drawing of books therefrom.....	144
Parties authorized to draw and use books therefrom.....	144
<i>Congressional Record.</i> Cost to subscribers.....	183
Extracts to be printed and delivered at cost by Public Printer.....	156
Indexes to, Joint Committee on Printing to designate persons to prepare.....	177
Method of distribution.....	178
Unstitched copies, to whom to be furnished.....	179

<i>Connecticut</i> . Ratification of Constitution by, population and area of.....	Page 681
Senators from, since the First Congress.....	530
<i>Constitution of the United States</i> (see Special Index, p. 431).....	389
The preamble.....	391
Article I. Legislative Department:	
Section 1. The Congress.....	391
Section 2. House of Representatives.....	391
Section 3. Senate.....	393
Section 4. Elections and meetings.....	395
Section 5. Legislative proceedings.....	395
Section 6. Rights of Members.....	396
Section 7. Bills and resolutions.....	397
Section 8. Powers of Congress.....	398
Section 9. Powers denied to Congress.....	400
Section 10. Powers denied to the States.....	400
Article II. Executive Department:	
Section 1. The President.....	401
Section 2. Powers and duties of the President.....	404
Section 3. Miscellaneous powers and duties of the President.....	404
Section 4. Impeachment.....	405
Article III. Judicial Department:	
Section 1. The judges, their terms and compensation.....	405
Section 2. Jurisdiction.....	405
Section 3. Treason.....	406
Article IV. States' relations:	
Section 1. Full faith and credit given in each State.....	406
Section 2. Citizens.....	406
Section 3. New States and government of Territory, etc.....	407
Section 4. Form of State government.....	407
Article V. Mode of amendment.....	408
Article VI. Miscellaneous provisions.....	408
Article VII. Ratification.....	409
Signatures to.....	409
Amendments to the Constitution:	
Amendment 1. Religion, free speech, etc.....	411
Amendment 2. Bearing arms.....	411
Amendment 3. Quartering soldiers.....	411
Amendment 4. Searches and seizures.....	412

Constitution of the United States—Continued.

Amendments to the Constitution—Continued.	Page
Amendment 5. Rights of persons.....	412
Amendment 6. Rights of accused in criminal prosecutions.....	412
Amendment 7. Civil trials.....	413
Amendment 8. Punishment for crime.....	413
Amendment 9. Rights retained by the people.....	413
Amendment 10. Reserved State powers.....	413
Amendment 11. Suits against States.....	414
Amendment 12. Election of President, etc.....	414
Amendment 13. Slavery and involuntary servitude:	
Section 1. Prohibition of slavery and involuntary servitude.....	416
Section 2. Power of Congress.....	416
Amendment 14. Rights of citizens:	
Section 1. Citizenship; due process; equal protection.....	418
Section 2. Apportionment of representation.....	418
Section 3. Disqualification of officers.....	418
Section 4. Public debt; claims for loss of slaves..	419
Section 5. Enforcement.....	419
Amendment 15. Right of citizens to vote:	
Section 1. Suffrage not to be abridged for race, color, etc.....	420
Section 2. Power of Congress.....	420
Amendment 16. Income tax.....	421
Amendment 17. Popular election of Senators.....	422
Amendment 18. Prohibition of intoxicating liquors:	
Section 1. Prohibition of intoxicating liquors....	423
Section 2. Concurrent power to enforce.....	423
Section 3. Time limit on ratification.....	423
Amendment 19. Equal suffrage.....	424
Amendment 20. Commencement of the terms of the President, Vice President, and Members of Congress, etc.:	
Section 1. Commencement of terms of President, Vice President, Senators, and Representatives..	425
Section 2. Meeting of Congress.....	426
Section 3. Death or disqualification of President elect.....	426

Constitution of the United States—Continued.

Amendments to the Constitution—Continued.

Amendment 20—Continued.

Section 4. Congress to provide for case wherein death occurs among those from whom House chooses a President.....	Page 426
Section 5. Date of effect.....	426
Section 6. Time limit on ratification.....	426

Amendment 21. Repeal of Eighteenth Amendment:

Section 1. Repeal of prohibition.....	428
Section 2. Transportation into States prohibited.....	428
Section 3. Time limit on ratification.....	428

Ratification of the conventions of nine States sufficient for the establishment of the.....	409
---	-----

Ratifications by the thirteen original States.....	429
--	-----

Index to.....	431
---------------	-----

<i>Contingent Expense Committee</i> must authorize the purchase of furniture and carpets for Senate.....	145
--	-----

No payments to be made from contingent fund except sanctioned by.....	145
---	-----

Vouchers approved by, to be conclusive upon all Departments of Government for Senate expenditures.....	145
--	-----

<i>Contingent expenses of the Senate.</i> Duties imposed by law on the Committee to Audit and Control the.....	145
--	-----

<i>Contingent Funds of the Senate.</i> Appropriations for, not to be used for payment of personal services, except.....	146
---	-----

Can not be used for additional salary or compensation to officers and employees of Senate.....	146
--	-----

Receipt of chairman of a committee to be full and sufficient voucher for advances.....	138
--	-----

<i>Corridors of Senate.</i> Rules governing.....	109
--	-----

D

<i>Debates in Congress.</i> How printed.....	177
--	-----

<i>December salary.</i> Payment of.....	130
---	-----

<i>Declaration of Independence</i>	351
--	-----

<i>Delaware.</i> Ratification of Constitution, population and area of.....	681
--	-----

Senators from, since the First Congress.....	532
--	-----

<i>Director for Columbia Hospital</i> appointed by President of Senate.....	123
---	-----

<i>Director for Columbia Institution for Deaf and Dumb</i> appointed by President of Senate.....	122
--	-----

GENERAL INDEX

747

	Page
<i>Disbursements by Secretary of Senate</i>	131
<i>Distribution of public documents. Law concerning</i>	160
<i>District of Columbia. Organization, population, area, and formation of</i>	685
<i>Document rooms of Senate and House and superintendents thereof.</i> How constituted.....	166
<i>Documents. Authentication of, and Senate seal to be in custody of</i> Secretary of the Senate.....	139
How to be disposed of.....	167
<i>Documents, public, may be franked</i>	125, 157
May be sold to public by Superintendent of Documents at cost plus 50 per centum.....	159
<i>Double salaries restricted</i>	147
<i>Duties imposed by law on the Committee on Rules</i>	147
On the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.....	145
On the Joint Committee on Printing.....	149
On the Joint Committee on the Library.....	142
On the Secretary of the Senate.....	131
On the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate.....	139

E

<i>Electoral votes for President and Vice President. Table showing</i> the, from 1789 to 1945.....	687
<i>Elevator in the Senate Wing. Rule Regulating</i>	109
<i>Employees of Congress. Not to hire another to perform their work.</i>	131
<i>Engineers engaged in heating the Senate shall be under the di-</i> rection of the Architect of the Capital.....	147
<i>Envelopes and paper, acceptance of</i>	155
<i>Envelopes for speeches to be furnished by Public Printer without</i> cost to Senators and Members.....	156
<i>Envelopes free for Senators and Members. How to be printed</i> ...	158
<i>Examination of witnesses before committees of either House.</i> Laws relating to.....	115
<i>Executive sessions of Senate. Cards and communications during</i> ...	110
<i>Expenditures. Reports by Secretary of Senate to be made by</i> fiscal years.....	134
Receipts, etc., complete statements of, to be reported by Secretary of Senate on the first day of each regular session..	134

	Page
<i>Expenses of inquiries and investigations</i>	118
<i>Expiration of a Congress.</i> Pages of the Senate to be classified.....	113
<i>Extracts.</i> Fees allowed Secretary of Senate for transcribing and certifying, etc.....	137

F

<i>Failure to pay sums due Senate or House</i>	132
<i>Financial Clerk,</i> deemed successor to Secretary as disbursing officer in event of death or disability.....	131
<i>Fiscal years for Secretary of Senate</i>	134
<i>Flags,</i> display of, forbidden.....	140
<i>Florida.</i> Admission, population, area, and formation of.....	683
Senators from, since admission to the Union.....	536
<i>Flowers.</i> Not to be brought into Senate Chamber.....	115
<i>Folding room of Senate.</i> How organized.....	169
<i>Franking privilege</i>	124, 157
<i>Funeral expenses</i>	147
<i>Furniture and carpets.</i> None shall be bought for the Senate without the order of the chairman of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.....	145

G

<i>Galleries, Senate.</i> Rules governing.....	102
<i>Geological Survey.</i> Monographs and bulletins, how disposed of.....	186
<i>Georgia.</i> Ratification of the Constitution, population and area of.....	681
Senators from, since the First Congress.....	538
<i>Government Printing Office.</i> To do all printing and binding and furnish blank books for Senate, etc.....	191
<i>Government publications</i> may be sold to public by Superintendent of Documents at cost plus 50 per centum.....	159
<i>Guam.</i> Organization, population, area, and acquisition of.....	686

H

<i>Hawaii.</i> Organization, population, area, and formation of.....	685
<i>Heating and ventilating department of Senate.</i> Rules governing.....	107
<i>Heating and ventilating of Senate Wing</i> subject to orders of Architect of the Capitol on approval of Senate Committee on Rules.....	147

GENERAL INDEX

749

I

	Page
<i>Idaho.</i> Admission, population, area, and formation of.....	684
Senators from, since admission to the Union.....	542
<i>Illinois.</i> Admission, population, area, and formation of.....	682
Senators from, since admission to the Union.....	544
<i>Impeachment trials.</i> Rules of procedure and practice when sitting on.....	85
<i>Indebtedness to Senate or House.</i> Failure to pay.....	132
<i>Independence.</i> Declaration of.....	351
<i>Index of public documents</i> to be prepared by Superintendent of Documents.....	167
<i>Index of Senators of the United States</i>	645
<i>Index to Cleaves' Manual</i>	235
<i>Index to Constitution</i>	431
<i>Index to Jefferson's Manual</i>	335
<i>Index to Senate Rules</i>	47
<i>Index to Standing Orders of the Senate</i>	207
<i>Indexes to Congressional Record.</i> Joint Committee on Printing to designate person to prepare.....	177
<i>Indian depredation claims.</i> Records, to be certified by Secretary of Senate to court.....	139
<i>Indiana.</i> Admission, population, area, and formation of.....	682
Senators from, since admission to the Union.....	546
<i>Inquiries and Investigations.</i> Expenses of.....	118
Limit of cost.....	138
<i>Insular possessions.</i> Organization, population, area, and acquisition.....	686
<i>Interior, Secretaries of, 1849 to 1945</i>	738
<i>Iowa.</i> Admission, population, area, and formation of.....	683
Senators from, since admission to the Union.....	548

J

<i>Jefferson's Manual of Parliamentary Practice</i>	237
Contents of.....	241
Index to.....	335
<i>Journal of the Senate.</i> Fees allowed Secretary of Senate for certified copies.....	137
<i>Justices of Supreme Court, 1789 to 1945</i>	727

K

	Page
<i>Kansas.</i> Admission, population, area, and formation of.....	683
Senators from, since admission to the Union.....	550
<i>Kentucky.</i> Admission, population, area, and formation of.....	682
Senators from, since admission to the Union.....	552

L

<i>Labor, Secretaries of, 1913 to 1945</i>	731
<i>Library, Joint Committee on the.</i> Duties of.....	142
Senators on the committee remaining in office shall exercise powers and discharge duties of committee during recess of Congress.....	142
To accept works of art offered to Congress, etc.....	143
To appoint agents to attend to donations and exchange of documents, etc.....	143
To authorize the use and drawing of books from Congressional Library.....	144
To direct expenditures of unexpended balances, etc.....	142
To dispose of duplicate, injured, or wasted books of Congressional Library.....	143
To establish regulations to govern Congressional Library..	143
To exercise powers and duties during recess.....	142
To have direction of Botanical Garden and greenhouses.....	143
To superintend and direct expenditures for Congressional Library.....	142
Works of art, not property of the United States, prohibited in the Capitol without permission of.....	144
<i>Library of Congress.</i> Persons to whom the Joint Committee on the Library may grant the privileges of.....	144
<i>Libraries</i> having less than 1,000 volumes of books shall be discontinued as public depositories.....	169
<i>Louisiana.</i> Admission, population, area, and formation of.....	682
Senators from, since admission to the Union.....	556

M

<i>Maine.</i> Admission, population, area, and formation of.....	682
Senators from, since admission to the Union.....	560
<i>Majority and minority secretaries.</i> Rules governing.....	101
<i>Manual of Parliamentary Practice.</i> Jefferson's.....	237
Contents of.....	241
Index to.....	335

	Page
<i>Manual of Conference and Conference Reports.</i> Cleaves'-----	217
<i>Marble Room, Senate.</i> Part of Senate floor-----	107
<i>Maryland.</i> Ratification of the Constitution, population and area of-----	681
Senators from, since the First Congress-----	562
<i>Massachusetts.</i> Ratification of the Constitution, population and area of-----	681
Senators from, since the First Congress-----	566
<i>Members of Congress.</i> Expiration of service as trustees-----	124
Laws relating to the compensation of-----	126
Powers to administer oaths-----	117
<i>Merchant Marine Academy.</i> Board of Visitors to, appointment of-----	121
<i>Messengers acting as Assistant Doorkeepers.</i> To what duties assigned-----	102
<i>Michigan.</i> Admission, population, area, and formation of-----	683
Senators from, since admission to the Union-----	563
<i>Mileage of Members of Congress</i> -----	126
<i>Military Academy at West Point.</i> Board of Visitors to, appointment of-----	119
<i>Minnesota.</i> Admission, population, area, and formation of-----	683
Senators from, since admission to the Union-----	570
<i>Minority and majority secretaries.</i> Rules governing-----	101
<i>Mississippi.</i> Admission, population, area, and formation of-----	682
Senators from, since admission to the Union-----	572
<i>Missouri.</i> Admission, population, area, and formation of-----	682
Senators from, since admission to the Union-----	576
<i>Montana.</i> Admission, population, area, and formation of-----	684
Senators from, since admission to the Union-----	578
<i>Monthly payments to Members of Congress</i> -----	127
<i>Monuments to the memory of deceased Members of Congress.</i> Laws regulating the erection of-----	141
<i>Morning hour.</i> Cards and communications during-----	110

N

<i>Naval Academy.</i> Board of Visitors to, appointment of-----	120
<i>Navy, Secretaries of, 1798 to 1945</i> -----	737
<i>Nebraska.</i> Admission, population, area, and formation of-----	683
Senators from, since admission to the Union-----	580
<i>Nevada.</i> Admission, population, area, and formation of-----	683
Senators from, since admission to the Union-----	582

<i>New Hampshire.</i> Ratification of Constitution, population and area of.....	Page 681
Senators from, since the First Congress.....	584
<i>New Jersey.</i> Ratification of Constitution, population and area of.....	681
Senators from, since the First Congress.....	588
<i>New Mexico.</i> Admission, population, area, and formation of...	684
Senators from, since admission to the Union.....	592
<i>New offices created, and salaries of same.</i> Committee on Appropriations to prepare and publish a statement of all.....	193
<i>New York.</i> Ratification of Constitution, population and area of...	681
Senators from, since the First Congress.....	594
<i>North Carolina.</i> Ratification of Constitution, population and area of.....	681
Senators from, since the First Congress.....	598
<i>Nominations, confirmations, and rejections.</i> Complete list of, to be furnished to Treasury Department at close of each session by Secretary of Senate.....	137
<i>North Dakota.</i> Admission, population, area, and formation of...	684
Senators from, since admission to the Union.....	602

O

<i>Oaths.</i> Administration to witnesses of.....	115
Administration by presiding officer of Senate.....	117
Of persons elected or appointed.....	115
Of Senators and Secretary of Senate, form of.....	46
Powers of Members of Congress to administer.....	117
<i>Office Building.</i> Committee on Rules to have jurisdiction over the Senate.....	148
<i>Office, tenure of.</i> Provisions relating to.....	202
<i>Official Records of Union and Confederate Armies.</i> Disposition of...	183
<i>Official Register of the United States.</i> How to be prepared, and distribution of.....	184
<i>Ohio.</i> Admission, population, area, and formation of.....	682
Senators from, since admission to the Union.....	604
<i>Oklahoma.</i> Admission, population, area, and formation of...	684
Senators from, since admission to the Union.....	606
<i>Orders of the Senate, standing, not embraced in the Rules.</i>	111
Index.....	207
<i>Ordinance of 1787</i>	377
<i>Oregon.</i> Admission, population, area, and formation of.....	683
Senators from, since admission to the Union.....	608

P

	Page
<i>Pages of the Senate.</i> Length of service and age.....	113
<i>Parades or assemblages, etc.,</i> forbidden.....	140
<i>Payment of December salary</i>	130
<i>Payment of witnesses.</i> Regulations for the.....	118
<i>Peddling, begging, etc.,</i> in Senate Wing. Rules governing.....	109
<i>Pennsylvania.</i> Ratification of the Constitution, population and area of.....	681
Senators from, since the First Congress.....	610
<i>Persons not full-time employees of Senate.</i> Committees employing, to make report.....	119
<i>Philippine Islands.</i> Organization, population, area, and acquisition of.....	686
<i>Population of insular possessions</i>	686
<i>Population of States</i>	682
<i>Population of Territories</i>	685
<i>Postmasters General, 1789-1945</i>	736
<i>Practice and procedure</i> in impeachment trials.....	87
<i>President.</i> Providing for performance of duties in case of removal, etc.....	200
<i>President and Vice President.</i> Law regulating counting of votes for.....	196
Table of electoral votes for, from 1789 to 1945.....	689
<i>President of Senate.</i> Appointment of director for Columbia Hospital by.....	122
Appointment of director for Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb by.....	122
Appointment of Visitors to Merchant Marine Academy by.....	121
Appointment of Visitors to Naval Academy by.....	120
Mileage to be paid.....	126
Three Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to be appointed by.....	123
<i>President pro tempore of the Senate.</i> Compensation when there is no Vice President.....	129
<i>Presidents pro tempore of the Senate.</i> First to Seventy-ninth Congress.....	507
<i>Presidential Electors.</i> Law regulating meeting and counting of votes for President, etc.....	193
<i>Presiding Officer of Senate.</i> Administration of oaths by.....	115
<i>Press Galleries.</i> Rules governing.....	38, 102

	Page
<i>Printing, Joint Committee on.</i> Duties imposed by law on.....	149
Acceptance of paper and envelopes.....	155
Advertisements for paper.....	154
Authorized and directed to establish rules and regulations whereby public documents and reports may be printed in two or more editions.....	150
Maps, diagrams, or illustrations printed in the Congressional Record are approved by.....	177
Membership.....	149
Powers to remedy delay, duplication, or waste in public printing.....	149
Purchase of blank paper and envelopes.....	154
Purchase of material.....	156
Purchases without advertising.....	155
To control publications of indexes for Congressional Record.....	177
To control style and arrangement of Congressional Record, etc.....	177
To designate persons to prepare indexes to Congressional Record.....	177
To fix standards of paper.....	154
<i>Printing and binding.</i> Law concerning.....	149
<i>Printing, binding, and blank books for Senate</i> to be supplied by Government Printing Office.....	191
<i>Public documents and reports.</i> List and distribution of.....	160
May be printed or reprinted for Members and Senators on prepayment of cost.....	156
May be printed in two or more editions.....	150
<i>Public documents.</i> Law concerning distribution of.....	150
Increases in certain charges and fees.....	159
One copy in half morocco supplied free to Senators and Members.....	153
Remaining to credit of Senator or Member on expiration of term to go to his successor.....	170
"Usual number" defined, and their distribution.....	160
<i>Public Printer.</i> Authorized upon requisition to supply public documents in two or more editions.....	150
Acceptance of paper and envelopes.....	155
Limit of matter allowed to be printed on envelopes without charge.....	158
Material purchased, proposals for furnishing the same....	156
May sell to persons public documents, etc.....	159
Methods of distribution of public documents to Members of Congress.....	165

<i>Public Printer</i> —Continued.	Page
Purchase of blank paper and envelopes.....	154
Purchase of material.....	156
Purchases without advertising.....	155
Shall not duplicate orders for printing from Senate and House.....	160
Shall print only "usual number" of public documents unless otherwise ordered by Congress.....	160
Shall print additional copies of any Government publication for sale to public at cost plus 50 per centum.....	159
To bind certain sets of Senate and House bills, etc., for files of Senate.....	190
To furnish blank franks for public documents for Members..	157
To furnish certain unstitched copies of Congressional Record.....	179
To make annual reports to Congress of public documents..	156
To print Congressional Directory for sale at cost.....	159
To print envelopes for speeches from Congressional Record without cost to Members.....	156
To print facsimile signatures on franks and envelopes without cost.....	158
<i>Puerto Rico.</i> Organization, population, area, and acquisition of..	686
<i>Purchase of automobiles</i>	131

R

<i>Radio Galleries.</i> Rules governing.....	38, 104
<i>Ratification</i> of the conventions of nine States sufficient for the establishment of the Constitution of the United States..	409
<i>Ratifications of the Constitution.</i> By the thirteen original States..	429
Table showing population and area at the time of.....	681
<i>Receipts, expenditures, etc.,</i> complete report of, to be made by Secretary of Senate on first day of each regular session...	134
<i>Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.</i> Three Senators appointed as.....	123
<i>Regulation of Senate Wing.</i> Rules for.....	101
<i>Reports and papers for use of committees.</i> Limited to 1,000 copies..	151
<i>Reports, conferences and conference,</i> Cleaves' Manual of	219
Index to.....	235
<i>Reports of committees (bound)</i> to be supplied to committees by Secretary of Senate.....	138
<i>Reports of expenditures by Secretary of the Senate</i> to be made by fiscal years.....	134

	Page
<i>Reports of the Senate</i> to be made by Secretary of the Senate.....	133
<i>Representation.</i> Apportionment of.....	254
<i>Restaurant of Senate.</i> Rules governing.....	108
<i>Rhode Island.</i> Ratification of the Constitution, population and area of.....	681
Senators from, since the First Congress.....	614
<i>Rules, Committee on.</i> Heating and ventilating of Senate Wing of the Capitol subject to supervision of.....	147
Duties imposed on.....	147
<i>Rules of Senate</i>	5
Index to.....	49
<i>Rules for impeachment trials</i>	87
<i>Rules for regulation of Senate Wing</i>	101
Rule I. Sergeant at Arms.....	101
Rule II. Majority and minority secretaries.....	101
Rule III. Messengers acting as Assistant Doorkeepers.....	102
Rule IV. Galleries.....	102
Rule V. Marble Room.....	107
Rule VI. Cloakrooms.....	107
Rule VII. Heating and ventilating department.....	107
Rule VIII. Barber shop and bathrooms.....	108
Rule IX. Senate Restaurant.....	108
Rule X. Corridors, etc.....	109
Rule XI. Peddling, begging, etc.....	109
Rule XII. Smoking.....	109
Rule XIII. Cards and communications in the morning hour.....	110
Rule XIV. Cards and communications during executive sessions.....	110
Rule XV. Sweeping, cleaning.....	110
Rule XVI. Senate Annex and other Senate buildings.....	110

S

<i>Salaries.</i> Restriction of double.....	147
<i>Salary.</i> Payment of December.....	130
<i>Secretary of the Senate.</i> Bond to be given by.....	132
Character of bond to be given him to furnish supplies.....	135
Duties imposed on.....	131
Fees allowed for transcribing and certifying extracts, etc.....	137
Fiscal year.....	135
How accounts shall be certified by executive officers.....	136
May contract for separate parts of supplies.....	136

<i>Secretary of the Senate</i> —Continued.	Page
Method of disbursing public funds.....	133
Oath, form, required by the Constitution and by law to be taken by.....	46
Payment from contingent fund, how approved.....	145
Power to administer oaths.....	117
Reports of expenditures to be made by fiscal years.....	134
Returns to be required by him of subordinates.....	134
Shall accept the receipt of the chairman of any committee of the Senate charged with special duties involving expenses as a full and sufficient voucher for money advanced.....	138
Shall be deemed a disbursing officer.....	131
Shall give a bond to the United States.....	132
Statement to be made by.....	133
To advertise for proposals for supplies for Senate.....	135
To authorize binding for Senate Library.....	154
To certify records to court on Indian depredation claims..	139
To furnish complete certified list of nominations to Treasury Department at the close of each session.....	137
To give preference to purchase of articles manufactured in the United States.....	136
To have custody of Senate seal and authenticate documents..	139
To make advances not to exceed \$1,000 to Sergeant at Arms of Senate for extraordinary expenses.....	138
To procure and file bound copies of reports of committees in certain cases.....	138, 190
To retain Union soldiers in employ of the Senate.....	114
To report on first day of each regular session complete state- ments of receipts, expenditures, etc.....	136
To sell waste paper, useless documents, and condemned furniture, and cover proceeds into the Treasury.....	141
To supply committees with bound reports of committees..	138
When payments from contingent fund conclusive on accounting officers.....	145
When proposals for supplies shall be opened.....	135
<i>Secretary for the majority and the secretary for the minority</i> shall be assigned to duty on the Senate floor.....	101
<i>Secretary of War.</i> How to dispose of further copies of Union and Confederate Records.....	183
<i>Seeds and Agricultural Reports</i> may be sent through mails free..	124

<i>Senate.</i> Administration of oaths by Presiding Officer to Sen- ators and officers, etc.....	Page 117
Cards and communications during executive sessions.....	110
Cards and communications during morning hour.....	110
Chief Clerk of, power to administer oaths.....	117
Duties of secretary for the majority and secretary for the minority.....	101
Duties of messengers acting as assistant doorkeepers.....	102
Duties of Sergeant at Arms.....	101
Failure to pay sums due.....	132
Peddling, begging, etc., rules governing.....	109
Printing, binding, and blank books, etc., to be supplied by Government Printing Office for.....	191
Purchase of furniture and carpets authorized by Contingent Expense Committee.....	145
Purchases of stationery and materials for folding, method of..	135
Rule regulating age and length of service of pages in the..	113
Smoking, rules governing.....	109
Witnesses summoned before, or a committee, payment of..	118
<i>Senate and House, Members of.</i> Extra binding for.....	154
<i>Senate Annex and other Senate buildings.</i> Rules governing.....	110
<i>Senate barber shop and bathrooms.</i> Rules governing.....	108
<i>Senate cloakroom.</i> Rules governing.....	107
<i>Senate contingent fund.</i> Can not be used for additional salary or compensation to officers and employees of.....	146
Receipt of chairman of a committee to be full and sufficient voucher for advances from.....	138
<i>Senate corridors.</i> Rules governing.....	109
<i>Senate disbursements of,</i> by Secretary of.....	131
<i>Senate expenditures.</i> Vouchers approved by Contingent Expense Committee to be conclusive upon all Departments of Government.....	145
<i>Senate folding room.</i> How organized.....	169
<i>Senate galleries.</i> Rules governing.....	102
<i>Senate garage.</i> Rules governing.....	110
<i>Senate heating and ventilating department.</i> Rules governing..	106, 147
<i>Senate Manual.</i> Table of contents.....	3
To be printed by order of Senate.....	176
<i>Senate Marble Room.</i> Rules governing.....	107
<i>Senate oaths</i>	46

GENERAL INDEX

759

<i>Senate Office Building.</i> Architect of the Capitol to have control and supervision of.....	Page 148
Committee on Rules to have direction and control of rooms in.....	148
<i>Senate pages.</i> Length of service and age.....	113
<i>Senate, President of.</i> Appointment of director for Columbia Institution for the Deaf by.....	122
Appointment of director for Columbia Hospital by.....	123
Appointment of Visitors to Merchant Marine Academy by.....	121
Appointment of Visitors to Naval Academy by.....	120
<i>Senate. President pro tempore of.</i> Compensation of.....	129
<i>Senate, Presidents pro tempore from the.</i> First to Seventy-ninth Congress.....	507
<i>Senate restaurant.</i> Rules governing.....	108
<i>Senate Rules.</i> (See special index to Senate Rules, p. 49).....	5
Rule I. Appointment of a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair.....	5
Rule II. Oaths, etc.....	6
Rule III. Commencement of daily sessions.....	6
Rule IV. Journal.....	7
Rule V. Quorum—Absent Senators may be sent for.....	7
Rule VI. Presentation of credentials.....	8
Rule VII. Morning business.....	9
Rule VIII. Order of business.....	13
Rule IX. Order of business—continued.....	14
Rule X. Special orders.....	15
Rule XI. Objection to reading a paper.....	15
Rule XII. Voting, etc.....	16
Rule XIII. Reconsideration.....	17
Rule XIV. Bills, joint resolutions, and resolutions.....	18
Rule XV. Bills—Committee of the Whole.....	19
Rule XVI. Amendments to appropriation bills.....	20
Rule XVII. Amendment may be laid on the table without prejudice to the bill.....	24
Rule XVIII. Amendments—Division of a question.....	24
Rule XIX. Debate.....	25
Rule XX. Questions of order.....	26
Rule XXI. Motions.....	27
Rule XXII. Precedence of motions.....	27
Rule XXIII. Preambles.....	29
Rule XXIV. Appointment of committees.....	29

<i>Senate Rules—Continued.</i>	Page
Rule XXV. Standing committees.....	30
Rule XXVI. Reference to committees; motions to discharge, and reports of committees to lie over.....	33
Rule XXVII. Reports of conference committees.....	33
Rule XXVIII. Messages.....	34
Rule XXIX. Printing of papers, etc.....	34
Rule XXX. Withdrawal of papers.....	35
Rule XXXI. Reference of claims adversely reported.....	36
Rule XXXII. Business continued from session to session..	36
Rule XXXIII. Privilege of the floor.....	37
Rule XXXIV. Regulation of the Senate Wing of the Capitol.	38
Rule XXXV. Session with closed doors.....	39
Rule XXXVI. Executive sessions.....	39
Rule XXXVII. Executive session—Proceedings on treaties..	41
Rule XXXVIII. Executive session—Proceedings on nominations.....	43
Rule XXXIX. The President furnished with copies of records of executive sessions.....	45
Rule XL. Suspension and amendment of the rules.....	45
Index to.....	49
<i>Senate seal to be in custody of Secretary of Senate.....</i>	139
<i>Senate, Secretary of. Bond to be given by.....</i>	132
Character of bond to furnish supplies to be determined by..	135
Duties imposed on.....	131
Fees allowed for transcribing and certifying extracts, etc...	137
Fiscal year.....	135
May contract for separate parts of supplies.....	136
Method of disbursing public funds.....	118
Oath, form of, required by the Constitution and by law to be taken by.....	46
Power to administer oaths.....	117
Returns to be required by him of subordinates.....	134
Statement to be made by.....	133
To advertise for proposals for supplies for Senate.....	135
To authorize binding for Senate Library.....	154
To certify records to court on Indian depredation claims..	139
To furnish complete certified list of nominations to Treasury Department at close of each session.....	137
To give preference to purchases of articles manufactured in the United States.....	136

<i>Senate, Secretary of—Continued.</i>	Page
To make advances not to exceed \$1,000 to Sergeant at Arms of Senate for extraordinary expenses.....	138
To make reports of expenditures by fiscal years.....	134
To report on the first day of each regular session complete statements of receipts, expenditures, etc.....	136
To retain Union soldiers in employ of the Senate.....	114
To sell waste paper and useless documents and cover proceeds into the Treasury.....	141
To supply committees with bound reports of committees..	138
When payments from contingent fund conclusive on accounting officers.....	145
When proposals for supplies shall be opened.....	135
<i>Senate Wing.</i> Elevator of, rule regulating.....	109
Peddling and begging prohibited in the.....	109
Rules for the regulation of.....	101
Sweeping and cleaning.....	110
<i>Senate, Sergeant at Arms of.</i> Duties concerning monuments erected to deceased Senators.....	141
Duties imposed by law on.....	139
To make regulations to preserve the peace, etc., with power to arrest and detain persons.....	139
<i>Senators and officers of Senate, etc.</i> Administration of oaths by Presiding Officer to.....	117
<i>Senators and Members.</i> Stationery account of.....	127
<i>Senators and Members,</i> clerical assistance to, continued one month after death of Senator.....	129
<i>Senators, deceased.</i> Monuments for, in Congressional Cemetery.....	141
<i>Senators-elect.</i> Clerks to, how paid.....	131
<i>Senators-elect but not qualified.</i> Compensation of.....	128
<i>Senators elected or appointed to vacancies.</i> When compensation is to commence.....	128
<i>Senators of the United States.</i> Alphabetical list of.....	645
From the First to the Seventy-ninth Congress.....	517
Oaths of.....	46
An act to regulate the times and manner of holding elections for.....	202
<i>Sergeant at Arms of Senate.</i> Advances to, by Secretary of Senate not to exceed \$1,000.....	138
Authorized to appoint special deputies—their powers.....	113
Duties imposed on, by law.....	139

<i>Sergeant at Arms of Senate</i> —Continued.	Page
Duties concerning monuments erected to deceased Senators.	141
Duty to police Capitol Building.	140
Duty to police Capitol Grounds.	140
Shall be the executive officer of the body for the enforcement of rules for the regulation of the Senate Wing of the Capitol.	101
Shall cause waste paper and condemned furniture to be sold, and cover proceeds into the Treasury.	141
To make regulations to preserve the peace, etc., with power to arrest and detain persons.	139
To retain Union soldiers in employ of the Senate.	114
<i>Smithsonian Institution, Regents of.</i> Three Senators appointed as.	123
<i>Smoking.</i> Senate Wing, rules governing.	109
<i>South Carolina.</i> Ratification of the Constitution, population and area of.	681
Senators from, since the first Congress.	616
<i>South Dakota.</i> Admission, population, area, and formation of.	684
Senators from, since admission to the Union.	618
<i>Special deputies.</i> Sergeant at Arms of Senate authorized to appoint—their powers.	113
<i>Standing Orders of the Senate</i> not embraced in the Rules.	111
Index.	207
<i>Standing Rules.</i>	5
Index.	49
<i>State, Secretaries of, 1789 to 1945.</i>	731
<i>Statement of new offices created,</i> salaries attached thereto, etc., to be prepared by Committee on Appropriations.	193
<i>States.</i> Admission, population, area, and formation of, since adoption of Constitution.	682
<i>Stationery account of Members and Senators.</i>	127
<i>Stationery of Senate.</i> Method of purchasing.	135
<i>Supplies.</i> Character of bond to furnish, to be determined by Secretary of Senate.	135
Separate parts of, may be contracted for by Secretary of Senate.	136
Specification of classes of articles purchasable.	136
<i>Supreme Court justices.</i> Table of.	727
<i>Superintendent of Documents.</i> Increases in certain charges and fees.	159
<i>Sweeping and cleaning Senate Wing.</i>	110

T

	Page
<i>Table of apportionment under the several censuses</i>	254
Of Cabinet officers.....	731
Of electoral votes for President and Vice-President from 1789 to 1945.....	689
Of insular possessions, showing date of establishment of form of government, their population, area, and acquisition.....	686
Of Senators of the United States from the First to the Seventy-ninth Congress, inclusive.....	520
Of Supreme Court justices.....	727
Of Territories, showing date of establishment of Territorial form of government, their population, area, and formation.....	685
Showing admission of States into the Union since the adoption of the Constitution, their population, area, and formation.....	682
Showing ratifications of the Constitution by the original thirteen States, their area and population.....	681
<i>Table of contents of Senate Manual</i>	3
<i>Tennessee</i> . Admission, population, area, and formation of.....	682
Senators from, since admission to the Union.....	622
<i>Tenure of office</i> . Provisions relating to.....	202
<i>Territories</i> . Table showing the chronological order of the organization, population, area, and formation of.....	685
<i>Texas</i> . Admission, population, area, and formation of.....	683
Senators from, since admission to the Union.....	626
<i>Transcribing and certifying extracts, etc.</i> Fees allowed Secretary of Senate for.....	137
<i>Treasury, Secretaries of</i> , 1789 to 1945.....	732
<i>Trials for impeachment</i> . Rules of procedure and practice when sitting on.....	87
<i>Trustees</i> . Expiration of time of service of Members of Congress as.....	124
<i>Two-thirds vote:</i>	
Impeachment. No person to be convicted without.....	93, 328, 394
Special Orders. Any subject may be made by.....	15
Treaties. To be ratified by.....	42, 326, 404
Veto. Bills not to be passed over, without.....	397

U

	Page
<i>Union soldiers.</i> To be retained in employ of Senate.....	114
<i>Utah.</i> Organization, population, area, and formation of.....	684
Senators from, since admission to the Union.....	628

V

<i>Ventilating and heating department of the Senate.</i> Rules governing.....	107
<i>Vermont.</i> Admission, population, area, and formation of.....	682
Senators from, since admission to the Union.....	630
<i>Vice Presidents.</i> Marble busts.....	114
<i>Virgin Islands.</i> Organization, population, area, and acquisition of.....	686
<i>Virginia.</i> Ratification of Constitution, population, and area of.....	681
Senators from, since the First Congress.....	632
<i>Visitors to Coast Guard Academy.</i> Method of appointment...	121
<i>Visitors to Merchant Marine Academy.</i> Method of appointment...	121
<i>Visitors to Military Academy.</i> Method of appointment.....	119
<i>Visitors to Naval Academy.</i> Method of appointment.....	120
<i>Visitors to West Point</i> appointed by the respective chairman of the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs...	119
<i>Vote—Two-thirds:</i>	
Impeachment. No person to be convicted without...	93, 328, 394
Special Orders. Any subject may be made by.....	15
Treaties. To be ratified by.....	42, 326, 404
Veto. Bills not to be passed over, without.....	397
<i>Votes for President and Vice President from 1798 to 1945.</i> Table of electoral.....	689

W

<i>War, Secretaries of, 1789 to 1945.</i>	733
<i>Washington.</i> Admission, population, area, and formation of...	684
Senators from, since admission to the Union.....	636
<i>Washington's farewell address.</i> Reading of.....	114
<i>Waste paper and useless documents</i> to be sold by Secretary of Senate, and proceeds covered into Treasury.....	141
<i>West Virginia.</i> Admission, population, area, and formation of...	683
Senators from, since admission to the Union.....	638
<i>Wisconsin.</i> Admission, population, area, and formation of...	683
Senators from, since admission to the Union.....	640

GENERAL INDEX

765

<i>Witnesses before committees.</i> Administration of oaths to and examination of-----	Page 115
<i>Witnesses summoned before Senate, or a committee.</i> Payment of_	118
<i>Works of art.</i> Joint Committee on the Library authorized to accept any, in behalf of Congress-----	143
Shall not be exhibited in the Capitol without permission of the Joint Committee on the Library-----	144
<i>Wyoming.</i> Admission, population, area, and formation of-----	684
Senators from, since admission to the Union-----	642



